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# A CALENDAR OF

# THE COURT MINUTES

ETC. OF THE

# EAST INDIA COMPANY

1664–1667

BY

ETHEL BRUCE SAINSBURY

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY

SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, C.I.E.

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# INTRODUCTION

THE most urgent duty that lay before the Court of Committees at the commencement of 1664 was to complete the lading and dispatch of the season's shipping. Three vessels had already started, viz., the *Little American* [1] for Madagascar and Surat, the *Marigold* for Guinea and Madras, and the *Royal Oak* for Bantam; while on the opening day of the new year the *Morning Star* and the *Happy Entrance* sailed from the Downs for the Coromandel Coast. Some time in January the *Rebecca* left for the same destination, followed by the *Coronation* about the middle of February. The *Richard and Martha* departed for Bantam in March; while the *Royal Charles* and *London* sailed in company for Surat on April 16. The *London*, by the way, was not a freighted ship but the Company's own property, having been purchased in 1658.

Of home-coming ships the *Constantinople Merchant* reached the Downs from Bantam early in February, and the *Convertine*, from the same port, arrived five or six days later. The latter vessel belonged to the royal navy, and had formed part of the squadron sent out in 1662 under the Earl of Marlborough to take possession of Bombay; in conformity with the agreement then made, the Company's servants had put a cargo on board her for the return voyage, the freight money being reckoned against the sums advanced by the Company for setting out the fleet. Some trouble was caused by the fact that the *Convertine* was foreign-built, being a Dutch prize which had been incorporated in the royal navy; and when the accounts were being made up, a special order had to be obtained from the King that no higher customs should be charged for this reason (p. 10).

Reference was made in the previous volume to an attempt by Sir Gilbert Talbot to induce King Charles to lay claim to the money already received by the Company as its share of the customs of

[1] She must be discriminated from the *American* that made voyages to Madras.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Gombroon, in Persia, under the agreement of 1622. This having failed, Talbot seems to have hit upon another plan for enabling the royal treasury to discharge his claims upon it. The fact was notorious that for many years past the Company had not received anything like its stipulated half of those customs, and that for some time it had had under consideration schemes for enforcing the payment of the amounts that had been withheld. The suggestion now made was that, without saying anything to the Company, a vessel should be sent out to demand, in the name of King Charles, the sum held to be due, such money, of course, to go to the royal treasury. The scheme appears to have received some encouragement from Lord Clarendon, who went farther still and suggested that, in the event of refusal, force should be employed to secure payment. Thus encouraged, Talbot succeeded in concluding a preliminary agreement with the well-known banker, Sir Robert Vyner, and two others, to advance 10,000*l.* towards the cost of the expedition. Then difficulties arose. Vyner wrote to Talbot on February 10, 1664, that he understood that the said customs belonged of right to the East India Company, and added that no money would be advanced until this point was cleared up. To meet these scruples a proposal was made that the Company should be offered 10,000*l.* to surrender its claims; but to this the promoters of the plan objected, as also to the employment of force. No solution of the deadlock was found in time to dispatch a ship that season, and the idea appears to have been quietly dropped.

In the preceding volume (p. xxviii) an account has been given of the arrangements made in the Anglo-Dutch treaty of September 4, 1662 for the settlement of the claims on both sides for damages sustained between January 1659 and the date of the agreement; and something was said (p. xxix) regarding the way in which the Dutch contrived to spin out the negotiations over these claims until the outbreak of war in the spring of 1665. In the early part of the present volume we find ample evidence of these dilatory tactics and of the zealous efforts of Sir George Downing, the English ambassador at The Hague, to counteract them. On March 18, 1664, he gave the Company an account of a discussion he had had with the Dutch authorities on the subject of the grievances of the English merchants. The Dutch, though beaten in argument,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

still urged the necessity of awaiting further information from the East; but they professed themselves desirous of coming to some agreement which would prevent such disputes in future. The English Company, writing to Downing on May 27, expressed a similar eagerness for a settlement, provided that it gave some security against further aggressions on the part of the Dutch; but at the same time informed him that news had come from the East that the Hollanders had laid waste the island of Pulo Run, thus debarring the English from all prospect of enjoying the fruits of that island for fourteen years. The negotiations were on June 15 entrusted to the new Governor of the Company, and at the same time a formal procuration to Sir George Downing to act as the Company's representative was ordered to be sealed.

An opportunity for the Company to bring forward its grievances against the Dutch was afforded by the appointment, late in March, 1664, of a special committee of the House of Commons to investigate the causes of the general decay of trade. To this body the Company's representatives complained that the Dutch had taken from them since 1656 ships and goods to the value of 148,000*l.*, in addition to the loss caused by the burning and spoiling of factories, estimated at 87,000*l.*: that Pulo Run was still being withheld in spite of the late treaty, to the Company's great damage: that it was the practice of the Dutch to make war upon the kings of any State where the English had factories, and then to prevent, by a pretence of a blockade, the latter from continuing their trade; that another device was to make an exclusive contract with such kings for their chief commodities, and on this pretext to force the English to desist from further commerce in those places: that, if these methods failed, they seized the ships of the English and treated His Majesty's flag with indignity. These complaints, together with those from the Turkey Company, the Portugal Merchants, and the Company of Royal Adventurers Trading into Africa, fell upon sympathetic ears, and the committee made a strong report, reciting the grievances and calculating the losses sustained at a total of 714,500*l.*, apart from the damage caused by the withholding of Pulo Run, which was placed at 'above four millions'.[1] This

[1] See the *Lords' Journal*, vol. xi, p. 599; also the seventh report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 176.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

report was submitted to the House on April 21, and thereupon it was unanimously resolved 'that the wrongs, dishonours, and indignities done to His Majesty by the subjects of the United Provinces, by invading of his rights in India, Africa, and elsewhere, and the damages, affronts, and injuries done by them to our merchants, are the greatest obstruction of our foreign trade; and that the same be humbly and speedily presented to His Majesty, and that he be most humbly moved to take some speedy and effectual course for redress thereof and all other of the like nature, and for the prevention of the like in future; and in prosecution thereof they will, with their lives and fortunes, assist His Majesty against all oppositions whatever.' On being informed of this vote, the House of Lords concurred with equal unanimity and proposed that both bodies should wait upon King Charles, to present the resolution to him. This was accordingly done on April 27, and two days later His Majesty sent a written reply, giving assurances that he would demand from the States-General speedy justice and reparation, and would use his utmost endeavours to secure his subjects from the like violences for the future. He added significantly that 'upon the denial of justice, he depends on the promise of both Houses to stand by him.'[1]

In this same month the annual election was held, when Sir William Thomson, M.P., was appointed Governor and Thomas Kendall was re-elected Deputy; while eight fresh Committees were appointed. The retiring Governor, Sir Thomas Chamberlain, renewed his application for remuneration for his past services, and was given 500*l.*

On May 11 a general court was held, at which it was decided to agree to a request made by the Lord Treasurer that the whole of the saltpetre in the Company's hands should be sold to the King. The shareholders' consent was doubtless given the more readily because they read into the proposal an intention on the part of the government to prepare for a possible war with Holland, as a means, by the display of such preparations, of inducing the Dutch to come to an

[1] *Commons' Journal*, vol. viii, pp. 548–53; *Lords' Journal*, vol. xi, pp. 599–603; seventh report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 176; S.P. Dom., vol. xcviii, no. 35. On May 9 a further report from the Committee, adducing wrongs done by the Dutch to Sir William Courteen and others, was ordered to be communicated to Secretary Bennet (*Commons' Journal*, vol. viii, p. 560).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

agreement; but that the Company did not view with any pleasure the prospect of actual hostilities, is shown by the document on p. 40, in which the Committees declared to the Lord Treasurer that 'the worst of peace is better then the best warr.' The strained state of the relations between the two countries at this time is shown in the letters to Marseilles and Aleppo given on p. 41.

The time drawing near for the arrival of ships from the East Indies, the Committees turned their attention to measures designed to foil the schemes of 'privateers,' i. e. private persons who sent vessels to cruise towards the mouth of the English Channel, in order to meet the Company's ships and buy goods surreptitiously out of them. One of the East India House officials was dispatched to the Downs in May, and arrangements were made for two hoys to cruise in the Channel, with letters for the commanders. They failed to meet the home-coming ships, and in a tart letter of 12 July the Company recalled them. The vessels they had missed had anchored in the Downs two days earlier, viz., the *African* from Surat, the *East India Merchant* and *Coast Frigate* from Bantam, and the *Castle Frigate*, *Madras Merchant*, and *American* from Fort St. George. Two more ships—the *Royal Katherine* from the Coromandel Coast and the *Loyal Merchant* from Surat—arrived at the end of the month. In view of the danger of war with the Dutch and of the approaching valuation of the Company's stock, nothing could have been more welcome than the safe arrival of these eight ships. As a result, on August 3 the Committees resolved to distribute a dividend of 40 per cent. in money, viz., 10 per cent. on September 30, 1664, and 30 on July 30, 1665. As a dividend of 20 per cent. had been declared in 1661, and another of 40 per cent. in 1663, the new distribution secured the return to the subscribers of their full capital.

The 'preamble'—or, as we should say, the prospectus—on the terms of which subscriptions to the current Stock had been invited in October, 1657 (see the 1655–59 volume, p. 173), had laid down that at the end of seven years from the payment of the first instalment a special committee should be appointed to make a valuation of all remains of stock not already divided, and that any adventurer wishing then to withdraw his share should be paid it in money, others being admitted in his place at the same rate. The question of arranging for this valuation was raised in May, 1664, but postponed

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

upon several difficulties being propounded. The topic came up again at the beginning of July, when a committee was appointed to consider, with the aid of counsel, whether the trade could be carried on without a new subscription, whether the preamble could be altered by the existing shareholders, and various other points. This committee reported early in October that no alteration need be made in the preamble: that the existing Stock was under no obligation to admit new-comers in place of those shareholders who desired to be paid off: and that it would be preferable to give the remaining members the opportunity of making up any resulting deficiency by paying the uncalled half of their subscriptions. It was further recommended that those stockholders who desired to withdraw should be required to intimate the same in writing before the making of the valuation was commenced, and that any who failed to do this by a given date should be regarded as continuing their membership on the ordinary footing. This report was presented to a general meeting on October 13 and unanimously approved. Twenty days were allowed for the notification of intended withdrawals; and the existing Court of Committees was empowered to make the requisite valuation at the end of that period. On November 7 it was reported to the Court that no adventurer had signified his intention of withdrawing, and thereupon the Committee for Accounts was directed to commence the valuation.

The resulting statement of accounts, submitted on December 9, but representing the financial position of the Company at the beginning of that month, was of a very satisfactory nature. The assets were estimated at 661,542*l.*, and the liabilities (including the dividend to be paid in the following July) at 165,807*l.* After making a further allowance for possible bad debts, etc., there remained a sum equivalent to the whole of the paid-up capital, plus 30 per cent., in addition to whatever might be obtained from the Dutch in satisfaction of the Company's claims. The valuation was made known to the generality on December 12, when the Committees were duly praised and thanked for their able management of the Company's affairs. It was arranged at the same time that fresh subscriptions should be invited; but at another general court held on January 26, 1665, it was reported that no new subscribers had appeared. An amended preamble was approved at a general court

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

on March 16 and ordered to be subscribed by all the adventurers; its terms are given at p. 133.

The negotiations in Holland for a settlement of the differences between the two nations continued throughout 1664. Sir George Downing, the English representative, was by no means the ideal agent for this task, for his arrogant and overbearing methods only increased the obstinacy with which the Dutch resisted demands that seemed to them unjust. It is unnecessary to go minutely into the course of the controversy. Dr. Japikse, in his *Verwikkelingen tusschen de Republik en Engeland van 1660–5*, has given a careful and impartial record of the negotiations; and reference should also be made to Downing's letters, as given in the third volume of T. H. Lister's *Life of Lord Clarendon*, to Aitzema's *Saken van Staet en Oorlogh*, vols. 5 and 6, and to the Dutch pamphlets on the subject in the British Museum. So far as concerned the East Indies, the points in dispute were five in number. In the first place there was the settlement to be effected, in accordance with the treaty of 1662, of the claims for damages on both sides sustained during the period 1659–62; secondly, the controversy over the English claim on account of the *Bona Speranza* and the *Henry Bonaventura* (see pp. xxvi–xxvii of the previous volume); thirdly, the English demand for satisfaction for post-treaty losses, caused by the Dutch refusing to allow the *Hopewell* and *Leopard* to trade on the Malabar coast; fourthly, the question of the restitution of Pulo Run; lastly, the conclusion of some agreement which would prevent collisions in the future between the traders of the two nations in foreign parts. With regard to the first, there seems little doubt that the Dutch took advantage of a loophole in the treaty to delay the presentation of their claims, intending thus to drag on the dispute indefinitely. In spite of Downing's protests and solicitations, it was not until August, 1664—nearly two years after the conclusion of the treaty—that the Dutch list (which contained some absurd items) was placed in his hands;[1] and then the discussion of that, and of the English demands, was unnecessarily prolonged. In the business of Courteen's two ships De Witt firmly refused to accept any other interpretation of the reference in the treaty than that mentioned in the

[1] Dr. Japikse refers (p. 373) to a *Catalogue of the Damages* claimed on either side, printed in London in 1664; but I have been unable to find a copy of that work.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

last volume, viz., that *lis incepta* meant the earlier proceedings in the Dutch law courts, not Downing's own negotiations in the matter. This attitude was natural enough: the Dutch had already paid compensation, and they saw no reason why they should pay again because it was contended that the damages had gone to the wrong claimants. They offered to refer to some neutral tribunal the question of the correct interpretation of the term; but Downing would not hear of the intervention of a third party. As for the claims for satisfaction for hindering the *Hopewell* and other vessels from trading in India and in Guinea, after much correspondence the Dutch promised in September, 1664, to give reasonable satisfaction for the English losses. With reference to the surrender of Pulo Run, they insisted that orders had been sent to the Indies on the point and that the delay was unavoidable. In March, 1664, Downing wrote to Clarendon that there were rumours of a revival of the previous offer to buy the island from the English, and warned him to prevent any such scheme being entertained. As a matter of fact it was not until March 23, 1665, that two English vessels appeared at Pulo Run and demanded the surrender of the island; this was acceded to without demur and the transfer took place two days later. On the receipt at Batavia of the news that war had actually been declared, the Dutch dispatched a vessel to retake Pulo Run; and this was effected, without any resistance, on November 30, 1665. The question of the 'reglement' by which it was hoped to avoid further disputes in the East was one of greater difficulty. The Dutch were unwilling to admit the English demands on various points; yet they were aware of the desirability of avoiding the endless quarrels likely to arise. They expressed their willingness to consider a draft; but when Downing presented one (September, 1664), De Witt, while expressing approval, desired to make the settlement a general one, including Europe. This of course protracted the discussion, with the result that nothing had been settled when war broke out.

It was not, however, the dispute over the East Indies that brought about the outbreak of hostilities. Guinea was the scene of the events that finally led to the collision. The Royal African Company had at its head the Duke of York, while the Queen, Prince Rupert, and many of the leading nobles were actively con-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

cerned in it; as a consequence its influence at court was far greater than that of the East India Company. The Duke was looked upon as the leader of the party that was pressing for strong measures against Holland, despite the opposition of Lord Clarendon and the neutral attitude of the King; and he did not hesitate to carry matters with a high hand. In May, 1664, he risked war by sending a naval force which subdued the Dutch colony of the New Netherlands in North America (whereupon the name of the chief settlement, New Amsterdam, was changed to the since famous one of New York); and he was equally vigorous in dealing with Dutch obstructions in the Guinea trade. Doubtless the lesson learnt from the Dutch proceedings in the East Indies, and from the failure to obtain any satisfaction by diplomatic means, was taken to heart by the Duke and his advisers, who probably shared, moreover, in the general belief that the Dutch would not resort to hostilities, however hardly pressed. In the summer of 1664 came the news that Captain Holmes, who had been sent to protect English trade in Guinea, had captured several Dutch ships and taken the settlement of Goree. Complaints to King Charles produced no satisfaction. Extensive naval preparations were made in Holland, and these were answered by similar preparations in England. In August De Witt took the dangerous step of sending secret orders to De Ruyter, who was in the Mediterranean, to proceed to the Guinea Coast for the protection of Dutch rights there. When this was discovered, the English seized all the Dutch ships in their ports and took others passing through the Channel, ostensibly to hold them as hostages for De Ruyter's good behaviour. Retaliatory measures on the part of the Dutch increased the tension. Feeling in England was running high, as may be seen from the pages of Pepys's *Diary*. Already the City of London had come to the aid of the King by undertaking to lend two sums of 100,000*l.* each (one of these loans is referred to on p. 105); and Parliament, when it met in November, voted nearly two and a half millions, to be levied by assessments spread over a period of three years. The excitement increased when it became known that De Ruyter had retaken the Dutch stations in Guinea and captured many English ships; while the Dutch on their side were much incensed by an attack made upon their Smyrna fleet at Cadiz. They issued letters of marque in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

February, 1665; and this was answered by a declaration of war on the part of England on the 4th of the following month.

We now resume our chronicle of the doings of the East India Company. In February, 1665, came tidings of disaster. The *Royal Oak*, returning from Bantam, had been wrecked upon the Scilly Islands on the 18th of the previous month. As it was reported that part of the cargo had been washed ashore, steps were taken to send one of the Company's staff to recover what he could; but according to a letter sent to Surat all her goods had been lost together with nineteen of her men. An account of the wreck is given in *Rawlinson MSS.* A195, f. 180 (Bodleian Library); while Pepys refers to it in his diary under date of February 15, 1665.

The outbreak of hostilities naturally led to a reduction in the number of ships dispatched to the East. Most of the available merchant ships were taken up for the King's service, and quite a number of those which had been freighted by the Company previously were engaged in the battle of Lowestoft.[1] Even in 1664 the fear of war had induced the Company to restrict its operations, and the only vessel to leave England for the East Indies during the second half of that year was the *Constantinople Merchant*, which sailed for Bantam about the middle of September. In January, 1665, two more ships—the *Greyhound* and *American*—departed for Madras, the former having on board George Foxcroft, who had been appointed agent at Fort St. George in supersession of Sir Edward Winter. Two ships for Surat—the *African* and the *St. George*—sailed in March and April respectively. The total of their two cargoes was only 18,294*l.*; and instructions were given that they should be reladen as quickly as possible and return at once to England, avoiding St. Helena, lest the Dutch should have seized that island or be waiting for them there.

Naturally, too, some nervousness was felt during the summer of 1665 lest the homecoming fleets should fall into the hands of the enemy. Great therefore was the satisfaction felt when the year closed without the loss of any of the ships. On June 19 the *Richard and Martha* and the *Happy Entrance*, both from Bantam, reached Kinsale (in Ireland), where a month later they were joined by the *Constantinople Merchant*, also from Bantam. On August 7 all three

[1] See a list in Harris's *Life of the Earl of Sandwich*, vol. i, p. 348.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

left under convoy, and a week later they anchored in the Downs. On the 22nd of the same month came the news that five ships from Madras—the *Coronation*, *Morning Star*, *Rebecca*, *Marigold*, and *George and Martha*—had also arrived in the Downs unmolested. Finally, three ships from Surat—the *London*, *Royal Charles*, and *Little American*—reached the Isle of Wight in December. Thus all the ships sent out during 1663 and 1664 had been accounted for. The *London* was requisitioned for service with the royal navy against the Dutch (p. 215).

At the election held in April, 1665, Sir William Thomson was again chosen as Governor for the year ensuing, with John Jolliffe as his Deputy. Eight new Committees were elected in accordance with the by-laws (see p. 110 of the preceding volume).

At the beginning of July, 1665, the shadow of the Great Plague, which had for some time been rampant in the Netherlands, falls across the records. On the 5th of that month, as the flight of the citizens had begun to tell upon the attendance at Court meetings, it was resolved to lower the quorum to five, and full authority was given to that number to act on behalf of the whole body. On the 14th a sum of 100*l.* was set aside for distribution among the sufferers; and a week later the staff was dispensed from attending more than three days a week. The husband's assistant on August 18 obtained leave to go into the country; an example quickly followed by the Secretary, whose brother was accepted on the 25th as a substitute for him. The Governor had left town at the end of July and, except for a brief visit on October 20 to preside at a general court, he did not return until the new year. The Deputy Governor (Mr. Jolliffe) departed a fortnight before the Governor and stayed away until November 24. Most of the Committees followed suit; and throughout September, October, and November the business was practically carried on by three only, viz., Sir George Smith, Thomas Papillon, and Benjamin Albyn. The East India House appears to have been shut up for a time about the end of September, and the Committees met either at Sir George Smith's, at Mr. Papillon's, or at Mr. Vandeput's, until November. At a court held on January 12, 1666, by which time the danger was over, the three Committees were heartily thanked for their services; and on April 3 they were voted a gratuity of 100*l.* apiece. The Company's servants who had

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

likewise remained at their posts were not forgotten, for a sum of 655*l.* was distributed amongst them (p. 188). In the case of Mr. Vandeput, who had provided accommodation, not only for a meeting of the Committees but also for a General Court, it was resolved (despite his protest) to give his wife a present of about 20*l.* in silks and fine calicoes (January 10 and 12, 1666); while the 'ladies' of Sir George Smith and Mr. Papillon were also presented with goods valued at about 10*l.* in each case (March 9, 1666).

The war had opened auspiciously for the English with a naval victory off Lowestoft early in June, 1665, though a lax pursuit allowed many of the Dutch ships to escape. Later in the summer an attack upon the Dutch East India fleet, which had sought refuge in Bergen (Norway), was repulsed with loss; but some recompense was found in the fact that the main Dutch fleet, which had gone to Bergen to fetch home those vessels, was dispersed by a storm, and eight men-of-war, two of the East India ships (the *Slothany* and the *Golden Phoenix*), and about twenty other merchantmen fell into the hands of the English fleet. The two East India prizes were richly laden, and their cargoes promised to provide a welcome contribution to the cost of the war; though the English sailors had already been allowed, as customary, to take all the merchandise between decks, and Lord Sandwich had rashly divided a quantity of other goods among the commanders.[1] At the suggestion of Sir William Coventry (p. 164) it was resolved to entrust to the East India Company the disposal of the prize goods—an arrangement which enabled the Company to avoid any competition with its own stock, and gave the King an opportunity of obtaining from that body some sorely needed advances. Pepys in his diary alludes to the agreement (October 23, 1665) and records several journeys to the East India House to procure the payment of money out of the proceeds of the goods (5, 11, and 14 December, 1665 and January 11, 1666). He also mentions a visit he paid to one of the prizes at Erith on November 16, when he saw in the hold 'the greatest wealth lie in confusion that a man can see in the world. Pepper scattered through every chink, you trod upon it; and in cloves and nutmegs I walked above the knees; whole rooms full. And silk

[1] *Life of the Earl of Sandwich*, by F. R. Harris, vol. ii, ch. ix. For a grant of pardon for this and other 'offences' see *P.R.O.*: *S. P. Dom.*, vol. clxix, no. 76.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in bales, and boxes of copper plate, one of which I saw opened. Having seen this, which was as noble a sight as ever I saw in my life, I away.' Pepys, by the way, had already bought a considerable quantity of cloves and nutmegs, and hoped to make two or three hundred pounds by his bargain (*Diary*, Wheatley's edition, September 24, October 3 and 6, 1665, and June 1, 1666).

In December, 1665 two ships were dispatched to the Coromandel Coast and Bengal respectively. These were the *Constantinople Merchant*, whose destination was Madras, and the *Dorcas*, a small vessel whose master was instructed to proceed direct to Balasore—the first instance of a ship being sent from England to Bengal without touching on the Coromandel Coast.

The fact that Bombay had at last been handed over by the Portuguese to the King's representative was not known in England until the *London* and her consorts arrived from Surat in December, 1665. The danger to which the tiny garrison was exposed, in the event of an attack by the Dutch, and the necessity of sending out a supply of stores, caused some concern at court. The Company had already decided to dispatch a vessel to Surat early in 1666; and, as the rates for freight were very high, the Committees on January 5 agreed to purchase the *Return* for this purpose. The Duke of Albemarle was duly informed of the intended voyage, in case the King should desire to send any reinforcements and supplies in her for Bombay. On February 6, however, a letter was read from the Principal Officers of the Navy, intimating His Majesty's intention to send a vessel to Bombay on his own account, and suggesting that the Company should then freight her for the homeward voyage. This plan was dropped, and in the middle of March the Company was informed that the King proposed to utilize the *Return* for the purpose of carrying to Bombay a new Governor, viz., Sir Gervase Lucas. With a view to smoothing the friction that had arisen between the King's officers at Bombay and the Company's representatives at Surat, the Committees ordered a sum of money to be spent on provisions for Lucas. He was also furnished, at Lord Arlington's request, with a letter of credit on Surat, the money to be repaid to the Company from the royal exchequer. The *Return* left Plymouth on April 24, 1666. In addition to the new Governor, she had on board twenty soldiers as a reinforcement for Bombay.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The sale of the King's prize goods, as also of the commodities the Company had in hand, took place on March 21 and 22, 1666. As a preliminary it was resolved on February 28 to make a dividend of forty per cent., payable February 20, 1667, and to allow any buyer at the forthcoming sale to deduct the full dividend from any payment he might have to make for the goods, whether they were the King's or the Company's. This procedure offered two advantages. It stimulated purchases, despite the depression caused by the war, and it lessened the Company's cash balances. Money was not likely to be wanted, since the trade with the East had necessarily to be reduced to a low ebb; and it was perhaps thought inadvisable to retain much in the hands of the Company, lest the King should be tempted to make demands upon it. The dividend warrants received as part payment for prize goods were paid to His Majesty at a discount of one per cent. An amusing incident arising from the sale deserves notice. The Farmers of the Customs demanded double or treble duties on the pepper and spices taken out of the prizes, on the score that the latter were foreign-built ships. As any such payment could not well be passed on to the purchasers, the question was referred to the Commissioners for Prize Goods, and on March 16 the Privy Council ordered that no one buying the spices should be charged more on account of customs than if the goods had come direct from the Indies on the Company's account. The total realized by the sale of the prize goods appears to have been nearly 155,000*l.* (p. 420).[1]

A few days after the conclusion of the sale, the Committees resolved (March 27) to declare a further dividend of 10 per cent., to be paid at once. This decision was communicated at a General Court held three days later, the reason given for the distribution being that, as the trade was at a stand, it was undesirable to leave the shareholders' money lying dead. The adventurers showed their satisfaction by voting 8,000*l.* to be distributed among the Committees in recompense for their services since the beginning of the Stock, besides an allowance of 200*l.* per annum to each Governor and 100*l.* per annum to each Deputy during the same period. Out of the 8,000*l.* gratuities of 100*l.* each were (as already mentioned) pre-

[1] See also the Eighth Report of the Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 129.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

sented to the three Committees who had rendered such notable services in the Plague time, and the remainder was ordered to be distributed to the Governors, Deputies, and Committees in proportion to their several attendances at Court meetings.

The post of auditor having fallen vacant, apparently by the death of William Marston (who may have been one of the victims of the Plague), the Committee of Accounts was directed on February 21, 1666, to consider whether such an officer was necessary and, if so, how his duties should be defined. Evidently the former question was answered in the affirmative, for on March 27 a report was made regarding the duties to be attached to the post. On April 10 Humphrey Edwin, who had served for several years in the Calico Warehouse, was provisionally entrusted with part of these duties, and on July 31 he was appointed to the post, with effect from the earlier date. Towards the end of the year he was under a cloud and found it necessary to address to the Court a respectful vindication, winding up with a request to be duly sworn, in order that a stop might be put to certain notorious abuses. This was done on December 12, and a startling disclosure followed. Being now under oath to disclose anything he knew that tended to the Company's prejudice, Edwin informed the Court that the Secretary, John Stanyan, had long indulged in private trade and was in correspondence with the Company's servants abroad, whom he assisted in contravening the regulations regarding that trade; further that he had freely acquainted them with the proceedings of the Court, adding disparaging comments on the members. Upon the report of a committee of investigation which was at once appointed, Stanyan was summarily dismissed (December 19), Robert Blackborne[1] being elected as his successor. Two days later, upon the advice of the same committee, it was resolved that a stop should be put to the practice of allowing the chief officials to employ their own clerks, and that for the future every one in the East India House should be a direct servant of the Company. Further, it was enacted that no employee should be permitted to trade or buy goods from the Company, or to communicate with, or receive letters from, any one

[1] That he was the Robert Blackborne who had been Secretary of the Admiralty from 1652 to 1660 and was a friend of Pepys, seems to be clear from an entry in the latter's diary for January 8, 1669.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in the East, except with the consent of the Governor or the Deputy; the acceptance of gratuities (above 40*s.*) without the knowledge of the same functionaries was likewise forbidden. Later (May 1, 1667) the Company's servants were absolutely forbidden to accept gratuities from other employees or to hold any correspondence with persons in the Indies.

The cost of the war was telling heavily upon the national finances and in the spring of 1666 the Admiralty officials were at a loss to find the money to equip the fleet. Though Parliament had voted a further sum of 1,250,000*l.* in October, 1665, the taxes came in but slowly and cash advances on the security of future receipts were hard to obtain. In this emergency the King had recourse to the East India Company, and on April 19 he addressed a letter to them, begging for a loan of 50,000*l.* to pay the arrears of wages due to the seamen, without which it would be impossible for the fleet to put to sea. At a hastily convened General Court held on the following day, the Duke of Albemarle presented the letter and addressed the members. After some debate it was resolved to comply with the request, on condition that this should not be made a precedent and that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. should be paid upon the loan. The money was advanced accordingly, and, as we learn from p. 352, was punctually repaid.

The election of April, 1666, resulted in Sir Andrew Riccard being chosen Governor and John Jolliffe Deputy. A year later Riccard was re-elected; but Jolliffe, having then served for two years, gave up his place to Sir William Rider.

On July 31 a letter from the Lord Mayor was read, desiring members of the Company to contribute to the loan of 10,000*l.* promised by the City to the King to meet the expense of fortifying the Thames and the Medway (*Calendar S. P. Dom.*, 1667, pp. 256, 288, etc.). The Company, however, refused to take any corporate part in the transaction, in view of the assistance so recently afforded to His Majesty.

A gap in the records for the first nine days of September is accounted for by the occurrence of the Great Fire. Although the conflagration did not actually reach the East India House, that building was for a time thought to be in danger, and the Company's books, goods, and treasure were hurried to Stepney for safety. At

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a meeting held on September 10, the Committee-men who had directed and superintended the removal were thanked for their services and directions were given for the property to be brought back again, and for Gresham College to be cleared of the remaining prize goods, as that building was wanted for a temporary Exchange. The danger of the fire breaking out again had to be guarded against; so on September 14 the Committee-men were asked to take it in turns, two at a time, to sit up all night at the East India House. Fresh premises were hired in which to store the goods dislodged; and special consideration was shown to buyers who were financially embarrassed by their losses due to the Fire. Applications received from several tradesmen, whose dwellings had been burnt, to be allowed to use as shops the front portion of the Company's premises, were considered and refused. From the Minutes of April 12, 1667 we learn that over 534*l.* was spent in preserving and recovering the Company's goods that had been stored in the cellar under the Royal Exchange; while in the general ledger the expenditure caused by the Fire totals 749*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

Notwithstanding the dangers of the time, the Company decided to send shipping to Surat, Madras, and Bantam respectively. To the firstnamed place it was intended to dispatch the Company's own ship the *London*; a small vessel named the *Charles* (not to be confused with the *Royal Charles* already mentioned, which was captured and burnt by the Dutch in September, 1666) was purchased and fitted out for a voyage to St. Helena and Fort St. George; while another ship, of about the same burden as the *Charles* (130 tons), was bought and named the *Bantam*, after the port for which it was destined. In view of the risk of capture, the decision to send out the *Bantam* was rescinded; and later still it was decided to keep back also the *London* (whose destination had been changed from Surat to Bantam). By the end of the year the remaining vessel, the *Charles*, was ready to depart. In the middle of January, 1667, however, a letter received overland from Surat gave the startling news that Sir Edward Winter had seized Foxcroft, the new agent at Fort St. George, and had usurped the government. Orders were at once sent to the Downs to stop the *Charles* from sailing; while the Deputy and certain committee-men were desired to lay the matter before the King and desire from him an order to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the rebels to submit to the Company's directions. No difficulty was made about according this, together with a letter of pardon to the guilty parties, contingent upon their submission. Arrangements were made to send out Walter Clavell in the *Charles* to carry these documents and the Company's instructions. At the end of the month, however, a further packet of letters arrived, this time from Winter at Madras, justifying his action on the score that Agent Foxcroft had been guilty of treasonable utterances against His Majesty; and Winter having also written to the King on the subject, the royal letters were recalled for further consideration. A petition presented to the King on March 8 complained, amongst other matters, of Winter's usurpation of the government of Madras, and this was referred to a committee of the Privy Council for examination. In its report (March 20) this committee recommended that the Company's desires should be granted, and that Winter should be ordered to come home, leaving his estate untouched until a further examination had been made as to the dispute. This was approved by the Privy Council, who agreed also that Foxcroft should be allowed to remain at Madras for about a year, subject to an undertaking by the Company to produce him for punishment, should he be found to have been guilty of treasonable language or undutiful behaviour. A letter from the King to Winter, dated April 12, ordering the latter to surrender Fort St. George, was accordingly made over to the Company. The *Charles* had all this time been detained at Plymouth; and, the season being too late for her to proceed to Madras, her destination was changed to Goa and Surat, Clavell being directed to proceed overland from the former place to the Coast. With these instructions the vessel sailed in the latter part of April, 1667.

Towards the end of February the *African* returned from Surat after an engagement with a Dutch ship off the Land's End (p. 343); early in May came the news that the *St. George*, from the same port, had safely reached an Irish harbour; and in the same month the *Return*, likewise from Surat, reported her arrival at the Isle of Wight after a fight with a Dutch privateer (p. 328). Thence she was taken for safety into Portsmouth, where she remained until after the conclusion of peace. In June a letter was received from the captain of the *Constantinople Merchant*, announcing that his vessel, which had

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

left the Coromandel Coast at the beginning of the year, had succeeded in reaching Kinsale. There it remained, together with the *St. George*, until the autumn, when both vessels were brought round to the Thames. Against these safe arrivals must be set the loss of the *Dorcas*, of which news seems to have arrived on April 12, 1667. On her return voyage from Bengal she had nearly reached the Scilly Islands, when she was captured by a Flushing privateer and carried into Brest (letter to Bengal, August 26, 1667). She seems to have been utilized by her captors as a fireship (see p. 361).

The war continued with varying success throughout 1666. At the beginning of the year Louis XIV, who had failed in his attempts to mediate between the contending powers,[1] carried out his treaty obligations by joining in the war on the Dutch side, though without any real heartiness. The King of Denmark and the Elector of Brandenburg took the same course; while the Bishop of Münster, England's only ally, made his peace with Holland. Thus freed from all danger of an attack by land, the Dutch put fresh vigour into their naval operations. Early in June a fierce battle took place in the Downs, in which the Dutch had the advantage, inflicting much more loss than they sustained. Another engagement took place towards the end of July, when victory fell to the English, and the Dutch retreated into their ports; whereupon their opponents landed a force upon the island of Terschelling and burnt the town of Brandaris and a large number of vessels, doing damage estimated at a million sterling. Meanwhile the stoppage of trade and the capture of merchantmen (wherein the Dutch naturally suffered much more than the English) were telling upon both nations and producing a general weariness of the war. Still, neither would give way; and in September, when Parliament met for an autumn session, the Commons voted a poll tax and eleven monthly assessments, estimated to bring in a million and a quarter.

The mediation of Sweden opened up negotiations for peace early in 1667, and in March it was agreed that commissioners should meet at Breda. Already in the middle of February the Company's Committee for Dutch Affairs had been directed to consider what representations should be made as to Pulo Run and other topics;

[1] See *P.R.O.*: *State Papers Foreign, Holland*, vol. 178. The three succeeding volumes contain many references to attempts made later to secure the conclusion of peace.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

while inquiries were set on foot for vessels suitable to be sent to the Indies. On March 12, 1667 the Lord Chancellor communicated to the heads of the Company His Majesty's desire that two or more representatives should be appointed to attend the peace commissioners. The Deputy Governor (John Jolliffe), Major Thomson, and Thomas Papillon were accordingly named as representatives, with William Moses, the Company's solicitor, as their legal assistant; and they were warned on April 16 to be ready to depart for Breda with the other negotiators. Thomson and Papillon went over accordingly; but on May 17 Jolliffe was excused from attending the conference. The English deputation was headed by Lord Holles and Henry Coventry (afterwards Secretary of State), and from the instructions given to them it appears that, with respect to the East Indies, it was the desire of the English government to adjust matters on the basis of the treaty of 1662. Some trouble was expected, both as regards Pulo Run and the claims on account of Courteen's two ships. The commissioners were told that, if Pulo Run had been really made over to the English and then retaken, it must be abandoned to the Dutch in accordance with the general understanding already reached. As for Courteen's two ships it seems to have been hoped that the Dutch would offer a sum in settlement; and in that case the claimants were to be urged to accept it rather than to continue the controversy. The Company's instructions to its own representatives (p. 320) were in a far less accommodating spirit. They were furnished with a long list of damages for which compensation was to be claimed; they were to press for the restitution of Pulo Run and also of the little island of Dam (in the Banda Sea) which the English had occupied only to be expelled by the Dutch; and they were further to secure, if possible, a satisfactory arrangement for the future on the lines of Downing's previous proposals.

The negotiations proceeded but slowly; and the Dutch, already placed at some disadvantage by the conclusion of a separate peace between England and France, resolved to force the pace by raiding the Thames and attacking Chatham. Hampered by want of money and trusting that no aggression would be made while negotiations were in progress, the English naval authorities had taken but inadequate precautions; and great was the indignation excited in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

England by the raid. The Company wrote to its representatives (p. 341) that 'there is noe likelyhood of peace' after such an act of hostility, but begged them to remain until the other commissioners were recalled; and after a pause the negotiations were continued.

One result of the Dutch raid upon the Thames was a further application from the King for a loan. On June 17 Sir John Duncombe was desired by his colleagues of the Treasury to endeavour to borrow 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* from the East India Company (*Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 13), and on July 3, at a meeting of the Treasury Commissioners, it was reported that the Company was willing to advance the larger amount (*ibid.*, p. 26). Thus encouraged the Commissioners made a formal application for the loan (p. 350). The matter was put before a General Court on July 6, and the loan was agreed to without demur, on condition that the same rate of interest as before should be allowed and that this readiness to assist His Majesty should not be drawn into a precedent.

The correspondence between the Company and its representatives at Breda, so far as it has been preserved, shows that the latter soon recognized that there was small chance of their advocacy of the Company's claims proving successful; and on July 5 permission was sent for their return. Gratuities of 250*l.* apiece were voted to Thomson and Papillon, and one of 100*l.* to Moses. Their exertions had been of no avail; for in the Treaty of Breda (July 21, 1667) the Company's interests received no consideration whatever. Since it was agreed that each party should retain its conquests, Pulo Run and Dam remained in the hands of the Dutch—permanently, as it proved; while the claims for damages on both sides—concerning which so much ink had been wasted—were wiped out entirely.

As soon as peace was assured, the Company prepared to resume its trade with the East. The *Bantam* was got ready for a voyage to Surat and Bantam, and departed early in October, 1667. For Madras no less than five vessels (besides a small frigate) were prepared. This imposing fleet was intended, if necessary, to reduce by force Fort St. George, where Sir Edward Winter was still defying the Company's orders; and for that purpose a commission was obtained from His Majesty. For Bantam four ships (including the *London*) were designed. The fleets for Madras and Bantam, how-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ever, did not sail until towards the end of January, 1668. It had been intended to dispatch the *Zante* on a voyage to the West Coast of Sumatra, but she was not ready until January and did not start until about the end of March, 1668.

In November, 1667 the needs of the royal exchequer gave actuality to an idea which had been in the air for some time, namely the transfer of Bombay to the Company. Ever since its acquisition the island had been a source of trouble and expense to the Crown; while serious friction had recently developed between the King's officers there and the Company's servants at Surat. During the discussions that took place in March, 1667 upon the Company's petition (which included a representation as to these disputes) Lord Clarendon appears to have let fall some observation as to the possibility of the island being handed over (p. 301); and the hint did not pass unheeded, for, after discussing the matter, the Court of Committees desired the Governor and others to speak again to the Chancellor on the subject. On March 20 the Governor reported the result of the interview. Clarendon had enlarged upon the value of Bombay and the desire of the Portuguese to buy it back, and had then postponed the discussion until some future date. He soon had other matters to think of, and nothing more was done in the interval preceding his dismissal (August, 1667); while the Company on their side doubtless considered it advisable to show no eagerness in the matter, lest they should be asked to purchase the island. This reserved attitude had its due effect. In November the Treasury officials were at their wit's end to find cash to pay off the seamen. Having twice borrowed from the East India Company on assurances that the loan should not be made a precedent, it was doubtless felt that a third application could not decently be made, especially when the necessity of carrying on the war could no longer be urged and the peace had disappointed the Company's hopes. The negotiations were therefore commenced by summoning the chief representatives of the Company and telling them that the King intended to get rid of Bombay: that many others were anxious to have it, but that, out of respect to the Company, His Majesty was willing to give them the first offer: and that he was ready to listen to any proposals they wished to make. The Governor answered cautiously that the Company were prepared to relieve His Majesty of the island (though it

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

would be a great expense to them), provided they were not asked to repay any of the money already laid out upon it; but at the same time he assured the Lords Commissioners that, had the Portuguese offered Bombay to the Company before its cession, it would have been refused. This overture was reported to the general body of Committees on November 22, and the Governor and his associates were authorized to continue the negotiations. At the next meeting the Treasury Commissioners came into the open with a proposal that a loan of 50,000*l.* at 6 per cent. should be made in return for the cession of the island, free of all claims. The acceptance of this bargain was approved at a meeting of Committees on November 30 and by a General Court held on December 4, the chief arguments used in favour of acceptance being that it might prove greatly to the Company's detriment to have the island pass into the hands of others, and that, although it was likely to be for some time merely a burden, yet it might gradually be made to pay its own expenses. A committee was appointed to draw up detailed proposals, and these were approved by the Privy Council on December 13, when the Attorney-General was ordered to prepare letters patent for the transfer of the island to the Company. The transaction, however, was not completed until the following March, and the subject passes therefore beyond the range of this volume.

Thomas Skinner's grievances against the Company, detailed in the previous volume (p. xliv), figure largely in the present instalment. In addition to the documents here noticed, reference should be made to the Calendars of the House of Lords Papers forming an appendix to the Eighth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission (pp. 107, 165), and to the *State Trials*, vol. vi, where many of the documents are printed at full length. The arbitration arranged towards the close of 1663 seems to have been dropped; and in March, 1664 Skinner presented a petition to the King, declaring that his claims were not enforceable by the ordinary law courts and begging that they might be adjudicated upon by a special court such as in times past had dealt with offences committed beyond the seas. The petition was referred to the Attorney-General, who reported (p. 71) that the suggested tribunal was unsuitable, and that the case ought in his opinion to be tried by common law. However, some sympathy appears to have been felt with Skinner in his struggle

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

against a powerful corporation, for on September 14 Secretary Morrice was ordered to tell the Governor of the Company that the King expected them to satisfy the complainant 'in some proportion'. To this the reply was made that the dispute was one that ought to be settled either in the law courts or by arbitration, and that the Company was willing to agree to either course; whereupon the Privy Council directed that it should be referred to two arbitrators, one for each side. This was done; but the arbitrators were unable to agree, and so the matter came back once more to the Privy Council. A statement of the case was drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose, and on April 12, 1665 this was ordered to be sent to the Judges to report whether a special court should be set up, as desired by Skinner, or whether he should be left to seek relief in the ordinary courts; but the result is not recorded. On March 23, 1666, Skinner having again petitioned for the appointment of a special tribunal, the Privy Council ordered four of its members to persuade the Company to give him reasonable satisfaction. In the following June it was decided by the Company to 'put in a bill' against Skinner, in order to stop his troublesome proceedings; but nothing more is heard as to this. The next reference to the matter occurs on September 28, when the Governor reported, as the result of a conference with the committee of the Privy Council, that the Lord Chancellor had urged that the Company should give Skinner satisfaction or else make a representation to the King; adding, as His Lordship's own opinion, that the complainant had been much wronged and the Company would be wise to settle the matter handsomely. After some debate it was decided to make an offer of 1,500*l.* Since Skinner's actual losses, apart from speculative damages, were put at 17,172*l.*, the Company's offer was thought unreasonable, and the committee of the Privy Council reported to that effect on December 6, 1666. In the following month Skinner presented a fresh petition to the King, who referred the matter to the House of Lords; whereupon permission was given to the complainant to present his petition to that House. This he at once did and the Company was ordered to submit its answer to the same. A plea in reply was put in on January 26, 1667, and supplemented two days later by another. The hearing was due on February 7, but on the case being called, counsel for the Company,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

not having had notice, did not appear;[1] and as Parliament was prorogued the following day, nothing could be done until the next session opened in the following October. Then Skinner submitted his petition afresh, and the Company was directed to deliver its answer; this was read on November 7, and a date was fixed for hearing counsel on both sides. The hearing took place on December 2, when the Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Company, argued that the House of Lords had no jurisdiction in a case of the sort, and that the claim was one that was relievable by ordinary process. Skinner's counsel denied the latter contention, and cited precedents for the House exercising its judicial powers where ordinary courts could not or would not give relief. Thereupon reference was made to the Judges to report whether the complainant could obtain relief in the usual manner; and upon their reply the Lords decided to proceed with the case. On December 17 (the day fixed for the hearing) the Company's counsel prayed for time to put in an answer, and thereupon an adjournment was granted until the next session. Two days later the House rose, and did not meet again till February. The subsequent proceedings fall outside the scope of the present volume.

Throughout the volume crops up from time to time the question whether the Company was liable to pay customs duties on calico as though it were linen. The Committees objected stubbornly to recognize the validity of the claim, and in April, 1664 they brought the matter to the notice of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the causes of the general decay of trade. As a result, an action brought by Sir Robert Carr against the Company for payment of arrears under this head was ordered by the House of Commons to be stopped. Negotiations were, however, continued with the Farmers of the Customs; and on July 20, 1664 certain Committees were authorized to arrange, if possible, for the Company to farm the additional duty so far as concerned goods from the East Indies. Nothing seems to have come of this at the time; and on June 13, 1666, the question was again brought forward. Nine days later report was made that the Farmers of the Customs would

[1] This is the reason given in the MS. Minutes, as stated in the Eighth Report, p. 165; but from p. 287 below it appears that the case was not heard because other important affairs intervened. That the counsel employed had been duly warned is shown by an entry on the previous page.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

not agree to the course proposed; whereupon representations were ordered to be made to Lord Ashley and Sir Philip Warwick. In February, 1667, we find instructions given not to pay the additional duty on calicoes unless the Farmers insisted, and in that case to protest against its legality. The matter was again referred to in the following May, when it was stated that the Farmers were willing to submit it for a legal opinion. A statement of the Company's position was accordingly drawn up and delivered (p. 346). On September 18 it was decided to take the case into the law courts, and the matter had not been settled at the time the volume closes.

In order to discourage illicit trade, the Committees decided on March 4, 1664, to permit jewels and other small articles to be sent out to the East by any one who pleased, on payment of 2 per cent. on their value as an acknowledgement to the Company and in satisfaction of freight; a similar concession was made as regards the importation from the East of articles of the same character, the charge in that case being 2 per cent. for freemen of the Company, and 4 per cent. for others. All such transactions were to be registered; one quarter of the money received was to go to the master of the ship, and another quarter, in the case of imports, to the head of the factory whence they were dispatched. Towards the close of 1667 (pp. 396, 397, 416), specific rules were laid down as to the conditions under which the Company's servants might trade. The list of commodities in which private trade was forbidden had been extended on June 22, 1666, to cover white pepper as well as black.

There are some interesting entries relating to the employment in the East of boys from Christ's Hospital (pp. 359, 374, 379, 400, 419). We may note also that in August, 1664, when agreeing with the Governor of the Hospital for the hire of certain warehouses in Leaden-hall, the Court of Committees promised an annual donation of 30*l.* to the funds of the charity (p. 64). Two years later, however, the Court repented of its liberality, and, on a fresh agreement being made, this contribution was withheld for the future (p. 255). Some early references to the use of tea may be noted (pp. 58, 165, 305). On July 27, 1664 the Court expressed disapproval of the publication in 'news bookes' of extracts from the letters received from the Indies, and ordered its members and its servants to refrain from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

divulging these in future; while on March 15, 1667 similar instructions were given to keep secret all the proceedings of the Court. On March 4, 1664 an attempt was made to remedy the disorders that occurred at Court meetings; interruptions were forbidden, and it was provided that, should more than one member rise to speak, the Governor should decide who should have precedence. During the period many efforts were made to regularize the procedure of the committees into which the Court divided itself. Apparently it was originally nobody's duty to see that a particular committee met, and so occasionally references from the Court were not attended to. On May 4, 1664 the Deputy was asked to undertake this duty; but on November 2 following the responsibility was laid upon the first member named in the list of the committee. In December, 1666 it was ordered that members should be duly summoned and that no business should be transacted unless a quorum was present (p. 264). Steps were also taken to secure the proper registration of the proceedings of the committees. On May 4, 1664 the Committee for Private Trade was desired to keep a record of its transactions; and this practice was extended to the other committees by a resolution of May 11, 1666. On November 30, 1664 it was decided that all reports by committees should be signed by the members, and should be entered in a book, with the date of the Court's approval. Further, on June 22, 1666, a register was directed to be kept of all 'foreign' books and writings.

In addition to preparing the calendar of the documents here included, Miss Sainsbury has compiled the very full index appended, and has also borne the main burden of the reading of the proof-sheets.

## ADDENDUM

At p. xxix of the introduction to the 1650–4 volume of this series, I stated, on the authority of a work entitled *The Chronicles of Blackwall Yard*, that the Company's connexion with Blackwall commenced in 1621. On further investigation this statement has been found to be incorrect. The Company bought the land for the dock in 1614, and the lease referred to (which was really dated January 30, 1622) related only to the causeway that ran along the western side of the property.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

# COURT MINUTES, ETC.

## OF THE

# EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1664–1667

PETTY CASH PAYMENTS, JANUARY 2, 1664, TO DECEMBER 28, 1667 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xvii).

Made and entered by John Stanyan, Secretary to the Company. (15 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES,[1] JANUARY 5, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 719).

The draft of a certificate, prepared by the appointed committee, concerning East India goods intended for importation into Spain,[2] is read, and the Court orders one of a like tenor, with the Company's seal affixed, to be given to Alderman King. It is agreed that Francis Clarke shall pay in the principal of his debt, and that the interest shall stand charged to his account, he to receive as proportionable an abatement of it as shall be allowed to Alderman Bathurst or any other 'solvent man in the like kinde'. Cardamoms bought by Sir William Rider and others to be examined. Calico bought by Benjamin Glanville to be resold, at his desire, and the loss made good out of his stock. Christopher Willoughby and Samuel Sambrooke are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Jeremy Sambrooke, Junior. (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, JANUARY 7, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 721).

Before meeting the generality, the Committees order the treasure to be shipped aboard the two Coast ships when the Committee of the Treasury shall see fit, and the Company's seal to be affixed only to the certificate prepared by the ppaointed committee, and approved by the Court, to make testimony of any East India commodities sold by the Company and intended for transportation

[1] Throughout the volume, all courts (unless otherwise specified) are to be understood to be for the 'New General Stock'.

[2] See the preceding volume, p. 369.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

into the Spanish dominions. The generality being assembled, the Governor [1] informs them that divers persons, who have brought home calico, have solicited the Court to abate the fine on the same, but this the Committees have refused to do of themselves. He then causes the order formerly subscribed by the Committees against the abatement of the fine on calico or black pepper, and the order of the generality on the same, to be read; and the generality seeming so unanimous in their opinion, it is resolved by question (without troubling about the ballot box) that these orders shall be again confirmed, and that for the future all calico and black pepper shall pay the full fine set out by charter-party. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 8, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 722).

Sir Martin Noel desiring that somebody may be appointed to settle the additional duty on calico [2] from September 1662 to September 1663, he is told that when the Court shall have resolved on the subject notice shall be sent to him. The accounts of Joseph Cooke and Francis Hughes to be examined. Edward Newell's account to be paid to his father, on the latter presenting a letter of attorney. Mr. Dewey having bought saltpetre, but not paid for it or fetched it away, agrees to arbitration concerning the compensation he shall pay the Company for the same. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 13, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 723).

The account of Francis Hughes to be paid and his bond cancelled; and the bond of James Noell, deceased, to be cancelled, his account having been cleared. A Customhouse officer having done the Company some service, it is left to the discretion of the Governor to gratify him, but not to exceed 5*l.* Bills of exchange drawn upon Sir William Rider from Genoa, for coral, to be paid when due. Certain Committees are desired to consider the best way to proceed in defence of the Company's right against an unreasonable demand of additional duty on calico to be paid as if it were linen, and to use their own discretion in the matter. On the report of the appointed committee, Sir William Rider is allowed 400*l.* on damaged cardamoms. Mr. Willoughby to be promptly paid for his warrant, which has been in the Company's hands for some time. (1¼ *pp.*)

[1] Sir Thomas Chamberlain.

[2] See the preceding volume, pp. 290, 332.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 20, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 724).

At a meeting of eleven Committees on the 15th instant they agreed to offer as their opinion at the next full court that Thomas Blackall, who is to go as a serjeant to Fort St. George, should be allowed 4*l.* for fresh provisions: that Richard Springold, purser in the *Richard and Martha*, should pay fines on the lac and cowries he brought home: that Bruster, the mate, who brought home 20 cwt. of cowries, on paying only 20*s.* to the poor box, should receive them 'for divers good reasons': that Leadenhall warehouse should be repaired, according to the carpenter's survey, and the door secured. All these recommendations are approved. If calicoes brought home as private trade in any of the ships returned this year are sent directly to the Company's warehouse, the owners are to be admitted as the discoverers and allowed one quarter part of the fine, according to the Company's printed declaration,[1] provided that the owners of the ships perfect their accounts within fourteen days. Widow Steevens, whose son is deceased, to be allowed partial remission of the fine on some calicoes. Simon Smithes is entertained as minister for Fort St. George at a salary of 50*l.* per annum and given 10*l.* for fresh provisions. He is also to be allowed to the value of 20*l.* for such books as he shall give in a list of; these he is to leave in the Company's library at Madras on his return. The owners of the *Royal Charles* to be paid 1,000*l.* on account. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 22, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 726).

Widow Steevens is granted a further remission of fine on her calicoes. Salloes returned in the *Leopard* to be delivered to Anthony Archer and Jacob Beaven, on payment of a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* per piece. The Committee for Plantations to report concerning men, materials, and provisions already sent to Pulo Run, and as to what should be sent now. The Governor is authorized to remit the fine on calicoes (up to five pieces) to such persons as he shall see fit. John Coltman having found out that the commander of the *Coronation* transferred at sea several bales of calico into a Barbadoes ship, and the Court promising to show the said commander favour, he confesses to the number of pieces and is admitted to

[1] See p. 367 of the preceding volume.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be the discoverer of his own calico and allowed one-fourth part of the fine. Thomas King having paid in the sum necessary to clear his debt for pepper, the Court and Messrs. Boone, Clarke, and Canham (who were concerned with him) declare their satisfaction, and order is given for the pepper to be delivered. All calicoes remaining in the warehouse for private trade to be cleared on payment of a duty of 6*d.* per piece, the Company having entered them in the Custom-house in their own name and paid custom for them at that rate. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADILEY,[1] JANUARY 22, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 359).

Acknowledge receipt of his letter. He is not to await further orders, having already been given their dispatches and letters to Fort St. George, and directed to take the first fair wind and proceed on his voyage. Neither is he to stay for the *Coronation*; yet if she arrives in the Downs so seasonably as to enable them to sail in company, they are to endeavour to keep together for their better security. (½ p.)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JANUARY 22, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 360).

The coral shipped in the *Greyhound* will arrive too late for any to be dispatched to the Coast this year. Intend to dispute the freight with Captain Gunn and endeavour to get some abatement. Acknowledge receipt of their account current. The two bills of exchange shall be duly met. A sale is to be held on March 29 next for goods received by the *Coronation*. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MR. SIMON SMITHEES, JANUARY 26, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 362).

Because of the good testimony received of his ability for the work of the ministry, they have entertained him to proceed in the *Coronation* for Fort St. George. Jeremy Sambrooke is to go with him, and the great cabin is to be reserved for their use. During the voyage he is to see to the daily exercise of prayer, both morning and evening, and especially to the due observance of the Sabbath: and to suppress all swearing, drunkenness, and other unchristian

[1] Commanding the *Rebecca*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

behaviour among the ship's company, that the blessing of the Almighty may accompany him in the voyage. On arrival at the Fort he is to instruct the people 'in the way to Heaven and happiness', and especially to sanctify the Sabbath by preaching and prayer. In Madras he will find several priests and others of the Romish religion, with whom, as opportunity presents, he is to engage in controversy and dispute; and although he may not so far prevail 'as to a reformation', yet it may help to confirm their own people, and make them constant in the Protestant profession. They doubt not that he will observe all this and what else may conduce to the glory of God and promotion of religion, both by his doctrine and life. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ROGER MILNER,[1] JANUARY 26, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 363).

Have delivered their letters and invoices to Jeremy Sambrooke. Milner is desired to lose no time in prosecuting his voyage to Fort St. George, that he may arrive early enough to sail down to the Bay and return to receive his lading at Madras by the end of December for England. Wish him a good voyage and safe return. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 727).

The account of Nicholas Herrick, deceased, to be examined. Jonathan Ashe, having proved the will of Thomas Leaver, now desires that the box of jewels and gold returned from Bantam may be sold to pay legacies, and 1,000*l.* remain at interest in the Company's hands for their security until Leaver's account is cleared. The Court thinks that the things should be sold and the proceeds paid into the Company's cash; but certain Committees are desired to examine Leaver's account and report. Allowance to be made to Mr. Stone for damaged calico bought by him. John Fenn to be paid 6*l.* for procuring a warrant from a Privy Seal concerning the King's ships. Jacob Callender [Yakob Kalantar] and Avetick [Auetik], two Armenians, are given leave to take their passage to Surat (paying for it themselves) in one of the next ships and to carry two casks of 'refuge [refuse] of amber', if on examina-

[1] Commanding the *Coronation*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion it is found to be the same as is now shown. Rough amber to be bought for trial. Certain Committees are to consider the petition of Richard Springold and remit what they think fit. The account of William Belle, late a factor at Surat, to be paid. The account of the owners of the *Good Hope* to be paid; and the fine charged the mate therein on 490 pieces of calico to be abated, if on trial it is not proved against him; the owners to have the same allowances and tares as other ships; and the charterparty to be cancelled. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees for the United Joint Stock, January 28, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 701).

Mr. Gurney to settle his account by the next meeting. John Semaine agrees to relinquish the saltpetre he bought of the Company, which is now in their warehouse, and to pay 100*l.* within a month's time. (½ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, January 29, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 729).

The sum of 200*l.* to be paid on William Daniell's account until the Vīravāsaram books come home. Dr. Turner and Dr. Walker to have retaining fees of five pieces [i.e. 5*l.*] each for the ensuing year. The owners of the *Royal Charles* to be paid 1,000*l.* on account. The owners of the *Royal James and Henry* requesting the gumlac returned for their account in the *Charles* and *Coronation*, the Court refers them to the owners of the said ships, and desires three of the Committees to set the business to rights and so prevent further trouble. The *London* to fall down to Erith at the first opportunity. (1 *p.*)

The Company to Sir George Downing [at The Hague], January 29, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 364).

Have received his letters containing the paper from the Dutch East India Company at Amsterdam to the States-General concerning the *Leopard* and *Hopewell*. The original paper, signed by Jacob Hustaurdt, remains with the President and Council at Surat, but they send a copy in Dutch which they received by the *Leopard*, attested in Surat, December 3, 1662, by Joseph Hynmers, who is now in England, but absent from London, or they would have asked

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

him to swear before a magistrate to its truth. If Downing advises this to be necessary, it shall be done. They find the last paper sent is in answer to their letter of the 4th December last, but it contains only fictions and inventions to spin out time and perplex their business, as Downing will see if he compares it with letters and papers formerly sent to him. The Dutch pretend that Porcat [Porakād] is within ten English miles of Cochin, and therefore within sight of their fleet; whereas from information received by the Company it is fourteen leagues distant and so could not possibly be within sight of the fleet.[1] They never heard that any of their ships during the first siege of Cochin sheltered under the guns of the Portuguese, or gave them assistance against the Dutch, or fired upon the Dutch, and therefore conclude it is only an invention and cannot be proved. The commanders of the *Leopard* and *Hopewell* are out of town, but on their return they will be made to depose in the Admiralty to such particulars in the said paper as the Company think necessary, and these declarations shall be sent to Downing with further advices. The Dutch refer to fuller information on the arrival of their ships and the Company also expect to receive confirmation by their ships of what Downing has already been advised concerning the Dutch abuses. These may strengthen the Company's just demands for satisfaction and show that what the Dutch assert concerning the English fetching pepper in one of the Dutch ships, and giving the ship leave to go herself, is mere pretence. They will give him full advices from time to time of all things that may tend to clear their cause and procure satisfaction. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, February 3, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 730).

Captain Prowd is directed to take care of seven persons brought away prisoners from the Red Sea by a Dutch or French pirate, commanded by Hugo Hughbert, [of] Haberdegrace[2] in France, they having come over since their release from prison to obtain relief from the Company and to desire their passage home again. Prowd is also to provide them with lodging, victuals, and clothing,

[1] The distance between the two places is rather more than forty miles.

[2] Havre (Havre de Grace). For Hubert Hugo's piracies see *The English Factories in India*, 1661–64.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

according to their several qualities, until the departure of the Surat shipping, when they may return to their native countries. Samuel Sambrooke is directed to deliver two pieces of ordinary longcloth to him for their use, and the Court gives 4*s.* to pay for their present lodging. A letter from Sir Richard Ford about cardamoms is read, but consideration of it is deferred. Thomas King is allowed 120*l.*, upon clearing his great debt for pepper. The account of Edmond Child, deceased at Guinea, to be cleared. (1¼ *pp.*)

List of Piece-Goods, etc., sold and delivered, February 3, 1664, to March 23, 1665 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. vi).

Giving the quantities and prices of the goods and the names of the purchasers. (15¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees for the United Joint Stock, February 4, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 702).

Mr. Van Peareing [*sic*] to be allowed an abatement of 10*l.*, provided he pays the remainder of what he owes by this day week. (¼ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, February 5, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 731).

The owners of the *Royal Charles* complaining about fines and tare of saltpetre, the Court directs those of them who are Committees to meet the Committee for Private Trade, who are to give them what satisfaction they can, and report what remains unsettled, for the Court to determine. A parcel of gold, about 42 oz., belonging to the late Nicholas Herrick and sent by Thomas Davies in the *George* by way of Barbadoes, having been consigned to the Governor and Deputy,[1] in case of the said Herrick's death (which has since occurred), the captain, in whose custody the gold is, is unwilling to deliver it to the father of the deceased without the order and consent of the Governor and Deputy; the Court therefore desires them to order the delivery of the said gold to Nicholas Herrick, Senior. (1 *p.*)

[1] Thomas Kendall.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], FEBRUARY 6, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 366).

Their ship *Convertine* may be expected daily. She carries about 300 tons of private goods, and, they having manned and victualled her, the whole freight belongs to them. In the event of the said vessel putting into Plymouth, Tilliard is to place on board four trusty persons who are to remain there, keep constant watch, and not permit any goods whatsoever to be taken out of her until she arrives in the Thames, when all are to be landed at the Customhouse, according to law. They enclose their order to Captain Tincker to receive the said four persons on board and give them accommodation, which if he refuses to do, Tilliard is to protest, and notify the mariners, whose wages for this voyage are answerable for this or any other misdemeanour. If, in spite of this order, any goods shall be landed, Tilliard is to note their weight, mark, and number as near as possible, and advise the Custom-house officers that it is a contempt of His Majesty's command for any India goods to be landed save only at the Custom-house in London. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

*Similar letters sent to Thomas Lancaster and Richard Ridg at Portsmouth, William Arundell at Falmouth, and Robert Richbell at Southampton.*

THE COMPANY TO JOHN TINCKER, COMMANDING THE *CONVERTINE*, FEBRUARY 6, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 365).

Have heard of the arrival of the *Constantinople Merchant* in the Downs, and that she was with Tincker at St. Helena. According to their usual custom, they have authorized their agent to place aboard Tincker's ship four persons, who are to remain until she arrives in the Thames. Neither he nor any other in his ship is to land or cause to be landed any goods whatsoever until they arrive in the Thames at the place of the ship's discharge. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 10, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 732).

The committee appointed to make up the account of the King's ships with the Principal Officers of the Navy[1] are entreated to

[1] Pepys, under date of January 24, 1664, gives an account of a meeting at the Navy Office to examine the account; when he argued that the Company were to blame for the *Leopard* being sent home empty, contrary to their undertaking. He adds that none of his colleagues

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

settle the custom of the goods daily expected in the *Convertine*, so that the Company may not pay 'stranger's custome',[1] as promised by the Officers, or to let the latter know that, failing this, the Company is resolved to send away the said ship to a free port. A list of men and provisions fitting for Pulo Run is read, and the Court orders these to be provided and resolves to prosecute the possession of that island. Sir William Rider is requested to instruct his correspondent, who provided coral for the Company, to forbear sending any more until further order, or an opportunity for convoy occurs. All concerned in the interest to be paid on money due for cardamoms bought by Sir William Rider and others are desired to attend next Friday, when the Court will come to some resolution in the matter; meanwhile Sir William, Mr. Bathurst, and Mr. Finch are given permission to receive their proportion of the said goods on paying in the principal money, they having promised to submit to whatever the Company shall decide therein. The Governor and certain Committees are desired to treat with the Governors of Christ's Hospital for taking 'a further parte of Leadenhall warehouse and a time in the whole', upon such terms as they shall think reasonable. The *Richard and Martha* to be permitted to carry her allowance of tonnage in beer. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE KING'S WARRANT TOUCHING GOODS BROUGHT HOME IN THE *CONVERTINE*, FEBRUARY 10, 1664 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 106[2]).

The Company, according to several articles of agreement made with the Principal Officers of the Navy, paid the sum of 11,000*l.* to Sir George Carteret to defray the charge of victualling four ships and carrying 450 landsmen in them and the *Convertine* to the East Indies; they hired the latter vessel from the Navy, but she being foreign built and all goods, etc., carried in her liable to extraordinary customs, His Majesty by a former order of July 31, 1662, promised that upon all goods, etc., brought into any English port from time to time by the said vessel only the usual customs should

understood the business, and 'God forgive me! I found that I could be willing to receive a bribe, if it were offered me, to conceal my arguments that I found against them'. At another meeting, held on the 29th, the Earl of Marlborough, whom Pepys characterized as 'a serious and worthy gentleman', attended.

[1] See p. xxiii of the preceding volume.

[2] See also *Entry Book*, x, pp. 249, 250, at the Public Record Office.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be exacted; which promise he now thinks fit to make effectual, and gives order accordingly. (¾ *p.*)

*Annexed is an order from the Lord Treasurer to the Farmers and Officers of His Majesty's customs, commanding them to observe and act in accordance with the above warrant. Dated February* 15, 1664.

SIR ROBERT VYNER TO SIR GILBERT TALBOT, FEBRUARY 10, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. xcii, no. 64).

Had engaged with Alderman Meynell and a third party to lend 10,000*l.* towards the intended expedition to Persia, on security of a grant of the customs of Gombroon; but a person consulted by them, and long resident at Gombroon, says that those customs are the right of the East India Company; therefore, till that point is cleared up, the money cannot be advanced.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, FEBRUARY 11, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 703).

Sir George Whitmore's son and executor requests a copy of his father's account, and is told to apply again next week. Some friends of the executrix of Richard Wyld demand the dividend on his adventure in the Fourth Joint Stock; they are told that, if they will settle his indebtedness to the Company, the latter will do likewise; but if not, an action will be entered against Wyld's executrix. Damaged calicoes to be delivered to Humphrey Cliffe, who is to be allowed an abatement on them. Mr. Chevall's demand for the bargain of calicoes he pretends he made with Mr. Wood is not to be held good, as it is not entered in the books, and at the time when, as he says, the said bargain was made, Henry Hanson, who first bought the calicoes, had not given them up. Calicoes sold to George Day. (1 *p.*)

[ ] TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR, [FEBRUARY, 1664] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. xcii, no. 86).

Think that the scheme of recovering the right to the customs of Persia should not be communicated to the Company, because it would thus be divulged to the Hollanders, who would spare no expense to thwart it, as they have the chief trade thither. Propose that 10,000*l.* be offered to the Company for their claim to the customs, and that meanwhile an expedition, the details of which

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

are given, be sent out to compel the King of Persia to pay the arrears. (5 *pp.*)

STATEMENT BY THE UNDERTAKERS FOR THE PERSIAN CUSTOMS, FEBRUARY 11, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. xcii, nos. 69 and 70).

No. 69. That they dissent from the Lord Chancellor's proposal to recover the customs in a hostile way, and without the knowledge of the East India Company, for, if the latter have a just claim to them, the undertakers will not meddle; if not, they will send a frigate with an ambassador to demand the arrears amicably, which they think the Persian king will grant rather than provoke a war. As to the proposal to pay the Company 10,000*l.* for their right, that could only be just if the right were proved, which it is not.

No. 70. Arguments that, since the East India Company's title to the customs of Gombroon is only founded on the articles by which, in 1621, they assisted the King of Persia in the reduction of Ormus, they should be called on to show whether they acted by authority therein. If they did, the customs would probably be reserved for the King; if not, they deserve to forfeit their patent for their presumption in making war without permission. (4½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 12, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 733).

Sir Thomas Chambrelan and Sir Andrew Riccard having been served with a writ out of the Exchequer at the suit of Sir Robert Carr for goods forfeited, Mr. Chesterman is directed to appear on the Company's behalf. All concerned with Sir William Rider in the purchase of cardamoms refer themselves wholly to the Court, and order is given for them to be allowed a further 300*l.* in lieu of all pretensions, they to take away the last parcel and pay principal and interest according to the account now drawn up; this to be done within a month, or no abatement will be allowed. Richard Bladwell, a factor returned from Surat, who has been a notorious delinquent against the Company, is to be served with a writ out of the King's Bench. Certain Committees are desired to examine the business of Captain Bowen, who has been arrested by Gray, and to bail out the captain. Ammunition to be provided for the King of Bantam. The Husband to settle the bills of three

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

hoymen. Upon hearing the report of the committee appointed to consider the business of Mr. Dewey, a compromise is agreed to by mutual consent, the Company not being able to make good their bargain. (¾ *p.*)

[ ] TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR, FEBRUARY 15, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. xcii, no. 87).

If the Lord Chancellor resolves to promote the Persian embassy, the vessel must sail on or before March 20, to take the trade wind. Therefore the Company must be brought to acknowledge that the customs belong to the King, or the embassy might fail of its effect and the Persians refuse the customs to either party. If the Company continue refractory, His Majesty might offer for their rights 10,000*l.*, that being the sum at which the Company proposed to sell them to the Hollanders. The return of the frigate, with the arrears to be recovered, would, it is hoped, defray the cost of the embassy and clear the 10,000*l.* (1 *p.*)

[THE SAME] TO THE SAME, [FEBRUARY, 1664] (*Ibid.*, no. 88).

Statement of similar purport, adding that relief may thus be obtained at an easy rate for Sir Abraham Shipman and those with him, who must otherwise perish. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 17, 1664. (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 735).

Certain Committees to consider and report what amount of unprohibited goods strangers shall be allowed to take out and home, and on what terms. The owners of the *Richard and Martha* to be paid, and their charterparty cancelled. Mr. Coventry to be attended and paid his fee for His Highness's warrant,[1] although the Company 'hath now noe occasion for it'. Certain Committees to settle the business concerning the seizure of calico at Rochester. The sum of 1,000*l.* to be paid the Farmers of the Customs upon the 'old accompt', and they to be treated with about the landing of the goods now arrived. An examination and report to be made of the goods the Armenians desire to take out. Roger Scattergood pleading for remission of interest due on his debt for goods, he is told that, on payment of the principal, the goods shall be delivered and the interest charged to his account, and if found necessary the

[1] Possibly that referred to on p. 321 of the last volume.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

matter shall be again considered. Mr. Fox, who pleads in a like manner, is given a similar answer. Mr Bagnoll having already paid in the principal for his goods, they are to be delivered on deposit of the interest with the Company, he having no adventure to oblige him to submit to any subsequent order the Court may see fit to make. Such of the things written for as seem necessary for a present for the King of Macassar are to be provided. All persons having pepper remaining in the warehouse are to weigh and take it away at once. The Deputy is desired to ascertain and report whether there is any endeavour on foot to divest the Company of their right in the customs of Persia, and also to complain of the disquiet caused by Sir Robert Carr's undue pretensions touching the Company's calico. It is resolved to send another ship to Bantam, provided one can be ready by the end of March. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, FEBRUARY 18, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 704).

Mr. Thomlins is directed to give an account to Mr. Papillon of what goods remained in the warehouse when he 'deserted the employment', and for which Stock's account they were. Sambrooke and Dunkin to deliver to Thomas Andrews all the books and papers concerning the business of Sir George Whitmore, for examination of his account. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 737).

The Company having received a summons from Sir Henry Bennett to attend at Worcester House next Monday to clear up a doubt as to whether strangers' customs at Ormus are payable to the King or to the East India Company, certain Committees are desired to consider the matter this afternoon and prepare to make good the Company's right and interest, and to desire Sir John Lewis and Mr. Spiller to give what assistance they can. The freedom of the Company is bestowed upon Henry Ryley gratis, for former good services. Five ships now offered for Bantam to be surveyed; also any others that shall be tendered. On the recommendation of the committee appointed to examine the account and estate of Thomas Leaver, orders are given for the delivery to Jonathan Ashe, his executor, of certain parcels remaining in the Treasury, consisting

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of two silver boxes and one wooden box containing rings, jewels, sand gold, 'two renosseries hornes [1] and fifteen bezoar stones', etc. Messrs. Carter and Ellors, powder-makers, to be allowed saltpetre from each of the ships' parcels to make trial and ascertain the goodness of the same, they to deposit 50*s.* per cwt. and make it in price the same as the next shall be sold for at the candle. Any one else who wishes may have five bags on the same conditions. The Governor also is requested to make trial of it for the Company. The Governor is given permission to send to his son Caesar, who was robbed on his way to India, a supply of such commodities as he deems fit, to the value of 120*l.* Treasure to be laden in the *Richard and Martha*, when the Committee of the Treasury shall think fit. (2¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees for the United Joint Stock, February 24, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 704).

On consideration of the condition of William Bell, a former factor of the Company in India but never confirmed as their servant, the Committees find that he is indebted 30*l.* to the Company; but he being a poor man and now lying in prison, they resolve to forgo his debt and to give him a gratuity of 20*l.* (¼ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, February 24, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 739).

All records relating to transactions with the Persians, when the stipulations were made by the Company for the moiety of the customs of Gombroon, to be examined. Callender, an Armenian, to pay 15*l.* for his passage in the *London* for Surat, and 25*l.* for freight and permission for two vats of amber. Thomas Warren to be accommodated by the owners of the *Richard and Martha* with four tons freight of what is allowed them by the Company, without prejudice to charter-party, provided it be in beer, wax, or anything not prohibited, and only for an experiment. Alderman Bolle to be allowed a copy of that clause of the overland letter from Surat relating to the goods to be expected from thence next summer. The Court, considering it too late to begin to provide another ship for Bantam, rescinds the former resolution, being desirous that good quantities of pepper should be 'congregated'

[1] The horn of the rhinoceros (unicorn) was in great demand for making drinking cups, owing to an old superstition that this material would neutralize poison.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

into their magazine at Bantam in readiness for any occasion. The *Richard and Martha* to be dispatched at once with 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* in treasure. Richard Mohun having gone from Bantam to Surat merely (as is thought) for his own convenience and not on business for the Company, his salary is to be stopped from the time of his departure from Bantam, and he is to give the reason for going to Surat and not directly home. Ordered that for diamonds and suchlike commodities of value, but small bulk, two per cent. shall be paid by all who are of the Company or in their service, and four per cent. by all others; and this order is referred to a committee to prepare and qualify. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN THOMAS DELAVAL, FEBRUARY 24, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 367).

The East India trade being wholly committed to them by their charter, and all commissioners, officers, and farmers of His Majesty's customs commanded by a grant under the broad seal not to pass any entry or warrant in any of His Majesty's custom-houses, or any commodities from India or the countries on the other side of the Cape Bona Speranza except with the Company's warrant and consent, Delaval, as Surveyor-General, is desired to take care that this be duly executed in all ports and places, and to instruct all collectors and officers that, if any one offers to enter any such commodities, they are to refuse to permit them to make a perfect entry, but only to pass a warrant at sight; and on such goods being landed to take them into custody and advise the Company of all particulars concerning them, when they shall receive instructions what to do; and the Company will indemnify and gratify both Delaval and the said officers for their care and pains. If, however, any of the said goods come from Holland, they shall seize them by virtue of the Act of Navigation. Collectors and officers are also to be 'very inquisitive' about goods landed at any creeks, or taken out of any ships into boats to be conveyed beyond seas, and give all possible particulars concerning them. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 26, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 740).

At the request of Sir Peter Killegrue, the Court contributes 10*l.* towards a church to be erected at Falmouth, conceiving it to be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

'a pious worke, and that theire seamen might at being there have the benefitt to heare the word of God preached to them'.[1] Permission is given to the friends of Phillip Gifford, who has been a prisoner at Rājāpur, to send him a broadcloth for his relief. Sir William Rider is allowed to send a cask of wine, and Mr. Willoughby a butt of beer, as 'toakens' to Sir George Oxinden. Upon a petition from the Lady Lambton, requesting a renewal of the Court's former order to Sir George Oxinden concerning John Lambton and the other brothers' estates at Surat, order is given for her desires to be effectually recommended in the general letter to that place. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, March 2, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 741).

Treasure to the value of about 14,000*l.* to be shipped in the *London*, and to the value of about 18,000*l.* in the *Royal Charles*, besides what goods are provided for Surat; both vessels to be laden quickly in order to hasten their dispatch. A ton of tin cast into bars is also to be provided for trial at Surat. Prowd to buy 200*l.* worth of cordage for supply in India, or for sale, if the Company have no use for it themselves. The Deputy, having been entreated to ascertain whether the King has any service to command the Company for India, reports that Sir George Carteret, to whom he was referred, requests them to accommodate His Majesty with 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* in India for the relief and supply of the men at Anjidiva, and that Sir George engages to satisfy the same here by exchange according to the usual value; hereupon it is agreed that the last account be in the first place cleared, and that a certain rate for the exchange and the security for payment be ascertained before a resolution is taken. Meanwhile Sir George is to be informed of this, and that the Company are ready and willing to serve His Majesty. Edmond Risby being recommended by Lord George Berkley and Sir John Lewis as a factor for India, the Court declares that there is already a great surplus of factors there and they have resolved not to send out any more this year; but, if he wishes, his application shall be considered later. Examination and report to be made of a further supply of goods which the Armenians desire to take out with them. Captain Penn to have delivered to him free of freight

[1] A bill for making this church a separate parish church came to the Commons from the Lords on 6 May, 1664, and was passed a week later (*Commons Journal*, vol. viii, pp. 558–64).



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and fine some preserves he brought in the *Convertine*. Richard Bladwell's several transactions during his stay in India to be examined and reported. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, MARCH 3, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 705).

Thomas Thomlins is called upon to clear his account, and promises to pay in part of it at once. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 4, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 743).

Certain Committees are desired to meet to-morrow at nine o'clock in the morning to perfect the accounts with the Principal Officers of the Navy. A declaration to the following effect, drawn up by an appointed committee, is read and approved. Whereas the Company, for the encouragement of owners of and mariners in their ships, have given them freedom to trade in unprohibited commodities to and from the East Indies, provided they do not exceed the tonnage mentioned in their charter-parties, but have found by experience that many unauthorized persons, under colour of the said owners and mariners, engage in a considerable trade to and from the East Indies in ships employed by the Company, who are at a continual charge for prevention of the same, yet for the encouragement of trade, and that all persons may act openly and freely in what the Company shall permit, it is this day ordered that all persons may send in the Company's ships for the Indies any jewels or other fine goods and things of great value but small bulk, on paying the Company for permission and freight two per cent.; also that all masters of ships on which such goods are laden shall be free to give bills of lading for the same, to be delivered to such persons as they shall be consigned to, provided all such goods are duly entered and cleared in the Custom-house, and the permission and freight money paid into the Company's treasury and testified under the hand of Michael Dunkin; also that it shall be lawful for all persons free of the Company to bring from the Indies to England in the Company's ships any jewels, civet, bezoar, ambergris, or such like fine goods, on paying two per cent. for permission and freight, all who are not free to pay four per cent.; the Company to clear the custom for the jewels, and the owners to pay custom for the other goods. All masters of ships on which such goods are laden

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

shall be free to give bills of lading for the same, to be delivered to the Governor and Company, and by them redelivered to whom the laders shall direct, expressing therein the rate to be paid to the Company according to this order; always provided that, before the said masters receive any goods or sign any bills of lading, they give an account of the same to the Company's President, Agent, or chief factor where the said goods shall be laden, and enter the same in a book provided for the purpose, and send the Company one of the bills of lading in order that, upon arrival of the said goods in England and payment of the freight and permission money according to this order, the Company may deliver the goods to whom they shall be consigned. It is further declared that the said masters of the several ships shall be allowed and have paid to them for their care and charge of the said goods both out and home, one quarter part of the permission and freight money, and that the President, Agent, or chief factor at such places from whence such goods shall be laden shall have one quarter part of the said permission and freight money, to be reserved in the Company's hands for their accounts. If any jewels, goods or other things shall be carried out from or brought into England in any of the Company's ships secretly or contrary to this order, they will be seized and confiscated, and any one informing the Company of the same shall be rewarded with one quarter part of what the Company shall recover for the said goods, etc.; and if delivered into the Company's possession the person or persons delivering or causing them to be so delivered shall immediately upon such delivery receive as a reward four per cent. of the full value of all such goods, etc. The owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* to receive their green ginger, having promised not to dispose of it before the Company's sale. Certain Committees to meet with the Farmers of the Additional Duty to try how far they can accommodate matters. Bills on the Exchange notifying the sale to be perfected, and in them all persons indebted to the Company, or who have bought goods of them, to be desired to clear their accounts and take away their goods before the sale, that at the same they may not be forbidden publicly to buy any more. Sir George Smith having left several dividends in the Treasury towards satisfaction for the goods bought by Sir William Vincent, he is to be desired to



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

give receipts for those dividends and to take a receipt on account of the goods. Freight at the rate of 20*l.* per ton on unprohibited goods brought in the *Convertine* as private trade to be paid into the Treasury, and none delivered until this is done and the Governor's order given to the Husband for their delivery. Mr. Dewey to be allowed interest for so much of his dividends as exceed the sum of 120*l.*, which he is to pay the Company, from the time it was payable to him and detained by them. Robert Scattergood having promised to pay 1,000*l.* in part of his debt, he is directed to pass his two warrants for dividends of 300*l.* to that account and bring in 700*l.* more to make up the sum, and to be allowed as well as charged with what interest is due to or from him. Noting that several inconveniences and disorders still continue, to the hindrance of the grave and orderly proceedings of the court, notwithstanding the rules made (by order of August 1, 1662) for reforming the same, the Court now orders that no member shall interrupt another when speaking publicly and with the Governor's permission, and that, if more than one rise together to speak, he only who is appointed by the Governor shall do so; these orders to be maintained under a penalty of 12*d.* to be paid to the poor box each time by any who shall offend against them. Messrs. Lethieulier and Finch to attend the next meeting, to discuss the business of the musk brought home in the *Royal Charles* 'for the account of strangers'. (3 *pp.*)

Petition of Thomas Skinner to the King, March, 1664 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 107).

The petitioner has suffered 'totall spoile and destructions' from the agents and servants of the East India Company taking possession of the whole of his estate, and has tried for three years by every possible way to bring them to reason and justice, but in vain. He acknowledges with thankfulness His Majesty's gracious interpositions, and the many hearings and mediations with the Lord Privy Seal and others of the Council, all which have been rendered ineffectual by the obstinacy of the Company, who know that the petitioner, because of his poverty, cannot contend with so many rich men, more especially as all transactions have happened in the Indies and so cannot be tried by the ordinary course of common law. Therefore, being advised that His Majesty's predecessors used

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

formerly to constitute a Vice Constable and commissioners to hear and determine cases of this nature, the petitioner humbly prays His Majesty to constitute the Lords Referees or other commissioners, with authority to hear and determine his complaints against the said Company upon such proceedings as have been or shall be made out. (¾ *p.*)

*Annexed is an Order of Council dated Whitehall, March* 16, 1664,[1] *referring it to the Attorney-General to consider whether the constituting such a court as the petitioner desires is agreeable to former practices and usual in like cases, and to report on the same with his opinion to the Council. Also a note from Sir Geoffrey Palmer to the Company, dated March* 22, 1664, *appointing Thursday, March* 24, *at* 3 *o'clock in the afternoon, when he will at his chamber in the Middle Temple hear the business referred to, and desiring all parties concerned to be present.*

A Court of Committees, March 9, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 746).

The seven persons taken captive in the Red Sea by Hughbert Hugo, and since their arrival in England looked after by the Company, being about to return in the *London* to Surat, come to return thanks for the Company's 'Christian kindness'; hereupon the Court bestows 5*l.* upon the two principal, and 10*s.* on each of the others, and directs Captain Bowen to give them fitting accommodation on board; and, at the desire of the two principal men, lends them money to buy toys to take out, not exceeding 20*l.*, to be paid in India before the toys are put ashore. Mr. Delawne to be allowed ten good pieces of taffetas for the ten he alleges to be damaged. Two Committees to examine and settle the business of Richard Bladwell. Nazareth and Chiragos [Kirakos], two Armenians, are given permission to take passage for Surat in the *Charles*, the former taking amber, and the latter amber, swordblades, cochineal and elephants' teeth, each paying for his own passage and for permission and freight of his goods. Calicoes bought by Mr. Scattergood, and alleged by him to be damaged, to be examined. The commander of the *London* to be bound in 4,000*l.*, and the purser and chief mate in 1,000*l.* each, for performance of their voyage. (1¼ *pp.*)

[1] See *Privy Council Register*, vol. lvii, p. 41 (at the Public Record Office).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 11, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 747).

The Customhouse officers at Gravesend to be gratified with 40*s.*, to encourage them to look out for private trade ; also to be supplied with some of the printed declarations. The terms of the intended sale to take place on the 29th instant are to be similar to the last contract for sale, and a verbal declaration is to be made previously that, if any dispute or difference arises between any of the bidders at the candle, the matter is to be submitted to the judgement of the committee, in whose decision the bidders are to acquiesce. A letter is read from Sir Heneage Finch in favour of Robert Dearing, a factor at the Coast accused of delinquency ; the Court accedes to the desire of Sir Heneage, and gives directions accordingly. A clause is to be drawn up 'to preserve and procure' the customs due to the Company from such English as trade in India, and to make them contribute towards the Company's charges, they enjoying the privileges and security gained at the Company's cost. Arthur Ingram is given leave to send seven pipes of Canary to Surat in the *London* freight free. William Finch is ordered to pay 100*l.* permission for some musk brought home in the *Royal Charles* and consigned to himself and Mr. Lethieulier ; the account of the owners of the said ship to be discharged of the musk, and they to be paid what is due to them. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 16, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 749).

Matthew Andrews's request to be allowed to send a young man to Surat in one of the Company's ships, to settle some private accounts he was unable to deal with before leaving, is refused ; but the Court offers to let one of the factors on the spot do the work. Permission is given for two casks and six cases of wine and two scarlets to be sent out free in the *Royal Charles* to Sir Abraham Shipman. Francis Clarke to be allowed interest on money due to him for quicksilver he lately sold to the Company, and prompt payment from the time it was payable to him in the goods he is now clearing which he bought of the Company. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 18, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 750).

George Gosfreight to receive the dividends on the subscription of William Gough, on which some stop has been put on the supposi-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion (now cleared) that they belonged to Colonel Goffe. The report of the committee appointed to settle concerning gumlac wanting in the *Royal James and Henry* is approved, and the owners of that vessel are allowed certain reductions of the fine on sayes carried by them to Guinea. Captain James Barker is given permission to take out 500 lb. weight of amber for his own account, and to bring back nutmegs, mace, or cloves. Treasure to be shipped in the *Royal Charles* next Monday. (1 *p.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO THE COMPANY, MARCH 18, 1664 (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. ix, no. 46).

Having agreed, according to the desire of M. De Witt, to have a conference with the Deputies of the States of Holland concerning the matters in dispute with the East and West India Companies of that country, the same was held yesterday concerning the ships *Hopewell* and *Leopard*, when the directors of the East India Company with their Advocate and 'the whole Estates en corps were present, both the nobles and all the Towns'; it continued from 5.30 to 9.30 at night, 'whereby you may see what an influence this East India Company have'. Will not trouble them with all that passed, it being mostly a repetition of what had been said at the former conference with the Deputies of the States-General. The Dutch asserted that the *Hopewell* was designed for Cochin at the time that place was besieged by them both by land and sea, and therefore they might justly hinder her from trading there. Downing replied that she was not designed for Cochin, but was on her way to Porcat and that she was stopped by two of the Dutch Company's ships and brought by force to Cochin, in confirmation of which he produced a copy of the commission of James Snow, her commander, and of the protest he made; also a copy of a letter from Heustard, commander of the Dutch before Cochin, acknowledging the receipt of the said protest, and that he had hindered the *Hopewell* from going to Porcat. The Advocate and De Witt said that if this were true they must yield the cause, but the Advocate insisted that they had not yet received full information, and desired that no final conclusion should be come to until the return of their next ships. To this Downing objected, and offered to corroborate Heustard's letter by giving the oaths of the captain and other officers of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

*Hopewell*. The Dutch acknowledged that the *Leopard* was designed for Porcat, but declared that Cochin was then taken and the Raja of Porcat had submitted himself and his country by treaty to their obedience, and that therefore the Dutch might justly hinder her or any other English ship from going to Porcat: that they had offered the commander of the *Leopard* to fetch such goods for him as were at Porcat, but were informed by letter that at that time no pepper or other goods were ready there for the *Leopard*, as upon the surrender of Cochin the people of Porcat had all fled into the country. Downing replied that the submission of the Raja to the Dutch was nothing material to the business of the *Leopard*: that he was ready to grant whatever should be affirmed of this nature, but it would signify nothing with regard to the hindering of the *Leopard*, for the English had at that time settled a factory at Porcat in pursuance of a treaty with the said Raja, and if the latter had not surrendered his country but only made some treaty with the Dutch and should by that treaty have obliged himself not to permit the English to trade any longer there, yet that he remaining still prince, information of this must have come from him, and a competent time been given for the removal of the English with their effects. With this and many other arguments Downing compelled the Advocate to acknowledge that though Porcat should have been as much theirs as Cochin, yet the goods of the English there did belong to them by right and not by courtesy. In conclusion Downing declared that he was ready to endeavour to assist concerning some reglement for the avoiding such disputes in the future (as had been proposed at the last conference) and to receive and debate such propositions as should be made for the better ordering the affairs of the two companies; and both De Witt and the Advocate avowed themselves very desirous to do the same. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 23, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 751).

Ginghams bought by Benjamin Glanville to be delivered on his paying the principal money, the interest to be charged to his account. The sum of 50*l.* to be paid to the account of Joseph Cooke, deceased at Guinea, on security being given to repay the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

same, or so much of it as shall not appear to be due, when accounts concerning him come over. Certain Committees are desired to attend the Attorney-General to-morrow, in answer to a summons concerning a reference from the Council upon a petition from Thomas Skinner. Alderman Henry Hampson to pay for and take away certain calicoes he bought, or both principal and interest will be charged him and deducted from his dividends as they become due on his adventure. The charter-parties of the *Royal Charles* to be cancelled. Sarah Hunter is given 25*l.* towards her maintenance. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees for the United Joint Stock, March 24, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 705).

Esquire Whitmore to be paid 60*l.* on account of the Fourth Joint Stock. Deberin's account of salary with the Fourth and the United Joint Stocks to be examined. George Parphey to be paid 36*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* in full of salary from the Fourth Joint Stock. (½ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, March 24, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 752).

Alderman Hampson's request that his calico may be disposed of by the Company is refused. Men in the *Convertine* to be paid their wages. It is resolved that half only of the saltpetre shall be put up for sale on the 29th instant, and that the price shall be advanced 10*s.* per cwt. (½ *p.*)

Warrant from Treasurer Southampton to the Farmers of the Customs, March 24, 1664 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book* X, pp. 264–5).

To make certain allowances claimed by the Company for pepper on which double duty has been accidentally paid, by bill at sight and afterwards by passing perfect entries; and also for copper on which import custom was paid at 5*s.* per hundred as wrought copper, instead of 6*d.* per hundred as unwrought copper, which it proved to be. *Prefixing: Abstract of the Company's petition and report thereon from the Farmers of the Customs of January* 15 *last.*

A Court of Committees, March 26, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 753).

It is resolved to sell only about 100 tons of saltpetre next Tuesday, and that the price of pepper shall be put at 10*d.* per lb. and one-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

eighth advance. A general release to be sealed and exchanged with Mr. Dewey. (½ *p.*)

ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE FOR TRADE,[1] MARCH 26, 1664 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 109).

For the several companies of merchants of London to bring in a narrative of the present condition of their respective foreign trades, what obstructions they find and from whom, with reasons and evidences for the same, and what remedial proposals they think most expedient for recovery of the right and freedom of their said trades and their effectual perpetuation. Some deputies from the said companies to appear before the Committee on Friday, April 1, 1664, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. *Signed* Thomas Clifford. (¼ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, MARCH 29, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 754).

Sale of longcloth, sallampores, Oringall bettelles, morees, dimities, diapers, sannoes, blue baftas, tapseiles, cotton wool, parcallaies, wrappers, taffetas, Jambi and Quiloane pepper, defective pepper, scummings and dust of pepper, cloves, mace, nuts, cassia lignum, ginger, stick-lac, gum-lac, sal-ammoniac, cowries. For the United Stock: Lahore indigo, round and flat indigo, and dust of indigo. With prices and names of purchasers. (5½ *pp.*)

LIST OF GOODS SOLD FROM MARCH 29, 1664, TO OCTOBER 20, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. vii).

Prices given and the names of the purchasers, arranged in alphabetical order. (175 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 30, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 760).

The Court having received a summons, dated the 26th instant, from a Committee of Parliament to appear before them on Friday next in the afternoon and bring a narrative of the present condition of their trade and what obstructions they find, with reasons for and evidence of the said obstructions, and proposals for their

[1] On March 23, 1664, a committee was appointed to consider a petition from the clothing trade; and three days later its functions were widened to include an inquiry into the 'reasons of the general decay of trade' (*Commons Journals*, vol. viii, pp. 535, 537).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

remedy, the Governor, Deputy, and nine Committees are nominated, they or any three of them (the Governor or Deputy being one), to meet from time to time to consider this order and all matters depending on it, to offer what they think fit for the good of the Company, and attend the Parliamentary Committee as occasion shall require. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, MARCH 31, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 706).

James Acton presents a bill of 21*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for his fees for business done for this Stock, and order is given for him to be paid 20*l.* in full of all demands. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 1, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 761).

The following directions are given in view of the court of election: lists of names are to be ready to be delivered out on the 7th instant, votes for Governor and Deputy to be brought in on the 19th, a general court to be held on the 21st to declare the choice, votes for Committees to be brought in on the 22nd and a general court to be held to publish their names on the morning of the 26th instant. The accounts of George Smallwood and Nicholas Herrick, deceased, to be examined. (¾ *p.*)

E. CUSTIS AT LEYDEN TO SECRETARY BENNET, APRIL 1, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. xcvi, no. 9).

The India demands about the *Bona Esperanza* and *Bonaventura* raise rumours of a war with England, but there is more likely to be war among themselves; the commonalty revile the magistrates, and some wish the States of Holland humbled and the Prince of Orange of more age.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 4, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 762).

A draft of a remonstrance of the Company's grievances is read several times and approved, and directions are given for it to be engrossed and presented to the Parliamentary Committee. The Governor and Deputy are desired to order the delivery of private trade brought in the *Convertine*, and to settle what freight is to be taken from the mariners. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 6, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 763).

The Deputy to be paid 15*l.* for disbursements made for the Company, of which he has kept no account. The sum of 40*l.* to be paid in lieu [i. e. settlement] of Nicholas Herrick's account (although there is not so much due for salary) for his service in endeavouring to save the Company's goods from burning at Guinea, by which he caught an illness whereof he died. The Governor to be paid 35*l.* for warehouse room and the use of his house for the Company's goods for a year. Mr. Vandeput to be paid 5*l.* for postage of letters. Some inconvenience arising from entering goods in the Custom-house in the Governor's name only, it is ordered that for the future all goods be entered in the name and title of the Company as given in their charter. Examination and report to be made of the case of Messrs. Heatly and Fox about some taffetas and calicoes brought home in the *Good Hope*. The Committee of the Treasury to make such provision of Seville and Mexico money and bullion of gold, not exceeding 20,000*l.*, as they shall deem fit. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, APRIL 7, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 706).

James Edwards buys a bag of pepper in Mr. Papillon's custody at 10½*d.* the lb. ready money. Mr. Whitmore is desired by the Committee for the Fourth Joint Stock to examine his books to ascertain whether in 1637 and 1638 money was not received from Jacques Oyles, Edward Abbott and James Corbett, and how much; and it is hoped that his answer may clear all differences. Mr. Pennoyer buys the remainder of the saltpetre. Mr. Semaine, having paid 100*l.* and assigned over the saltpetre, is to be given a receipt in full. (½ *p.*)

WARRANT TO SIR GEORGE CARTERET, APRIL 9, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. xcvi, no. 69).

For payment of 5,000*l.*, of which 1,000*l.* is already sent to Sir Abraham Shipman, Governor of Bombay, discharging Carteret therefrom, on certificates from Edward Backwell and Robert Vyner, and from Secretary Bennet. (*Docquet.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 15, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 764).

A letter to be drawn up to send to Sir George Downing. A bill of exchange for 110*l.*, for 400 rials of eight paid into the Company's cash by George Browne at Bantam, to be paid him. The committee appointed to manage the business of the calico, and the bill in Chancery concerning Traveisa, are to continue their care in these matters until the election is over. Messrs. Chiffinch and Harrison, who have been of service to the Company at Whitehall, to be gratified by the Governor, but not beyond 12*l.* All private trade returned in the *Constantinople Merchant* to be delivered to the owners, and the fines on prohibited goods charged to their accounts. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR GEORGE DOWNING [AT THE HAGUE], APRIL 15, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 406).

From his letter of the 15th past[1] they observe his great care of their interest with regard to the ships *Hopewell* and *Leopard* and his prudent management of the negotiations with the advocate of the Dutch East India Company and M. De Witt, through which the Dutch have been brought to a sense of their illegal and unwarrantable proceedings. For all this they would not have delayed to thank him, but they have been commanded by a committee of the House of Commons to prepare papers and deliver in an account of their grievances and damages sustained by the Dutch, which they have done and now send Downing a copy. A like statement has also been given in by the Royal Company, the Turkey and other Companies, and all are under consideration by the said committee, who are to report to the House. The Company will inform Downing of the issue. With the said papers they also delivered to His Majesty and the said committee copies of Downing's letter of the 18th ult., that they may see how far, by Downing's discreet management, the Dutch have been made to acknowledge their unjust actions. The paper sent by Mr. Jolliffe is the same that was, before the conclusion of the treaty, tendered to the Company, but no cognizance has been taken of it. They will do nothing without first acquainting him with their resolves. They

[1] Later on in the letter the correct date of March 18 (see p. 23) is given.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

wish to be informed what has been done about a catalogue of damages, understanding that the Dutch have neglected to give in a complete list, whereas Downing had one ready; they also would like to know whether anything has been arranged concerning a 'reglement' of trade between the two companies. (1 *p.*)

A General Court, April 21, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 767).

Sir Thomas Chambrelan returns thanks to the generality for having honoured him with the position of Governor for the past two years, and expresses his pleasure at the choice they have now made of Sir William Thomson to be Governor and Thomas Kendall Deputy. He informs them that the Company has sent out to the East last year and this year upwards of 300,000*l.* capital, 'which is all yett whole', and that the returns of the former year may be expected shortly; and he desires them to put in a better appearance next Tuesday, for 'espetiall businesse'. (½ *p.*)

The Company to Sir George Downing, April 22, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 407).

Enclose a copy of the vote of the House of Commons relating to the several wrongs, dishonours and indignities done to the King by the Dutch invading his rights in India, etc., and the redress recommended. PS. Since last writing a new Governor, Sir William Thomson, has been elected, who being a Member of Parliament [1] is attending at the House, but he intends in future to continue the correspondence with Downing. As the said Governor is not yet sworn, nor the Committees for the ensuing year elected, no answer can be sent to Downing's letter of the 15th instant. (½ *p.*)

A Meeting of a Committee of the House of Commons, April 22, 1664 (*Dutch Records*, vol. vi, f. 114).

The Committee, who are appointed to see how the trade of the nation may be improved, resolve to consider next Wednesday afternoon the complaints of the East India Company against the Farmers of the Customs, in which they allege that the Farmers charged them with an additional duty on calico as if it were linen, and the said Company's complaint against Sir Robert Carr, who they assert has served them with a process out of the Court of

[1] For the City of London.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Exchequer for 100,000*l.* sterling, on suggestion that they have not paid duty for calico entered by them. The Company to attend and be ready to make evident their complaints, and the Farmers and Sir Robert to be notified, so that they may be ready with their defence. (½ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 26, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 768).

Sir William Thomson declares his appreciation of the affection and kindness of the generality in choosing him as Governor; and though, because of his public occasions, which take up much of his time, he would gladly have been excused, yet he is pleased to accept the post and promises to serve faithfully. He then directs the names of the Committees to be read, which are as follows: George Lord Berkley, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Thomas Bludworth, John Bathurst, Thomas Bromefeild, Benjamin Barron, Christopher Boone, Sir Thomas Chambrelan, Francis Clarke, Michael Davison, Sir Richard Ford, John Hobby, John Jollife, Arthur Ingram, Sir John Lewis, Peter Vandeput, John Paige, Thomas Papillon, Sir Andrew Riccard, Sir William Rider, Maurice Thomson, Sir Stephen White, Christopher Willoughby, and Thomas Winter. A letter from Sir Thomas Chambrelan is read, requesting that some consideration and allowance may be made him for his time and pains spent in the service of this Stock, as by several former orders has been promised. These orders are read and it is agreed to give him either 500*l.* or 600*l.*; and being put to the ballot, it is decided to present him with 500*l.* A motion is made to ascertain whether the generality will dispense with the order of selling goods only by the candle at public sale for a part of the remaining saltpetre, if the King should need some; upon which it is declared fit that His Majesty should be supplied, but that some other expedient should be adopted rather than the general order reversed. (1¼ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF A COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 28, 1664 (*Dutch Records*, vol. vi, f. 114).

The Committee, who are appointed to consider how the trade of the nation may be improved, resolve that next Tuesday afternoon they will hear the defence of the Farmers of the Customs as to what has been alleged against them by the Company concerning

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

payment of duty on calico as if it were linen; also all other complaints brought against the Farmers by the said Company. And on considering the contempt shown by Sir Robert Carr in not appearing according to their order, the Committee resolve to send him a further and peremptory notice to appear before them on May 3 to answer for his said contempt, and make his defence against the complaints of the Company for prosecuting them by frivolous and vexatious actions in the Court of Exchequer, to the great obstruction of their trade. If Sir Robert still refrains from appearing, the Committee will report his contempt to the House.[1] (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 29, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 769).

The Committees who managed the business of the Treasury last year are requested to continue that work for the ensuing year. The several officers are re-elected and their annual salaries are as follows: Jeremy Sambrooke, accountant-general, 220*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, writer of letters and foreign affairs and keeper of the calico warehouse, 200*l.*; John Harbert, assistant to the accountant, 80*l.*; Michael Dunkin, cashier, 200*l.*; Richard Harris, his assistant, 80*l.*; and as beadle and housekeeper, 20*l.*; John Stanyan, secretary and keeper of the pepper warehouse, 160*l.*; Thomas Sprigg, husband, 100*l.* and to be considered for an augmentation; Francis Thomson, his assistant, 40*l.*; George Papillon, keeper of the blue warehouse, 100*l.*; James Acton, attorney and solicitor, 20*l.*; Percival Aungier, paymaster of the marines, 30*l.*; Captain Prowd, surveyor of shipping, 80*l.*; William Marston, auditor, 80*l.*; Thomas Clayton, doorkeeper, 30*l.*; these are all sworn. Certain of the Committees to give instructions to Mr. Chesterman what to plead to Sir Robert Carr's information; and others to ascertain and report the intentions of the owners of the *Truro*, who do not abide by the award. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 4, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 771).

Mr. Sprigg's employment to be looked into and report made as to whether he deserves any increase of salary or a gratuity. The

[1] On May 9 the Committee reported to the House that Carr's action was vexatious and a burden on the Company's trade; and thereupon it was ordered that the proceedings be stayed (*Commons Journal*, vol. viii, p. 560).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Warehouse Committee to examine the state of the warehouses and see what debts are owing. The Deputy is entreated to see that all committees appointed to any business meet from time to time, as is needful, and that the meetings of the Committee to get in the Company's debts be continued on Wednesdays as usual; and this last-named committee is desired to manage all business connected with private trade, enter their transactions in a book to be kept for that purpose, and only trouble the Court with matters fit for their notice and special order. The Deputy and as many Committees as please to meet this afternoon to consider what directions to give for the management of private trade. The Governor reports that the Lord Treasurer wishes him to attend to-morrow at three o'clock concerning (according to a hint from Sir Philip Warwick) the Company's saltpetre, and desires that some one may be appointed to accompany him; hereupon the Deputy is requested to do so. The Governor and Deputy to use their discretion in gratifying certain persons who have been serviceable to the Company, but not to give more than 60*l.* Certain Committees to settle the accounts between the Principal Officers of the Navy and the Company concerning the King's ships; Sir William Rider to see the same effected. The Committee for Accounts to peruse the books and consider what directions to give the accountant that he may make a true valuation of this Stock. Mr. Pennoyer to have saltpetre, which he bought from the United Stock, delivered to him, and Dunkin to keep the money paid for the same until the Company are fully satisfied of the propriety of the transaction. Certain Committees are requested to ascertain what goods in Papillon's custody belong to the United Stock and order them to be delivered, and the committee first appointed is requested to settle accounts between the two Stocks. Marmaduke Grimston is admitted to the almshouse at Poplar with the usual pension. Upon the petition of Percival Aungier for increase of salary, he is given a gratuity of 20*l.* in consideration of his constancy and diligence. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, May 6, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 773).

On learning that 1,000*l.* for account of Sir George Oxinden was put by Alderman Backwell into one of the King's chests sent in the last Surat ships and no permission money paid, the Court sends



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for the Alderman's servant, Mr. Shaw, to know the occasion, and whether Madame Dallison [1] gave order for it to be done privately without paying the two per cent. Shaw states that Madame Dallison gave directions for all the Company's costs to be paid, that he told Dunkin he would pay and make her give it to him again, but that he did not know when it was done; hereupon he is ordered to send 20*l.* for the present, and the Court decides to speak to the Alderman. A letter from the Lord Treasurer, delivered by Colonel Legg, is read, proposing, by direction of the King and for His Majesty's special service, to treat with the Company for all their saltpetre now in the magazine; hereupon it is resolved to call a general court next Wednesday. The freight of the *Constantinople Merchant* to be settled. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 11, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 774).

The Committees formerly chosen to determine all matters between the Company and Matthew Andrews are desired to conclude that business. Mr. Acton is directed to solicit Mr. Holder to perform his engagement to the Company. John Coltman, Laurence Stanyan and Samuel Sambrooke are re-elected to their former employments, each at his usual salary, and the Committee for Private Trade are requested to examine Coltman's account and report what further encouragement he deserves; also to examine the account of the private trade of the commander and purser of the *Convertine* and report what they think should be done with regard to the same. The several warehouse-keepers to prepare a list of all goods in their custody, both sold and unsold, and the accountant to provide a list of all debts owing to the Company. The accounts of Roger Chappell and Thomas Davies, returned from Guinea, to be examined. The Governors of Christ's Hospital to be approached about the Company taking a further part and time in Leadenhall warehouses upon reasonable terms. Mr. Barr is granted allowance on damaged calico. The Court appoints next Friday to consider what to do about this Stock at the close of the first seven years agreed to in the preamble, and how to carry on the trade in the future; and directs that in all oaths taken to the Company fidelity to the King shall be enjoined. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] Oxenden's sister, Elizabeth, who had married William, son of Sir Maximilian Dallison.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A General Court, May 11, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 776).

The Governor states that they are called together to consider about the saltpetre desired by the King. He then reads a letter from the Lord Treasurer, in which His Majesty desires the Company to waive their ordinary custom of selling by the candle and treat with his servants for the whole quantity of the remaining saltpetre. The Governor declares that this may prove as much for the Company's good as for His Majesty's service, and that all are to consider their loyalty and obligations to His Majesty as well as their own interest. Hereupon, the generality seeming 'very inclinable to gratifie His Majesties desire', it is put to the question and resolved by erection of hands to do so, without making it any precedent for the future. It is further decided to leave the business to the discretion of the Court of Committees, with instructions to take care to secure a fair price and punctual payment for the said saltpetre, and not to leave the final decision to any sub-committee, but to the direction and resolution of the whole court. Certain Committees, to be accompanied either by the Governor or Deputy, are requested to wait on the Lord Treasurer and acquaint him with what has passed at the general meeting; and Sir John Robinson, who is a considerable adventurer, is desired to accompany them. It is further resolved not to limit the said Committees to any price, but that they show His Lordship the reasonableness of what the Company shall demand, which, it is thought, should be 3*l.* per cwt., tell him of the usual manner of payment, and endeavour to obtain good assurance that none of this parcel of petre shall be exported, but all be converted into powder for the King's service, and, if possible, secure a promise that the Company shall have the freedom of the market for their next parcel of petre to transport it, if there is no actual war; also to ascertain the time for weighing and taking it away, and report to the Court such passages as are material, for their absolute order and resolution. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees for the United Joint Stock, May 12, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 707).

James Edwards buys a quantity of damaged spices, eight small elephants' teeth, and eight bundles of indigo shirts with about twenty in each bundle. (½ *p.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THE LORD TREASURER, MAY 17, 1664 (*Dutch Records*, vol. vi, f. 115).

They have, upon His Lordship's intimation of the King's desire touching their saltpetre, resolved to dispense with their rule of selling it by the candle and have instructed the Court of Committees to treat with His Lordship for price and terms of payment. The said Court have determined to offer His Majesty the whole parcel of the Company's saltpetre (between 700 and 800 tons) at the most moderate rate possible, viz.: 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* the cwt. The Company hope for present payment of all the money, but if they must wait for part, then good and valid tallies must be given on the customs or subsidies, and ordinary interest be allowed them. They also wish for the assurance of His Lordship that none of the said parcel shall be exported or sold to any powder-maker, but be converted into powder for His Majesty's use, and that the Company may be free to sell the next parcel of petre they shall receive publicly by the candle, and the buyers be permitted to export the same, unless His Majesty shall actually engage in open war with any foreign nation. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLTMAN, MAY 17, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 409).

Having sent him their letters directed to the several commanders of such ships as they expect this year, he is to take the first opportunity of going to the Downs, and to be 'very inquisitive' concerning any goods the said vessels may have landed, reshipped, or delivered by any other means since coming from the East, and to advise the Company of all his proceedings. Upon the arrival of any of the said ships, he is to deliver the Company's letter to the commander, who is therein directed to treat Coltman, and any he may take to assist him, with due civility. *PS.* Have sent their letters in duplicate to go separately by two hoys, and have also sent four copies with blanks in which the name of any other commander may be inserted, as possibly some more ships may arrive. The *Royal Oak* has orders to return from Bantam, if she does not go to Pulo Run. One hoy, the *Johanna* of London, is to go as far as the Lizard, and the other to be hired by Coltman at Dover to go to Beachy Head, or the Isle of Wight at farthest. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN COBHAM DOVES,[1] MAY 17, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 409).

Congratulate him on his safe arrival. Have commissioned John Coltman to board Doves's ship [the *Madras Merchant*] at any place or time and remain there as long as he shall think convenient. Doves is to allow this, and to treat Coltman and any others he may bring to assist him with all civility. Doves is not to land or permit to be landed any goods, jewels, or merchandise whatsoever from aboard his vessel until she arrives in the Thames and he receives order to unlade and deliver all such goods, etc., into the Company's possession or warehouses, in accordance with his charter-party. (½ *p.*)

*Similar letters sent to Captain Charles Wyld, commander of the* Royal Katherine, *Captain Stephen Mitchell, commander of the* Castle Frigate, *Captain John Mallison, commander of the* American, *Captain Nicholas Millett, commander of the* Loyal Merchant, *Captain Robert Fisher, commander of the* African, *Captain William Porter, commander of the* East India Merchant, *Captain Henry Risbie, commander of the* Coast Frigate, *and Captain John Eymout,*[2] *commander of the* George and Martha.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 18, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 778).

The Governor reports that the Committees waited on the Lord Treasurer yesterday, and acquainted him with the resolution of the generality to waive their rule of selling by the candle in the case of this particular parcel of saltpetre, and to leave it to the Court of Committees to decide concerning the price and terms. His Lordship being very anxious to know the price and to have something in writing to show the King, the Governor gave him a paper drawn up pursuant to the instructions of the Court; this he now causes to be read and it is approved. A clause of a letter from Sir George Downing, with a copy of a memorial delivered by him to the States-General is also read, the latter concerning chiefly reparations for damages past and regulation of trade for the future. The Court, being of opinion that they might be 'close pressed to endeavour

[1] Commanding the *Madras Merchant*.

[2] Wrongly spelt 'Egmont' on p. 235 of the preceding volume.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

satisfaccion for past damages", and that they would be well content to have a good regulation between the two companies for future trade, desire a method for the same to be first proposed by the Dutch Company, and the Committee for Dutch Affairs to write to Sir George to this effect, and what else shall be needful. John Coltman's account to be settled. A statement of the private trade of Captain Tincker and Francis Elloby is presented, and the Court allows remission of fines on calico and other goods, and certain abatement of freight; and the captain, having done the Company acceptable service, is given a gratuity of 60*l.* At the request of the mother of Gabriel Townsend, a factor at the Coast, she is allowed one-third of her son's salary. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 20, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 780).

John Zeal, purser in the *Mary Rose*, is given 20*l.* for victualling several persons in that vessel. After some debate concerning how to wind up the seven years, as mentioned in the preamble, and continue the trade, many questions and difficulties arise and it is resolved to continue the consideration of this matter this day week; meanwhile the books are to be searched for information as to the turnover of the Third Joint Stock to the Fourth Stock. Captain Tincker to be given a further gratuity of 25*l.* (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 25, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 781).

Mr. Everson complaining of his pepper, certain Committees are desired to examine and report on the same. The Governor reports that the Lord Treasurer has offered to buy the saltpetre at 58*s.* per cwt. refined, to be paid out of the customs, 1,500*l.* per month, the Company to be allowed what they now owe and what shall be due for custom on their expected ships until all is cleared, but the committee to whom the offer was made insisted on 3*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., or 57*s.* per cwt. as the petre now stands, and since then a letter has been received from his Lordship offering 3*l.* per cwt. and desiring a meeting this afternoon. Hereupon the Company's reasons for insisting on the price formerly offered are drawn up in writing and ordered to be engrossed and presented to His Lordship. All differences about the freight of the *Constantinople Merchant* are referred to arbitration. Captain Tincker requesting

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

still further favours with regard to freight and fines, his case is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, and he and his purser are given permission, on certain conditions, to take their goods away from the Company's warehouse. (1¼ *pp.*)

REASONS TO BE GIVEN TO THE LORD TREASURER FOR INSISTING ON THE PRICE OF SALTPETRE, MAY 25, 1664 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 109).

The Committees of the East India Company having been informed of what passed at the treaty on Friday last at the Lord Treasurer's touching saltpetre, and His Lordship's letter being read in which he proposes to give 3*l.* per cwt. for the whole parcel, according to the assay formerly made, they, after debate, appointed the committee to wait on His Lordship this afternoon and tell him that they think it very reasonable to insist upon their former demand of 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* [*sic*] per cwt. allowing ⅛ part for refraction, which will be according to the assay already taken; or 57*s.* per cwt. to take it as it is, for these reasons: 1. Because the price above named is less than the commodity is worth in all the European markets, allowing reasonably for adventure, charges, and profits. 2. Very little will be gained by bringing it from the Indies at this price, and on some of it there will be a loss; and they conceive the Company is in some measure to be encouraged 'in soe noble a designe of making England the magazeene for this commodity, which formerly was fetched from our neighbours at 6*l.* per ct. at least'. 3. The Committees are only trustees to manage the stock of the kingdom in this trade, in which many widows and orphans are concerned; therefore if the saltpetre is sold too much under rate it might cause some clamour, and discouragement to future adventurers, for this present Stock, which has been on foot almost seven years, produces little above three per cent. to the adventurers for their money. They would also remind His Lordship that the price at which saltpetre is put up at the candle is not the selling price, but only the 'candle appraisement', for there it is exposed to a free market, where the Company expect a constant advance of 20, 25, and sometimes 50 per cent. and more, it being their method to set their commodities at a much lower rate than the market price, on purpose to invite many buyers to bid one against another; in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

evidence of which they are prepared to deliver the saltpetre at the proportionable advance all other commodities fetched at the last sale. 'For the publicke concernement His Lordship is pleased to hinte, the Company hopes it is the interest of the kingdome, for as to their private concerne as merchants they must needs say that the worst of peace is better then the best warr, by which they cannot expect but to bee present sufferers in one kinde or other'. If His Lordship is not satisfied with these reasons, the Committees in all humility refer it to His Majesty to advance what he shall think fit over and above the price offered by the Lord Treasurer. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD, MAY 25, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 410).

They are expecting their ships from the Indies, in which they fear a large quantity of private trade will be brought and endeavours be made to land and conceal the same. They desire him, if any of their said ships put into Plymouth, to send aboard each vessel two trusty persons, with orders to remain there and keep careful watch and not permit any goods whatsoever to be landed until the said vessels arrive in the Thames, when all goods, etc. are to be landed at the Custom-house. In the event, however, of any goods being landed contrary to this order, Tilliard is to take especial care in noting the quantities and qualities, that the Company may be able to recover the penalties according to charter-party. Should any commander refuse to receive aboard the men sent by Tilliard, the latter is to produce the Company's order and require compliance with the same. (¾ *p.*)

*A similar letter is sent to William Arundell at Falmouth and to Robert Richbell at Southampton.*

THE COMPANY TO SIR GEORGE DOWNING [AT THE HAGUE], MAY 27, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 411).

Have received his letter of the 20th instant, with enclosed extract relating to the list of damages, to which they have only to add information received of great waste and spoliation committed on the island of Pulo Run, contrary to the agreement of 1654, which will debar them from enjoying the fruits of the said island for fourteen years. The exact amount of the damage cannot be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ascertained until they have possession of the island and further proof, and they leave it to Downing to decide whether to demand a certain sum and whether to insert this claim at the end of the 9th article, or in a clause by itself. Fear, from recent advices from the East, that they will have to trouble him further about the matter. They are trying to obtain information as to the issue of the great preparations being made on both sides, and desire him to do the same and let them know the result, as such knowledge may prevent inconveniencies in the future. They heartily wish the Dutch would make satisfaction for past wrongs and forbear committing similar injuries in the future, without being compelled to do so by a war. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN LAUNCE [AT MARSEILLES], MAY 27, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 413).

Send a small packet directed to Consul Lannoy, containing their advices for Surat, which he is to dispeed by the first safe opportunity. Report great preparations of ships of war both in England and Holland; 'what the issue will bee God knowes; as yet it is not come to a breach'. Wonder they have not received any letters overland this year from Surat. (¼ *p.*).

*A letter of the same date and tenor is sent to Thomas Dethick and Company at Leghorn.*

THE COMPANY TO BENJAMIN DELANOY, CONSUL AT ALEPPO, MAY 27, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 414).

The state of affairs between England and Holland, whether to conclude peace or war, is very dubious, and great preparations of ships are being made on both sides. This causes the Company to send their letters to Surat earlier than usual, that being informed of the state of affairs the President and Council there may be able to manage their business and secure their estates. Should any further knowledge reach him, he is to advise Surat and Gombroon at once. Very much wonder why they have not received the usual advices. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 27, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 782).

The wife of Captain Roger Millner, commander of the *Coronation*, is lent 300*l.*, on condition that the same is repaid at the return of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

her husband's ship. Letters to be sent overland to Surat are read and signed. Lord Craven to have a copy of the Company's lease of their house, he having lost his own. The appointed committee, having examined Mr. Everson's pepper, report that there is no cause for complaint and that Everson is now well satisfied. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 2, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 783).

The Deputy reports that he understands from Sir Philip Warwick and Colonel Legg that the King has settled the price of the saltpetre at 3*l.* 1*s.* per cwt., and a letter is read from Sir Philip, urging the Company to bear the charge of refining it; also one from Colonel Legg and other Officers of the Ordnance, requesting that 100 tons may be delivered for His Majesty's use; hereupon it is resolved by vote to make 'noe other allowance or abatement of the 3*l.* 1*s.* per cent. on the saltpetre then 14 per cent.', and that it shall be delivered in the condition it now is, but not until the contract is fully perfected and settled; and certain Committees are desired to draw up a paper in accordance with the votes of the Court, for presentation to the Lord Treasurer in answer to the said two letters. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 3, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 784).

The Deputy again states that Sir Philip Warwick acquainted the Governor and himself that the King had settled the price to be paid for the saltpetre at 3*l.* 1*s.* per cwt.; here follow the conditions of sale and payment, the latter to be made the Company out of all their customs due and to be due until the whole sum is cleared, 2,000*l.* to be paid per month free of all charge, the first payment to be in this present month of June, interest to be allowed to the King for all money paid on the said monthly payments from the time of their receipt until April 1 next, and for what shall be paid after then, the Company is to be allowed interest from the said 1st April to the time of payment; the whole parcel of saltpetre, after settlement of the articles, to be immediately weighed, the sum it amounts to adjusted, the assignment for payment duly made, and the saltpetre received into His Majesty's custody accordingly. (2¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 8, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 787).

Tapseiles bought by Messrs. Chevall and Scattergood to be delivered on payment of the principal money, interest to be charged to the account of the latter. A letter dated the 6th instant from the Lord Treasurer is read, in which he desires to know at what price the Company will deliver the saltpetre rough, to be refined at the King's expense; after debate it is resolved to offer it rough without any abatement of the stated price, 53*s.* 4½*d.* per hundred [weight], yet, rather than delay the King's service, or give His Lordship further trouble, the Court decides to leave it to the latter to abate what part he pleases of the 4½*d.* per hundred [weight], and order is given for an answer to this effect to be drawn up; which is accordingly done, corrected by the Court, and ordered to be engrossed and presented. The business of Captain Tincker and Mr. Elloby is again referred to the Committee for Private Trade. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE LORD TREASURER, [JUNE] 1664 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 111).

Will answer His Lordship's letter of the 6th instant with brevity and plainness. They always intended to deliver their saltpetre rough as it is, and only to make defalcation according to the assay formerly taken. Their demand in their last paper of 53*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt. was in proportion to the price set by His Majesty of 61*s.* according to that assay. Seeing that His Lordship requires their final resolution, they agree to leave it to him to abate what he pleases of the odd 4½*d.* per cwt., on condition that the whole parcel is weighed and adjusted without any 'refaction' before delivery; or, if a part is required first, that then they may choose which sort shall be delivered, or that a due proportion of each sort shall be delivered. Assume that the terms of payment expressed in their last paper are accepted, no reply being made, and hope that His Lordship will make a fair report to the King of their due respect for his service. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 10, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 788).

Captain Tincker is allowed a further and final abatement of fines on his private trade, on condition that he does not charge Sir

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

William Batten for the calicoes he brought back for him as an adventure. Francis Elloby is also allowed a further and final abatement on his private trade; and, in order to put a stop to such constant solicitations for abatement of fines, etc., the Court resolves that for the future their first answer to all applications of this nature must be taken as final. In answer to his petition, Nathaniel Browning is given 10*l.* Certain Committees to report as to the original constitutions of the almshouse at Poplar. Next Wednesday the account between the two Stocks is to be considered; also the motion of the Governor for the appointment of a fit person to direct proceedings at law and to inspect the general accounts. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, June 13, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 789).

Colonel Legg and Sir Philip Warwick come with certain proposals from the King and a letter from the Lord Treasurer to make a final settlement about the saltpetre; after some debate it is decided that His Majesty shall have the whole parcel at 3*l.* per hundred [weight] on the terms of payment formerly proposed by the Company, upon an indifferent assay of two persons to be sworn for that purpose, the Company to pay nothing for the refining; meanwhile the King's occasions are to be supplied with such a part of the parcel as shall be needful, taking an equal proportion of each sort. Colonel Legg declares that, as His Majesty is to have the whole parcel, 100 tons will be sufficient for present needs, and this he desires may be delivered on account. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, June 15, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 790).

A letter from Colonel William Legg is read, in which he desires that 200 tons of the saltpetre contracted for may be delivered to Captain George Wharton, keeper of the King's saltpetre; this the Court orders to be done, and at the same time tells Mr. Carter, the powder-maker who brought the letter, that the approbation of the Lord Treasurer is expected for this delivery, as the contract was made with him, also his directions as to how the remainder is to be delivered and the assays agreed upon; and if the Colonel has these orders from His Lordship, the Company desires copies of them. Certain Committees are appointed to direct the Husband concerning

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the delivery and assay of the saltpetre; others are requested to draw up an agreement between the Lord Treasurer and the Company concerning the same, which is to be signed by both parties; and others to meet Sir Martin Noell and the other Farmers of the Additional Duties and endeavour to bring their demands with regard to calicoes to an issue, and to appoint one from among themselves to direct Mr. Acton in any law suits which may concern the Company. Four arbitrators are nominated to conclude matters between Richard Bladwell and the Company. The Governor states that the Committee for Dutch Affairs having lately had a conference with Sir George Downing about damages to be obtained from the Dutch, Sir George declared that secrecy is essential, and therefore he would like to confine his correspondence in this matter to one person only; hereupon the Governor is entreated to undertake this business and communicate to this Court or the Committee what he shall deem necessary, and is given power to act and dispose of money according to his own discretion in all things relating to this business, without giving any account of his proceedings. A draft of the procuration to Sir George Downing according to the 15th Article of the agreement with the Dutch concluded September 4, 1662, to appear at the Hague and demand satisfaction for damages sustained from the Dutch by this Company, of which a list was formerly given to Sir George, is now read, approved, and ordered to be engrossed and sealed with the common seal. Directions are given for a report to be made next Friday of the accounts between this Stock and the United Stock. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JUNE 16, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 415).

Have lately sent out a smack called the *Johanna*, commanded by Francis Sparrow, from whom they have had a letter dated the 5th instant from Plymouth. This boat has orders to ply to and fro in expectation of the ships from the East. They enclose a letter to Sparrow and desire Tilliard to have it delivered to him by one of the fisherboats. The smack has been ordered to wear a pennant at her topmast head or sprit-end, that she may be the more easily recognized. Sparrow has been directed to ply among the fisherboats, in order to receive any letters the Company may send. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLTMAN, JUNE 17, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 416).

Find by their last year's account that he was allowed his share of the fine on 489 pieces landed in the Downs belonging to Mate Lee and sold, as Coltman alleges, to one Right in Water Lane. In making up the account with the owners, there seems to have been some reserve touching this parcel, that, in case it should not be proved on trial, the Company should be answerable for it. The trial is to be held this term; therefore they desire Coltman to advise quickly if he can tell who can give proof of this particular. Urge him to be very careful and diligent in his business, as they hear there are several smacks abroad for the privateers. Desire him to send speedy information of any news. Hope their ships will not be long before they arrive. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 17, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 792).

A method for making an assay of the saltpetre is read and approved. Two empty escritoires and an empty chest returned in the *Convertine* to be delivered on payment of the freight. The Court wishing to select some one to inspect the general accounts, look into factors' delinquencies, see to arbitrations, and give directions in the Company's lawsuits, by general consent Thomas Papillon is chosen; but he not wishing to act because of the pressure of his own business, he is desired to consider and decide at the next meeting. Hereupon his great care and pains in the affairs of Matthew Andrews are remembered, and he is presented with 100 pieces and promised further consideration when the said affairs shall be settled. An account prepared by the Committee appointed to settle accounts with the United Stock, to be delivered them as a charge, is read and agreed to, with a reservation as to any further charge that may appear. A petition for wages from John Scott, a mariner, to be examined; and the freight of the coral returned in the *Greyhound* from Leghorn to be settled. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 22, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 794).

Thomas Papillon remaining firm in his decision not to undertake the several businesses enumerated at the last court, but expressing his willingness to assist any committee in the same, the Court

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

directs the Committee for Accounts and the Committee for giving directions in lawsuits to meet every Tuesday and Thursday and whenever else they please, and desires Papillon to see that they do so. John Hart is granted a further abatement of 10*l.* on his private trade. Henry Boone's surgery bills to be examined. The decision arrived at by the referees in matters between the Company and the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* is approved and ordered to be carried out, and the respective charter-parties cancelled. Orders are issued for clearance of all goods, both paid for and unpaid for, from the Company's warehouse. If the respective owners do not take them away by July 10 next, they will be removed to another warehouse to be hired for the purpose, and the owners will have to pay all attendant charges; and in the case of unpaid goods the Company will take means to recover the money due on them. Sir John Lewis and Mr. Joliffe are requested to assist the Deputy in perfecting the draft of the agreement for the saltpetre with Sir Philip Warwick, and to strengthen the security all they can, either by excise or other means. The Court orders that in future no factor is to be fully cleared or his bond delivered up until a year after his return from the East. Thomas Head,[1] an old mariner formerly in the *London*, is admitted to the Hospital at Poplar with the usual pension, on condition that he gives security by an order from the Vestry of the hamlet whence he comes, that, if he predeceases his wife, she will leave the Almshouse within a month after his death. John Duncombe is given some allowance on percallas, which fell short of his bargain for them. John Scott to be given a gratuity of 10*l.* for extraordinary service, and his wages to be paid. Upon a motion by Mr. Baron concerning procuring freedom of trade to the Philippines, he is desired to take a copy of the petition formerly presented about the same, and, with the Deputy, attend Secretary Bennett, that, if anything further is necessary than has already been done, it may be recommended to Sir Richard Fanshawe, Ambassador in Spain. (2*pp.*)

A Court of Committees, June 29, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 796).

Certain Committees are desired to examine 'the rise and progress of the Companies Almeshouse at Poplar and to consider of

[1] This seems to be an error for 'John Headley' (see under July 8).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a rule to settle on the same, if there be noe constitutions already'. A petition to the King for a new recommendation of the Company's business to Sir George Downing is read, approved, and ordered to be presented this afternoon. Certain Committees to recommend a fit person to assay the saltpetre, four parcels of which are to be taken out of each bag for that purpose. Other Committees are requested to settle the accounts of customs as far as they can, but not the additional duty on calico. (1¼ *pp.*)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, JUNE 29, 1664 (*Dutch Records*, vol. vi, f. 115).[1]

His Majesty's grace and favour has been so great and particularly in procuring them satisfaction for the wrongs and injuries sustained from the Dutch, that they would not presume to trouble him again but they understand that His Envoy Extraordinary, Sir George Downing, is shortly to return; therefore they humbly pray that their case may be again recommended to the care of Sir George for obtaining due reparation for damages past and prevention of the same in the future. (*Copy.* ½ *p.*)

APPOINTMENT OF SIR GEORGE DOWNING AS THE COMPANY'S DEPUTY TO THE HAGUE, JUNE 29, 1664 (*Ibid.*, f. 116).

In accordance with article xv of the treaty concluded in London between Charles II and the States-General of the United Provinces on September 4, 1662, in which it is declared that after the agreement of the catalogue of damages the pretenders or their deputies shall be bound to make their appearance at the Hague, the Company hereby nominate and appoint Sir George Downing, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the said States, to be their Deputy to act in all things with their full power and authority with regard to the said catalogue of damages, and the said Company bind themselves to ratify and approve whatever he shall do in their names and in their behalf. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLTMAN AND NATHANIEL HAWES, JUNE 29, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 416).

Acknowledge receipt of Coltman's letters of the 25th and 26th instant, concerning proofs of the landing at Deal of five bales of

[1] For the original petition see *C.O.* 77, vol. xii, f. 4 (at P.R.O.).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

calico out of the *Good Hope*. The trial of this business is deferred until next term, by which time they doubt not but that he will have returned; meanwhile he is 'to strengthen his witnesses' to justify the charge. The two or three persons complained of as being chargeable and of no use are to remain on board, the Company believing they will do good service as opportunity shall present. They are to take the advice and assistance of Humphrey Bigglestone at Deal, when he can be of service. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, JUNE 30, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 708).

The answer of this Stock to the demands of the New General Stock is read, approved, and ordered to be delivered to the latter when they will appoint a meeting. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 1, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 797).

Certain Committees are appointed to settle the freight to be paid by William Finch to the owners of the *Royal Charles* for musk brought back in that vessel. Alexander Eades, boatswain in the *Convertine*, to be given 50*s.* for attendance in that ship. The accountant is allowed one month to clear up and balance all accounts, and the Committee of Accounts are desired to prepare the 'frame of a paire of bookes' in which a new method is to be followed in future, the old books to be closed on the last of the present month. Mr. Parent is excused the payment of interest. Certain Committees to meet from time to time (Sir Andrew Riccard is desired to see they do so) to advise with Counsel about the validity of the preamble and how far it can be altered by the generality; also whether the present committee has power to carry on the trade without further direction from the generality and without a new subscription, and, according as they find the preamble to be in force, to consider and report when the committee is to be appointed by the generality for making the valuation, how adventurers may withdraw their stock, how fresh money may be brought in, and what else they think fit. On the recommendation of the Committee for Private Trade, it is decided that Thomas Sprigg shall be given a gratuity of 60*l.* for his encouragement, rather than an increase of salary. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 6, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 799).

Colonel Legg to be told of the neglect of some persons appointed to receive the saltpetre from the Company, and to be desired to give order for its speedy acceptance. Dr. Crowther appears on behalf of Widow Crowther, whose husband commanded the *American*; she is allowed remission of half the fine on her calicoes, and, because of the sadness of her present condition, the Court adds another 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, thus making the sum up to 60*l.* ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO FRANCIS SPARROW, JULY 6, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 417).

Acknowledge receipt of his letter of the 3rd instant, advising that because of the badness of the weather he has lost sight of John Cantilow and his ship. They fear it is more likely to have been caused by his unwillingness and the unfitness of his boat; and knowing that he was well provisioned, they wonder that he should have put into Plymouth for more provisions, when at any hour their ships might be expected in the Channel. They are advised that Cantilow and Captain Nutall (who was at one time commander of the Custom-house smack) in another ship are lying now between Scilly and the Lizard, and they expect Sparrow to use his utmost care and diligence to prevent their intentions. It seems strange that Sparrow should not have heard about these two ships and advised the Company, but that they should have heard of them from others. Desire him to be more careful in the performance of his task. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JULY 7, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 418).

Thank him for advising them of their smack having put into Plymouth for provisions, and of the complaints made of the badness of that boat. Desire him to have the enclosed letter to Sparrow delivered, and to continue to advise them about the two ships plying between Land's End and Scilly, and what other news he can collect. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, JULY 7, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 708).

Maurice Thomson is desired to hasten the meeting between the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

two Stocks. Mrs. Wyld to be requested to come this day week to take an order for the clearing of her account; if she does not, she must not resent it, if the Company enter an action against her. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 8, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 800).

The committee appointed to settle the accounts of customs are to reward such persons as they conceive deserving. John Headley to be admitted to the Company's Almshouse, having, according to appointment, brought an order of the vestry, which with other papers is in the hands of Captain Prowd. John Corie, gunner in the *Convertine*, is given 20*s.* for taking care of stores. A procuration to Sir George Downing is read and ordered to pass the Company's seal. The Secretary to remind the Court, when settling about future trade, to arrange about the Persian customs in such a way as may be most advantageous. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY'S PROCURATION TO SIR GEORGE DOWNING, JULY 8, 1664 (*Dutch Records*, vol. vi, f. 116).

Appointing him their Deputy to act in their names and in their behalf with full power and authority upon account of all their demands for damages sustained upon the ships *Hopewell* and *Leopard* at Porcat and Caile Vella from the Dutch Company, and binding themselves to ratify and approve whatever he shall do therein. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 12, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 801).

The account of — Saunders, a factor deceased at Bantam, to be examined. Warehouse-keepers are ordered to take warehouse room for all goods not weighed and fetched away in accordance with the order of the 22nd ult. and remove the said goods thither. The accountant to give transcripts of the net contents of all the goods according to their several invoices, without the price, to the Husband for his guidance in entering and landing them. The clause of the Surat letter dated November 14, 1663, relating to Sir Abraham Shipman and Anjidiv,[1] is ordered to be transcribed and presented to the King, and the Committee for the Dutch business

[1] See *The English Factories in India*, 1661–64, p. 223.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

are desired to draw up a narrative of such passages from the advices now received from the Indies as they deem worthy His Majesty's knowledge, and present the same to him. French cloth for pepper bags bought from George Papillon. The Husband to deliver to Colonel Legg or his order all the remaining saltpetre, according to the agreement with the Lord Treasurer on behalf of the King, and take a receipt for it. Captain Prowd is directed to inquire aboard the several ships for rare birds, beasts, or other curiosities fit to present to the King, with order that none is to be disposed of before the Company is supplied. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JULY 12, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 418).

Desire him to send the enclosed letter to Francis Sparrow, master of the *Johanna*. Six of their ships have arrived from the East, and are now in the Downs, but it seems Sparrow did not see them; therefore they have no further use for him, and have ordered him to return immediately to London. Express their willingness to make good Tilliard's disbursements, and desire to be informed whether he supplied anything for Sparrow's vessel, that they may deduct the same from the freight. Expect daily their other two ships, the *Loyal Merchant* and the *Katherine*, from India. If they put into Plymouth, Tilliard is to send on board four honest persons, who are to remain there until they arrive in the Thames and follow the directions formerly given. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO FRANCIS SPARROW, JULY 12, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 419).

Six of their ships have arrived safely and are now leaving the Downs. That Sparrow did not meet with them the Company think must have been through carelessness or the defectiveness of his ship; therefore they have no further occasion to employ him, and require him on receipt of this letter to return immediately to London. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

NARRATIVE PRESENTED TO THE KING BY THE COMPANY, JULY 15, 1664 (*Dutch Records*, vol. vi, f. 116).

They have received letters from their Agent and factors at Bantam dated December 28, 1663, reporting that they had sent

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the Dutch General at Batavia His Majesty's commission and the letters from the States-General for receiving the Island of Pulo Run. Upon receipt of these the said General declared his readiness to yield obedience to his masters' orders, but disputed whether the commission was really from the English King, and five weeks elapsed before he was satisfied on this point. He next insisted on having a written acquittance upon receipt of the island, and the Company's Agent sent him a draft accordingly, but of this he did not approve, returning one drawn up by himself with the following clause at the end: 'And that wee, both to the Governour and their delegates of the United Belgian India Society, as well here in India as in Belgia, doe in the name of the said Majestie and of the London India Society (for their satisfaction, which things are conteyned in the said tractate and last league) concerning the restitution of the Island Rune, give thancks, and doe promise in the name and authority (as above) that to the Belgique Society upon that island or its restitution, neither by King nor by the English Society shall any contention, action, or molestation be moved in any place or time, upon all whose faith and confirmation we have reinforced theis evidences with our accustomed subscription.' Their Agent, on finding this strange and dangerous clause inserted, only returned answer that they were preparing to go to Pulo Run to take possession, and on their way would call at Batavia to adjust matters. From this it will be seen that though the Governor has not refused to give up the place, yet the conditions are such that the Company do not know whether their people will consent to them, knowing what ill use the Dutch make of the least advantage in those parts. They have also received advices from their President and Council at Surat, telling of their endeavours to open up and continue the trade at Porcat, for which purpose they sent the *Hopewell* with a cargo to procure her return lading and bring back such goods as the factors there had provided, by which they were much encouraged and also by the invitation of the King or Rajah of that place, who promised to furnish a ship's lading of pepper, cassia lignum, etc.; and the several princes near by (formerly at enmity among themselves, whereby they facilitated the Dutch conquest at 'the lower Cocheene') having entered into a strict league mutually to defend each other from the Dutch, and the Samarine (or Great King) sent

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the King of Porcat not only to promote the said league but also to desire him by no means to turn the English out of his country. But the Dutch, by their threats to destroy Porcat should the English factors be allowed to trade there, so terrified the people of that country, that the *Hopewell* was forced to return to Surat without her lading, leaving behind the goods bought. Then the Dutch sent a ship to Porcat, whose 'steresman' went to the English house and said that he came from the King of Cochin to forbid the lading of any pepper or cassia lignum in that port or the disembarking of any opium, as the land belonged to the Dutch. All this the Company put before His Majesty and crave his assistance that they, like his other subjects, may be maintained in their just and lawful trade; without which the whole trade of the Indies must in a short time fall into the hands of the Dutch. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 15, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 802).

A letter from His Royal Highness [the Duke of York], relating to the adventure of the late Francis Allen (whose estate is forfeit to the King), is referred to the Committee for Law Business. Messrs. Wood and Gold paying in the principal money for the ship *Discovery*, their bonds are to be cancelled. Order is given for the 300*l.* formerly abated on the cardamoms bought by Sir William Rider, etc. to be proportioned according to the direction of the buyers upon the whole parcel being cleared and taken away. Calico brought home as private trade by George Erwin in the *Madras Merchant* and offered to the Company, to be examined. The powder-makers not being satisfied with the method appointed for the assay of the saltpetre, different arrangements are agreed to. Captain Fisher informs the Court that he has brought home in the *African* for his own account sallowes and black pepper; and George Erwin states that he too has brought home for his own account sallampores and dimity; hereupon Captain Prowd is directed to call upon the pursers to produce lists of all private trade in their respective ships. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 16, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 803).

The Secretary is directed to keep all papers relating to the saltpetre in a bundle together for reference. The Husband to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

request permission at the Custom-house for landing goods from the several ships, and if calicoes are excepted, then to land all others. The owners of the *Madras Merchant* are ordered to deliver their turmeric in bags, they having shot it aboard for their own convenience. The Committee for Law Business are desired to gratify, as they shall see fit, certain persons who have taken pains and trouble to serve the Company. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 20, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 804).

The brother of the late Francis Allen desiring an answer to the Duke of York's letter touching his brother's adventure, which he having compounded for he requires it may be settled in his name, and the Company having advanced money to the Duke upon the several forfeited adventures and being sued for some of them, certain Committees are entreated to wait upon His Royal Highness or Colonel Villiers, and state that, if the said adventures should be recovered from the Company and that of the late Francis Allen passed to his brother, the Company will be left without security for the money paid the Duke, but when these suits are settled they will comply as far as possible with His Royal Highness's desire. Captain Porter, commander of the *East India Merchant*, Richard Goodlad, purser in the same, and Richard Scott, mate in the *African*, give information of private trade brought home for their own account. A warehouse near Leadenhall to be taken for calicoes. On information that the several endeavours of the committee to accommodate the dispute about the additional duty on calico, so that the Company's calico may be safely landed, have been fruitless, and, being left to the extremity of either farming the said duty or running the adventure of a trial of 100 bales of calico, after long debate certain of the Committees are requested to go to the Custom-house and agree, if they can, for the farming of the additional duty on all East India goods upon such terms as they deem fit, or to arrange in some way to accommodate the Company's present occasions, that their calico may be landed immediately without impediment or fear of seizure. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JULY 21, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 419).

Desire to remind him of their former request, in case any of their

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

expected ships put into his port, to send aboard four honest persons with full directions as to their conduct. If they resolve to send any vessels to meet their returning ships, they will consider his proposal to fit them out from Plymouth. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 22, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 805).

The Deputy relates that he was with the Attorney-General about Skinner's business, and found the latter there, trying to urge the Attorney-General to give in his report upon the reference to him 'concerning the erecting a martialls court for trying his business'. The Deputy endeavoured to persuade Skinner to refer the matter to the arbitration of merchants, but he was very obstinate and wanted it to go before the Lord Privy Seal; on which the Deputy declared that, if that were done, both the Lords of the Council and the Company would seldom be free from groundless and vexatious clamours, and therefore he was confident the Company would never agree to such a reference; but he promised to tell the Court and return their opinion. Hereupon certain Committees are entreated to look after the business and speak with Dennis de Bryer and John Williams, who came lately from Jambi, and proceed therein as they see cause; and the Court declare that they have always been ready to answer Skinner in any of His Majesty's courts of justice, or to refer his business to the arbitration of two merchants with a third as umpire, but for the reasons given they cannot agree to its being put before the Lords of the Council. William Copeland, who when in the Company's service at Achin lost a leg 'by a sharke fish', to be allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* a week while perfecting his cure in St. Bartholomew's hospital, and after to be admitted to the Almshouse at Poplar with the usual pension. William Stannard, mate in the *East India Merchant*, acquaints the Court that he has brought back calico and dimity as private trade. The Husband is directed to land and enter all private trade upon the Company's account, and with one or more Committees and an owner of the respective ships to examine and make up the accounts with the Custom-house waiter before delivery. The pursers of the *Coast* and *American* present lists of private trade returned in their ships. On information that some of the outward-bound shipping

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

touched at the Canaries and other places to take in wine, riding there to the great hazard of the Company's lading and of the ship's voyage, certain Committees are requested to inquire and report which ship did so. The weekly Wednesday afternoon meetings to be revived and continued. Permission is given for all persons (except owners of and mariners in ships, who have their own liberty by charter-party), who have diamonds or any valuable goods of small bulk returned this year, to enjoy the benefit of the order of March 4 last; and to those who have any agreement with Sir George Oxinden or any factors in India their agreements shall be allowed, if openly and voluntarily declared to the Court and payment made to the Company; but if any shall conceal goods of this nature, they will be proceeded against with all strictness, and any one discovering the same and reporting it shall be rewarded. The servants of Messrs. Warren, Beane, and Jud are named as suitable to make an assay of the saltpetre, and the Court is desired to consider and choose some fit person at their next meeting. (1¾ *pp.*)

MEMORIAL FROM SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO THE STATES-GENERAL, JULY 26/AUGUST 5, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 171, f. 86).

Desiring that the list of damages may be exchanged, and stating that he is ready either by conference or writing to proceed to the adjustment of the several other complaints made to Their Lordships in the name and by order of the King his master, and to the settling of a just and fitting reglement for prevention of the same in the future. Declaring that His Majesty heartily desires a continuance and increase of all good correspondence and friendship, and that matters may not come to extremities but be decided in an amicable way, to which end he has exercised such signal patience, notwithstanding the many injuries his subjects have suffered at the hands of the Dutch for so many years without being able to obtain either remedy or satisfaction. (¾ *p.*)

MEMORIAL FROM SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO THE STATES-GENERAL, JULY 27/AUGUST 6, 1664 (*Ibid.*, f. 97).

. . . He is commanded to let Their Lordships know that the King his master has received new complaints from his East India Company since the return of their fleet, particularly with reference

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the ship *Hopewell*, which was denied all trade at Cochin because the Dutch there threatened the natives that if they continued to trade with the English they would fall upon and destroy them. The Dutch also sent a sloop to Porcat, whose master went to the English factory there and forbad them all trade at that place, whereby the said ship was defeated of her voyage, and the whole trade of the English interrupted and cut off; for all which Sir George is commanded to demand that satisfaction and reparation be made forthwith to the said Company. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 27, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 807).

A list of private trade returned in the *Madras Merchant* is delivered in. Some Custom-house officers insisting that certain fees are due to them, order is given to satisfy them in such a manner as not to create a precedent for the future. The account of Thomas Davies, who lately returned from Guinea, to be examined, and the facts concerning him and Joseph Cooke stated. Mr. Beane's servant Lucas is chosen to assist in making an assay of the saltpetre sold for the King's use, and the Deputy and Mr. Willoughby are desired to see him and the other person to be named on behalf of His Majesty, and that both take their oath according to agreement. A parcel of the said saltpetre to be delivered to the servant of Thomas Warren to try, he voluntarily taking oath to do this faithfully. George Papillon desires, and is accorded, the approval of the Court for having delivered part of the cardamoms bought by Sir William Rider and others. The Court, observing that lately several clauses from the Company's letters have been published in the 'news bookes' without their order or consent, declares that it is 'against their likeing and absurd', and orders that no such thing be done in future, either by the Committees or others, and that care be taken to prevent it. Sir John Lewis states that he with certain other Committees attended Colonel Villiers about the adventure of Francis Allen, and gave reasons for the request in the Duke's letter not being complied with, and satisfied the Colonel, who desired the letter might be returned, which was done. 'Some good thea'[1] to be provided for the Company's occasions. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] This seems to be the earliest reference in the Court Minutes to tea being bought for the Company's use, though the 'certain goods' noted on p. 319 of the preceding volume as

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM PORTER, JULY 27, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 420).

Understand that he has already delivered some goods into wherries, and intends to deliver more. This they cannot approve, for by charter-party he is bound to deliver everything into their custody, or into vessels sent by them for their reception to be brought into their warehouses, and until this is done no freight is due from them. They expect his compliance. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

*A similar letter is sent to Captain Henry Risby, commander of the* Coast Frigate, *Captain Robert Fisher, commander of the* African, *Captain Stephen Mitchell, commander of the* Castle Frigate, *Captain George Earing, commander of the* Madras Merchant, *and Captain Stephen Estgate, commander of the* American.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 29, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 809).

A paper drawn up by Peter Dennis de Bryer by direction of some Committees, relating to the trade and state of Jambi at his departure, is read, and he is asked why he came home. He replies that it was partly to acquaint the Company with the miscarriage of their business abroad and partly to acquit himself of the slanders alleged against him by Thomas Skinner. He is told that the latter business is referred wholly to a committee. Letters just received from Surat by the *Loyal Merchant* are read; and much new matter coming to light against Matthew Andrews, the Deputy and Mr. Papillon are entreated to note this and continue their care in the matter. A list of private trade returned in the *African* is delivered. In the afternoon letters from the Coast and Bay by the *Royal Katherine* are read. On a rumour that the Governor of St. Thomé has sent a present of jewels of great value to the King in the *Royal Katherine*, of which the Company has had no advice, the purser is examined and admits that it was committed to the charge of Mr. Bunch,[1] who came home as a passenger; the matter is referred

having been sent from Bantam to Sir George Smith included 'seven potts of thea'. On September 10, 1664, the Company wrote to Bantam for 'one hundred waight of the best tee procureable' (*Letter Books*, vol. iii, p. 433).

[1] In a letter to Madras of December 21, 1664, the Company referred to this incident and expressed displeasure that a present for His Majesty should have been allowed to be brought home by a private individual without their being advised. Winter replied (January 9, 1666) that 'hee thought it too small a trifle to trouble Your Worships withall'. The present, it

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the Committee for Private Trade, who are directed to notify the commanders of the several ships of the Court's orders for permission and enlargement of trade. The list of the cargo of the *Royal Katherine* to be printed, as those of the seven other ships have already been. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN MILLETT, AUGUST 1, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 420).

They are credibly informed that he has aboard his ship jewels and other commodities of great value. The bearer, Captain John Proud, is to give him their orders concerning the delivery of these things. Remind him that he is bound by charter-party to deliver all private trade into their custody; until this is done no freight is due. (¼ *p.*)

*A similar letter is sent to Captain Charles Wyld, commander of the* Royal Katherine.

THE COMPANY'S GENERAL LEDGER, AUGUST 1, 1664, TO MARCH 31, 1669.[1]

Details of accounts with various merchants, etc., as well as receipts and payments under special headings. (2 vols., 653 *ff. in all.*)

THE COMPANY'S GENERAL JOURNAL, AUGUST 1, 1664, TO MARCH 31, 1669.[1]

Daily entries, with references to the ledger. (596 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 3, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 810).

Mr. Aldworth, whose brother Henry died on his way home in the *Royal Katherine*, desires that a 'scrutore' containing his will

seems, was sent by an Armenian, who described himself as Governor of Maliapur, and who, in an accompanying letter (now in the museum of the Public Record Office), asked that in return for the jewels King Charles should present him with a ship. The bearer was a certain Stephen Bunce (see his petition in the P.R.O.: *C.O.* 77, vol. xi, f. 217), who was not in the Company's service.

Doubtless these were the jewels referred to in a letter from the Comte de Cominges to Louis XIV in August, 1664, printed in Jusserand's *French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II.* Cominges said that the King had shown them to him, and that they consisted of a large yellow stone, a carbuncle, a white and blue sapphire, and a very large pearl, in a bag of purple satin. The pearl was given by Charles to the Queen. Popular report made out the stones to be very valuable, but they were in reality, said Cominges, of poor quality.

[1] These volumes are preserved in the Accountant-General's department at the India Office.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and private papers, together with his clothes and other necessaries, may be given up to him as executor; hereupon certain Committees are entreated to examine the said papers and deliver them up by list, with the chest of clothes, and the Court promises that no use shall be made of any of the said papers against the interest of the deceased or his security. The account of — Gregorie,[1] who died at Ceylon, to be examined. Bills of exchange from Bantam, payable to Captain William Porter and to John Williams, to be accepted. The Court, on consideration of the present state of affairs, and that a valuation is to be made in December, and for the advancement of their sales, resolve by vote to divide forty per cent. in money to the adventurers on what is paid in, which makes up the first capital. Of this, ten per cent. is to be paid on September 30 next, and any adventurer is to be allowed that ten per cent., upon any goods he buys at the next sale, as so much ready money paid on them from September 1 next. The other thirty per cent. is to be paid July 30 next, and any adventurer may discount his own dividend or any other assigned to him upon any goods he buys, according to the conditions of the preamble for sale in the same way as last year, to encourage the sale. The adventurers will have two months advantage more by discounting their dividends on goods than by running out their time to July 30 to receive the same in money. Upon further consideration of the present uncertain state of affairs between England and Holland, certain Committees are requested to freight two nimble ships to give advice in India of the position here and bring home part of the Company's estate if need be. Captain Prowd to survey ships fit for this purpose. A draft of letters for speedy dispatch overland to India to be prepared this afternoon. William Samon having lost a dividend warrant, and desiring a fresh one, the matter is referred for examination. Some bezoar, returned in the *Castle Frigate* and belonging to Thomas Winter, to be delivered. (1½ *pp.*)

Sir George Downing at the Hague to Sir Henry Bennett, August 4/14, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 171, f. 112).

. . . 'One thing let me not forget to tell you that accidentally yesterday in a discourse with De Witt about Polaroone, I know not

[1] John Gregory, one of the captives in Ceylon.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

how it came out, but he said that not long ago one that had a share in the direction of the Company had made a proposition to the Directors of the East India Company at Amsterdam that for such a yearly pension he would undertake to hinder the English from taking possession of that place, and that they should pay him till the end of the year from [year] to year '[1] . . . (6¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 5, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 812).

The *Constantinople Merchant*, *Greyhound*, *Coast Frigate* and *American* are tendered for employment, and order is given for all to be surveyed. Mr. Murthwaite asking that some spices, etc., belonging to the owners of the *African* may be delivered, the Court, not thinking it convenient that private trade should be delivered piecemeal, especially such goods as the Company has not, gives direction for all private trade to be delivered at one and the same time. The papers written by William Ackworth about William Jearsey to be examined and reported. Captain Porter to be paid 500*l.* on account of his two bills of exchange. Mary Aldrich to be given two months of her husband's pay, who is a cooper at Bantam. On a motion to reward Edward Steevens for his trouble in surveying ships, direction is given for the last order made concerning him and what service he has done to be examined and reported. On advice that a ship from New England has been to trade at St. Helena, and that private persons are trying to drive a trade that way, certain Committees are requested to assist the Deputy in examining letters from thence, and to endeavour to discover and prevent the whole design, and report their opinions. The Committee for Accounts having drawn up certain rules and directions for keeping the books, these are read. The Court is of opinion that the several officers affected should be consulted and after that another report submitted. They are also directed to call upon the warehouse-keepers to bring in an account of all goods in their custody to the last of July, except such as have arrived this summer. The report of the committee concerning Thomas Davies is read and approved. A fresh dividend warrant to be issued to William Salmon. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] This seems to be an echo of the story mentioned on p. 100 of the last volume.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO JOSEPH BATHURST AND RICHARD MANNING [AT AMSTERDAM], AUGUST 5, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 421).

Have not written, because there has been no occasion, for since they have given up the Gold Coast trade they have had little to do in their parts, and only correspond from time to time that they may hear how affairs stand with regard to the East India trade. Desire to be kept informed of anything of moment. Eight of their ships have returned this year from the East. They send a list of their cargoes. One more only is expected from the South Seas, if she arrives there from the Coast in time to receive her lading. Wish to know whether the temper of the Dutch is for war or peace, and what preparations are being made. Desire them to report, when the Dutch East India ships arrive, what news they bring of their twenty-four ships said to be blocked in China by Coxam ;[1] also concerning the loss of their Japan ships, or any others, with what else is necessary. As this correspondence will bring no commission, they are to advise what their expenses have been, and these will be paid and their trouble duly acknowledged. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 10, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 814).

The affairs of Thomas Davies are referred to the former committee for further consideration. Mr. Traveisa, who lately returned from the Bay, states that he is ready to attend the Court and to give the best satisfaction he can ; hereupon some of the Committees are desired to examine and report on his business. The *Constantinople Merchant* is entertained to be ready the end of the month ; and it being remembered how she was pestered in her last voyage with goods between her decks, making her guns useless and damaging her goods, order is given for provision to be made in all charter-parties that no two-decker shall carry any goods between decks and no three-decker any on her gun deck. Certain Committees are to make inquiries about Mr. Mohun, a factor returned from Macassar, who declares that he was necessitated to bring home calico from Surat, but submits himself to the Court's pleasure. The draft of a letter to go overland to Surat is read and ordered to be engrossed

[1] Koxinga, an independent Chinese partisan, in 1662 drove the Dutch out of Formosa. He was himself dispossessed of the island by the Chinese Emperor some twenty years later.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and dispatched. Cloths, 'summer dryed and well sorted', to be bought. There being a parcel of redwood bought long ago from the Company by Sir James Drax and now belonging to his children, on which there will be great loss, and the Company having none, leave is given for it to be disposed of at the next sale, notwithstanding the former order forbidding any private person's goods to be sold at the Company's candle, which order is in future still to be punctually obeyed. Mr. Lethieulier's offer to deliver 20,000 rupees by exchange in the Bay is referred to the Committee of the Treasury. A list of private trade returned in the *Royal Katherine* is delivered in. The wife of Captain John Hunter to be given 40*l.* towards her maintenance and the same to be placed to her husband's account. The committee appointed to treat with the Governors of Christ's Hospital having made an agreement to pay for the Leadenhall warehouses 100*l.* per annum, the Court approves, and is pleased to allow the Hospital 30*l.* yearly, to be paid at Christmas, as a deed of charity, over and above the standing rent of 100*l.* per annum paid to the City, without prejudice to their interest in the warehouses by the former promise, that, if the Hospital does not use them for 'the drapery', the Company shall enjoy them at their usual rent. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 11, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 422).

Acknowledge receipt of their letter with enclosed packet from Consul Lannoy. Their relation of the rebel Sivāji's proceedings at Surat is confirmed by the Company's shipping from thence. Enclose a list of the cargoes of their said ships. Desire them to continue the careful forwarding of packets to and from Consul Lannoy with all possible expedition. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY [AT ALEPPO], AUGUST 11, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 422).

Acknowledge receipt of his letters with enclosed packets from Surat and Gombroon. This is to enclose a packet for Surat, of which they send three copies, one by way of Leghorn, the other two by the Turkey Company's ships; whichever comes to hand first he is to dispeed by express to the Fathers at Bussora, desiring them to forward it by the first opportunity. On receipt of the other two,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

he is to make one packet of them and dispeed it at once. Enclose no private letters, and earnestly enjoin him not to send any of that nature by express; and if he or anyone else under his government shall receive any packets or letters from persons in England to be forwarded to India, he is to stop them, as they may prove a great obstruction to the Company's affairs there. Know he will be amply advised of the state of affairs between England and Holland by the Turkey Company's ships; therefore forbear giving any particulars. Renew their request that, if he shall receive any certain advice of a breach between the two nations, he will at once inform the President and Council at Surat. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 12, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 816).

William Kannon, purser in the *Loyal Merchant*, reports that he has brought home calico as private trade. Goods brought back by John Burford, mate in the *Royal Katherine*, to be delivered free of fine. The Court approves of 80*l.* being distributed among the chief officers of the customs, and two pieces of fine calico given to each one; this is for 'two yeares time on twenty-two saile of shipps'; also of Mr. Dawson being given 10*l.* and Mr. Thorpe 5*l.* A further report of the Committee of Accounts is read and fully approved. The 'Rules and Directions for the ordering and keeping the East India Accounts in England' are given in full, and Jeremy Sambrooke is directed to begin a new pair of books on the first of the present month. Sir Andrew Riccard reports that, according to desire, he acquainted the Royal Company with the advice this Company has received from their factors at Guinea about not taking off the Company's remains according to agreement; whereupon they gave him copies of the orders to their factors. These are read and consigned to the custody of the Secretary. The Court agrees to freight the *African* and *Greyhound* on the usual terms, and promises to consider the offer of the *American* and *Castle Frigate* when more vessels are wanted. The Court, being informed that there will be a shortage of pepper to supply what was sold at the last sale, directs that it be made good out of the new pepper. The account of Sir Samuel Barnardiston to be discharged of 20*l.*, charged for interest of 100*l.*, during the time it was in the Company's



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

hands. The wife of Humphrey Weston to be paid 5*l.* on account of her husband's salary. The Company's factors to pay two per cent. only for freight and permission on diamonds and other valuables of small bulk. Payments to be made on account of freight to the owners of the *Coast Frigate* and of the *East India Merchant.* The Husband is directed to send eight or ten trusty men aboard the *Royal Katherine* and *Loyal Merchant* to look after private trade, and to remove any men he sees fit. Calico offered by George Erwin to be examined and accepted. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

The Dutch East India Company at Amsterdam to the States-General, August $\frac{15}{25}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland,* vol. 171, f. 145).

They acknowledge receipt of their letter of the 20th instant, with the enclosed extract of Sir George Downing's memorial, containing new complaints that the Dutch in Cochin have forbidden the natives of Porcat to trade with an English ship from Surat called the *Hopewell,* threatening them with ruin if they did so. Hitherto they have not heard of this, but doubtless they will do so by their return ships expected daily. In the meantime they wish they might have the proofs upon which Sir George Downing founds these complaints, and submit whether it is not necessary to see if these can be obtained. They cannot conceal from Their Lordships that they have lately received letters overland from Ceylon advising, among other things, the submission of the Raja of Porcat, and that a contract has been made between the Dutch Company, the King of Cochin and the said Raja, whereby the latter promises to show the Dutch Company the same fidelity and loyalty as he did to the Portuguese, and not to suffer any pepper or cinnamon to be weighed in his country, nor to export any without the consent of the King of Cochin and the Dutch Company, to whom the right, according to law, belongs. The Dutch Company have also entered into another contract with the King of Cochin, who engages to deliver all the pepper and wild cinnamon growing in his country and at Porcat and Cranganore to the Dutch only, and that it shall be shipped at Cochin in their vessels, and no other nation shall be allowed any. This may serve to show upon what 'loose grounds' not only these new complaints are founded, but also those brought in for some months past, and insisted upon with such animosity by

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Sir George. They expect to receive by the next return ships sufficient advices to settle these and all former complaints. Sir George himself declares that the English were not obstructed by the Dutch, but that the natives durst not suffer them, being obliged by contract not to do so. It is not at all probable, as is alleged by Downing, that the Raja should have invited the English anew to trade at Porcat, and if he did so the English cannot complain against the Dutch, but rather against the said Raja; but all this will be more fully ascertained when the expected ships come in. They had thought to await their return before making complaint of the violence and affronts done to the Dutch in the East Indies by the English, evidence of which they received by English ships which came from Bengal, in order to hear what further injuries and damages the Dutch have sustained in other parts, and then to have consulted together on both sides; but they cannot let slip this opportunity without informing Their Lordships concerning the Dutch ship the *Lindeburch*; she was put into a dock at Balasore to be rebuilt, but ordered to be taken thence by the English, who threatened to kill every man in her, pretending that the said dock belonged to them, whereas it was clearly demonstrated that the ground belonged to the Dutch, which was afterwards acknowledged. However, the English brought several pieces of ordnance, cut the *Lindeburch's* cables and other tackling in pieces, and their commander-in-chief, Shem Bridges, came with 100 men and put her adrift. The Dutch, seeing 'this furie', quitted the ship, but if instead they had resisted with equal violence, much blood must have been shed. Such things cannot be endured and unless provided against nothing but perpetual mischief can be expected; therefore they pray for Their Lordships' 'helping hands', to the end that not only reparation and satisfaction may be obtained for what is past, but care taken for avoidance of the like in future. They enclose papers and proofs relating to this matter. *Signed* Jean de Gouche, Jacob Roch. (3½ *pp.*)

Sir George Downing at the Hague to Secretary Bennett, August $\frac{18}{28}$, 1664 (*Ibid.*, f. 153).

This morning he conferred with the deputies of the States-General about exchanging the lists of damages; they pressed that at the time of the exchange an act should be signed that no new



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pretences should be admitted. He thinks that this is for them to have something to hold out for annulling old pretences, if it should happen that Pulo Run should be restored. He told them that no such thing was required by the treaty, that the closing of the list of damages (which he was ready to do) was of itself an exclusion of all pretences, so such an act was unnecessary; besides, by the 15th article, the lists that were to be exchanged were to be considered before being agreed to, and it was improper before considering them to be engaged by any previous act. They then desired that they might pen such an act and deliver to Downing to send to the King for his order. Sir George replied that this he could not refuse, and they said they would send him one. They then desired that to every damage the value at which it was estimated might be added; to which Downing answered that he had never known this done in any other dispute of a like nature, nor could he see what use it could be, except if any should have valued their damages extravagantly and thereby occasion should be taken to deny others who had set theirs down according to sobriety and truth. In conclusion they desired two or three days time to put their list into French; to which Downing said he thought that it had been done already, but they must take what time they pleased for so doing. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 17, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 820).

The petition of Lucy, wife of James Bearblocke, who went out mate in the *Discovery* and is still in India, to be examined; also one from Robert Windley, late boatswain in the *Eagle*, who pretends to have paid the fine for calico twice over. The purchase of calico from George Erwin is concluded. A warehouse for damaged calico to be hired. The *Castle Frigate* is again offered, and the owners are told that she shall be considered when more ships are needed. Payments on account to be made to the owners of the *Madras Merchant*, *Castle Frigate*, *American*, and *African*; and the owners of the *Royal James and Henry* to be paid in full and the charter-parties on both sides cancelled. James Temple to be admitted to the freedom of the Company by service to Sir Thomas Vyner, if on examination it appears to be his right; if not, then he is to pay the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

fine. A printed proof of the contract for the next sale is read and approved. Goods to be priced next Tuesday. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, August 19, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 822).

Raw silk out of the *Katherine*, damaged in coming away in the lighter, to be delivered to Richard Aldworth. Captain Prowd to survey the lighters in which the goods were damaged, to ascertain who is liable. In order to prepare more speedily for the intended sale, all the taffetas are to be sent to the Company's house and 'lodged over the little parlour', and Richard Harris and Percival Aungier are to take charge of them. Some calicoes belonging to Mrs. Garway returned in the *Loyal Merchant* to be examined, to ascertain on what terms the Company can accept them. Robert Windley to be repaid half the fine charged, he having paid twice over. It is ordered to be observed as a standing rule that 40*s.* per ton shall be 'imprest' by the Company on every ship they employ, and 6*d.* per day demurrage allowed on every ton. Cloths to be delivered to Traveisa. On information that many goods were landed from the *Madras Merchant* in the West Country, as is acknowledged in a paper subscribed by her several officers and now read, the Court refers the matter to the Committee for Private Trade to inquire who shipped the calicoes and what share Edline, who conveyed them out of the ship, had for his own account, and anything else they can discover. Some Committees, having viewed damaged goods from the *Katherine*, report their opinion as to how these may be cured and are desired to see the same done accordingly. The salary of Captain Thomas Axtell, a soldier deceased at Fort St. George, to be allowed from his departure from Gravesend to the time of his death, he being 'a well deserving man'. The wife of James Bearblock to be given 3*l.*, her husband being at the Coast; and a clause to be inserted in the next letter there to ascertain where and how he is employed and how his account stands. Damaged goods from the *Katherine* to be delivered to the master and purser on the security of Sir Andrew Riccard. George Papillon to do his best to 'cure' damaged goods in his custody. Two additional Committees to assist in the business of Messrs. Mohun and Traveisa. The Committee for Accounts to consider how far the accountant is liable in offering any transport to the Court from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

anyone indebted to the Company. The appointments of Captain Fisher as commander of the *African*, and of George Browne as commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, are referred for consideration. A meeting to be held this afternoon to consider about settling affairs at the Coast. The entertainment of the *Constantinople Merchant*, *Greyhound*, and *African*, upon the conditions of the standing rules made this day, is approved. The owners of the *Greyhound* present Captain Arnold Browne to go as commander in that ship, but on consideration of his former behaviour the Court does not approve. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 22, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 824).

The factors having failed ' in every place ' to send home anything suitable as a present for the King, on the suggestion of the Governor it is resolved to present His Majesty with ' a silver case of oile of cinnamon which is to be had of Mr. Thomas Winter for 75*l.*, and some good thea '.[1] Damaged cotton yarn to be sold. On consideration of the state of affairs at the Coast, many letters and advices from thence are read showing that the Company's business there is ' discomposed ', that many animosities prevail among their servants, and that Sir Edward Winter desires to return home at the expiration of his time; therefore it is resolved to send out another Agent for Fort St. George by the first shipping, and George Foxcraft, Edward Pearce, Aaron Baker, Anthony Erning, and Thomas Warren are named, but choice is deferred until next Wednesday, that everyone may have time to consider of a fit person. The appointment of Captain George Browne as commander of the *Constantinople Merchant* is considered, but the Court understanding that he has not demeaned himself well abroad or at home, the

[1] The General Journal (see p. 60) under date of September 5 gives credit to Thomas Winter for the case of cinnamon oil, and further records the purchase on September 30 of a case containing six china bottles headed with silver for 13*l.*, and 2½ lb. of ' thea ' for 4*l.* 5*s.*, all as presents for the King. Later on, according to the same accounts, His Majesty was presented on February 17, 1666 with rareties costing 371*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* These included 22¾ lb. of tea at 50*s.* a lb. (besides tea to the value of 6*l.* 15*s.* given to his two chief attendants), a silver china cabinet costing 100*l.*, spirit of cinnamon to the value of 53*l.* 4*s.*, Indian dishes that had cost 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, China dishes and jars to the value of 48*l.* 10*s.*, agate cups, ribbons, silks, etc.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

matter is referred to some of the Committees for examination and report. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, August 24, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 825).

The Hall to be fitted with accommodation for the sale. The sale of cotton yarn approved. George Foxcraft is elected by ballot to be Agent at Fort St. George, being 'a person in whome the Court was very well pleased', and Thomas Warren is chosen as coadjutor and second in commission, to succeed the Agent in case of his death. Captain George Browne is approved of as commander for the *Constantinople Merchant*, he having 'soe heartily prayed their pardon for his offences and firmely promised amendment' for the future. Gunpowder to be shipped in the *Constantinople Merchant* for Bantam. (1*p.*)

The Case of Thomas Skinner, August 25, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ci, no. 81).

Skinner petitioned that his Majesty in Council will, as his royal predecessors have formerly done, constitute a Constable or Vice Constable and Marshall or Commissioners *pro hac vice* to have the authority of the Constable's and Marshall's court to do him justice according to the laws of the land, the Company having for the last three years neglected to do so by their wilful proceedings and disrespect of His Majesty and His Privy Council. His request was referred to the Attorney-General to consider whether the constituting such a court is agreeable to former practices, and usual on like occasions. The Attorney-General, having heard both parties, and after consideration of the case and of a note produced by the petitioner of some proceedings before a Constable and Marshall for matters arising in the parts beyond the seas, which were about 200 years since and somewhat obscure, reported his opinion that the jurisdiction of the court desired was by law confined to deeds and feats of arms transacted beyond seas, and not for other contracts or injuries, especially if these be of a transitory nature, as were most of the wrongs complained of by Skinner, and so might well be tried by the common law. He submitted it to the King's great wisdom whether to constitute a court so long in disuse, there being a remedy at law for all or the greatest and most considerable

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

part of the injuries complained of.[1] Certain opinions and arguments follow, tending to show that the Marshall's court has to deal with all matters not capable of settlement by common law, or offences committed out of the realm, and that Skinner's case certainly comes within its range, his complaint being for wrongs by feats of arms out of the realm. (3 *pp.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO SIR HENRY BENNETT, AUGUST 26/SEPTEMBER 5, 1664 (*Public Record Office : S.P. Holland*, vol. 171, f. 178).

Saturday last he gave in the enclosed memorial and demanded that, as the expected Dutch East India ships had come in and so all pretences for further delay removed, satisfaction should be made for the *Hopewell* and *Leopard*. On Tuesday he exchanged the list of damages, which being too long to copy he has sent by this post to Secretary Morice. Yesterday he gave in the King's demands for a reglement for the future, to which he added the last article declaring null Valkenburg's declaration demanding the whole of the Gold Coast, and another of a like nature lately put out by the Dutch Company claiming 'the South Sea, and I know not what more, and I did think it very necessary to add this article, these being matters of great moment and better put them in now than afterwards, and if you do approve thereof I desire I may have the signification of His Majesty's mind concerning the same. If not, there is no hurt done ; I can quit it upon the first conference ; but I suppose it will be thought very necessary to be insisted upon'. He has had no answer to his memorial about the *Hopewell* and *Leopard*, but finds that the Dutch still justify what has been done and absolutely claim to themselves the whole pepper trade at Cochin and the parts adjacent, and continue their old way of making war with the native kings and keeping the English from all trade with them. They have sent copies to the respective Admiralties of the list of damages presented by Downing, also to every province, and to the East and West India Companies. As to the Dutch list, Downing expects the King's order how to proceed with it, and information concerning the particulars contained,

[1] An undated copy of this report will be found in vol. xlii of the *Home Miscellaneous* series (p. 112).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

which it is impossible for him to obtain otherwise. According to the 15th article, after the exchange of lists and before they are agreed to, they must be examined by either side that such matters as are out of time or not thought fit to be referred to such arbitration may be expunged, and this is most necessary in order to show to the world the extravagancy and ungroundedness of the Dutch pretences. . . . Downing prays that no time may be lost in supplying him with the necessary information, and that the doing thereof may be referred to some few who will sit constantly at it, and that the English Company and others concerned may be at once summoned to answer the charges against them, or he will have to agree to the Dutch list with all its 'heaps of pretences'. He draws attention to the aggravating terms in which matters are set forth in the said list, and particularly where the English are charged with having cruelly treated some of the Dutch. He has carefully avoided charges of this nature, though he could have instanced many; but upon the opening of matters he will let them see how much of that kind they have practised themselves. . . . De Witt tells Downing that at last it has been agreed at Batavia to render Pulo Run to whosoever shall bring the King's commission, yet De Witt suppresses the letter from the General at Batavia to the States-General concerning the matter, and will suffer no copies to be taken of it. . . . (7¾ *pp.*)

Sir George Downing's Memorial to the States-General (*Ibid.*, f. 267).

The King, his master, to show his hearty desire of establishing a good order and reglement for the future in the Indies and other distant places, and to remedy and prevent disorders and inconveniences which have hitherto happened, and that the subjects of both sides may negotiate with the same security and treat each other with the like kindness and good friendship as in Europe, has commanded him to tender to Their Lordships the annexed concept, and demand their speedy answer to the same: 1. That though either the English or Dutch East India Company have a force by land lying before any city, castle, town, or place, yet it shall not hinder the trade of the other Company there, if it be open to the sea and not at the time actually blocked up with shipping. And if either of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the said Companies have one or more ships lying before any city, castle, town or place, yet that shall not hinder the trade of the other Company there, unless it be at the same time actually blocked up by land. 2. That in case either Company shall be at war with any of the people or nations within the limits of their respective charter, the other Company shall not be hindered from trade with the said people or nations, except only in arms or ammunition, in which case the ship, with her whole tackle and proper store of arms and ammunition and the rest of her lading, to be free and not subject to any seizure, stop, or detention, nor her voyage to be hindered. 3. That either Company having any castle or fortification upon any coast or country, that shall not hinder the other Company from trading with the people or nations of that coast or country. 4. That the actual and full besieging of a place by either Company by sea and land shall not hinder the other Company from trading to any other places adjacent. 5. That in case either Company hath or shall make any agreement or compact with any of the natives within the limits of the charter of either Company for the sole buying up of any commodity, the action or pretence of the Company contracting shall be construed to lie only against the parties contracted with and not against the other Company, and that neither Company shall upon any such or a like pretence intermeddle with the other, or interrupt, hinder, or injure their trade or navigation. 6. That in case either Company shall lade any goods or merchandise aboard any ship belonging to any enemy of the other Company and that ship happen to be seized by the said Company, the goods or merchandise shall not be liable to confiscation, but be forthwith restored, and in case of any damage done to them satisfaction shall be made to the respective Companies to whom such goods belong. 7. That no person whatsoever residing in any forts, factories, or plantations of either of the said Companies, or being within the limits thereof, shall be molested, disturbed, or removed by force of the other Company upon any pretence whatsoever. 8. That no ship or vessel whatsoever belonging to either Company shall be searched, visited, or interrupted by the other Company, nor have any persons or goods taken out of them excepting only in case such ship be in sight of and making into some port belonging to some enemy of the said Company and in their possession, and in such

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

case search is only to be made for arms or ammunition as in the second article is allowed. 9. That the commander of any ship or vessel whatsoever whether belonging to either Company or to any the nations or people with whom either Company have or shall trade within the confines of their respective charters, and not in enmity with the other Company, showing the passport of the one Company, or any their agents or factors, shall not be further visited, troubled, or hindered in port or at sea by the other Company, nor in any wise retarded or diverted from the free and present prosecution of their intended voyage, except as is excepted in the 2nd and 8th articles. 10. That either Company shall have liberty to water, wood, victual and refresh in any of the ports and places possessed by the other Company, within the limits of their respective charters: and shall also have freedom to put into such ports or places with any their ships or vessels in distress of weather, or for imminent danger for relief and safety. 11. That the English East India Company shall not any way be hindered by the Netherland East India Company or any else under this State from endeavouring to recover their right to a moiety of the customs of Ormus and Gombroon, which do belong unto them by agreement with the King of Persia. 12. That a certain remonstrance or protest emitted by one Valkenbergh in the year 1663 in the name of the States-General and Dutch West India Company, claiming the whole of the Gold Coast of Guinea, be recalled and declared void and null, and the like done to another of the like nature lately emitted by this Dutch East India Company. *Nota.* That if either Company have war with any nation in India, the other Company shall not furnish ships nor men, or assist such nation during the time of such war. ($2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, August 26, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 826).

Three quilts, three pieces of taffeta, and three pieces of calico to be given for presents by the Governor and Deputy as they see occasion. The warrants for the dividends recently declared are to be signed by the Governor, Deputy, and any two of the Committees. Directions are given for publishing the order for discounting dividends on goods bought at the next sale. The Com-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

mittees for setting out the three ships are to consider the purchase of quicksilver, and give their opinion to the Committees appointed to buy goods. All difficulties or questions arising at the candle at any courts of sale to be decided by the majority of votes of the committee present. The Court orders that any buyer of saltpetre at the next sale, should there be an absolute restraint on the shipping of that commodity before December 1 next, shall be free to leave it. Many goods being still unpaid for the following order is to be published: All persons who have contracted for goods at former sales and not paid for them will not be admitted as buyers at the Company's next sale, except they give satisfaction to the committee appointed to sit at the East India House on the afternoons of the 27th and 29th of this month for that purpose. A bill of exchange for money paid into the Company's cash at Bantam by Captain Henry Risby to be accepted and paid. The draft of a letter to Bantam, to go by the *Constantinople Merchant*, is approved and ordered to be engrossed, and order is given for 5,000 rials of eight, 100 barrels of gunpowder, five pieces of plush, and about 50*l.* worth of gold lace to be laden in that vessel for Bantam. Captain Robert Fisher is approved as commander for the *African*. The owners of the *Madras Merchant* desiring to know what the Company has against them and whether they may pay their common men, they are told that the Company has nothing to do with the men, only with the owners, but out of kindness to the latter they are informed that some of their goods are damaged, and 3,000 pieces of calico landed (according to report) in the West Country. The warehouses being much pestered, and business obstructed by the repacking of calico, it is now ordered that henceforth no goods shall be repacked in the calico warehouse. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, August 29, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 828).

Ordered that henceforth it shall be made one of the conditions of all charterparties that the Company shall pay only 5*l.* per ton on all goods stowed between decks, the owners of the ships to be liable for all damage to goods thus stowed. Calico belonging to Richard Mohun, consigned in the *Loyal Merchant* to the Company from Sir George Oxinden, to be sold at the next sale by the candle

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

as the Company's, Mohun having referred himself to them. The Court resolves to start the sale with cotton yarn, pepper, drugs, and saltpetre; then the goods brought by the three Coast ships, taffetas, the goods from the two Surat ships, and lastly the *Royal Katherine's*; these intentions are not to be disclosed. The several kinds of pepper are priced, and directions given for the same to be delivered in the order it is paid for; and the warehousekeepers are directed not to enter any smaller parcel in their books than one-fourth part of a lot, and not to deliver any until the whole parcel is cleared. George Erwin requests that a warrant may be made out to Sir Francis Mullinax and himself for the cloth he delivered to the Company, and may remain in the hands of Sir Samuel Barnardiston until he and Sir Francis are fully agreed; to this the Court consents. (1 *p.*)

A General Court of Sales, August 30, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 830).

Sale of cotton yarn, Jambi, Malabar and Quilon pepper, sweepings and dust of pepper, coffee, aloes soccatrina and epatica, myrrh, senna, shell-lac, seed-lac, stick-lac, turmeric, ginger, cassia lignum, sal-ammoniac, cowries, saltpetre, red wood, longcloth, sallampores, bettellees, niccanees, morees, diaper, ginghams, dimities, Bengal silk, taffetas, chintz, quilts, brawles, birdseyes, Guinea stuffs, tapseiles, pomphanees, pautkaes, dungarees, sallowes, sovaguzzees, mercolees, baftas, eckbarees, deribauds, percallaes, Oringall bettellees, sannoes, buckshawes, and herba lungees; with prices and names of purchasers. (18½ *pp.*)

Sir George Downing at The Hague to Secretary Bennet, September $\frac{2}{12}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 172, f. 1).

... The Deputies of the States-General were yesterday again in debate about the *Bona Esperanza*, *Bonaventure*, *Hopewell*, and *Leopard*, and gave order for the Company to be asked whether they have anything further to say in the matter. They also desire another conference with Downing about the *Bona Esperanza*, etc. Before he went to England, they told him they would make an end as to the *Hopewell* and *Leopard* so soon as their East India ships should come in; but these have long since arrived and nothing has

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

been concluded. They do not believe that there is any danger of war, and whilst that belief is in them they will do nothing; they regard not the expense, if they can only keep off a war, and His Majesty giving out letters of marque against them; 'but if either of them do come, let them that have been the cause thereof keep off the ditches, least they be thrown into them by the common people.' . . . (7½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 7, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 848).

Ordered that the clothes of the late Henry Aldworth be delivered to his brother Richard as executor, and the calicoes and other goods designed for the mother and three brothers of the deceased to be delivered free of fine, and his account examined. Captain Joseph Sheldon gives in a list of several goods sent home from the Bay by his brother Daniel; the Court directs the immediate delivery of those intended for 'the Lord of Canterbury',[1] and refers the remainder to the Committee for Private Trade. At the written request of Sir Edward Winter, order is given for the delivery, free of fine, of seventy-one pieces of calico and two pieces of silk sent as tokens to twenty-three persons, these not exceeding the Company's allowance. Some Committees are to examine parcels of calico alleged to be damaged, and make what allowance they see fit, if it is only a small matter; otherwise to refer to the Court. The Court orders that any adventurer may receive his dividend of thirty per cent. upon discount; also that the principal and interest of all bills are to be paid as they become due, and any to whom such may be payable neglecting to receive the same will not be allowed any more interest; a tender of all money in the Treasury as it becomes due to be made in the presence of two witnesses by Dunkin, who is to give notice of this to as many as can conveniently be met with. Certain Committees to examine the state of affairs at Guinea and report what they think should be done; others are requested to join with two members of the United Stock to settle accounts as far as possible and report to the Court. A letter to the Deputy from George Foxcraft is read, in which he declares his willingness to undertake the employment to which he was lately

[1] Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the factor's uncle.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

elected and refers himself to the Court for conditions; the Deputy states that he understands from Thomas Warren that he too is willing to embrace the Company's service and to refer himself to the Court for terms. George Papillon is given 30*l.* and John Harbert 10*l.* for their trouble at the last Court of Sales. The forty bullions of quicksilver are accepted from Francis Clarke, and a further purchase is ordered to make up the amount to 100 or 120 bullions, with a proportion of vermilion; and more cloth is also to be bought. Edward Steevens is given 20*l.* for the pains he has taken and may take in surveying the shipping up to Christmas. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, September 9, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 851).

The petition of Elizabeth Ramsden concerning William Faldoe, deceased at Guinea, to be examined. The Court, understanding that Mr. Rumball, a Customhouse official, is causing some delay in the passing out of their saltpetre, desires some of the Committees to examine the penalty of the law in such cases, speak with Rumball, and try to remove any obstructions that may hinder the Company's business there. The Court agrees, at the request of Lady Lambton, to renew the orders to Sir George Oxinden concerning her sons, and to allow her to send a letter in the next packet. A gratuity of 25*l.*, to buy a piece of plate, is bestowed upon Messrs. Manning and Bathurst for their correspondence from Amsterdam, and Mr. Boone is directed to see that it is remitted to them. Sixteen Japanese gowns returned in the *Castle Frigate* to be delivered to Sir George Smith. An allowance to Signor Dormedo on damaged calico is approved. The account of Thomas Hopkins, deceased at the Bay, to be examined. Mr. Deliveir's cloth to be examined. Some forty-two pieces of quilted cuttanee, returned in the Company's bale of quilts and belonging to Sir George Oxinden, to be delivered to Madame Dallison, on payment of freight and custom. Anne Davies, who lost her husband in the Company's service, is given 10*l.* Two boxes for the poor to be provided, one to remain in the Treasury, the other in Aungier's office. Wrappers and 'other such like things' at the waterside to be disposed of. In the next communication to Fort St. George, the order that no soldier is to be permitted to take up or receive

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

more than one-third of his wages in India is to be renewed. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO SECRETARY BENNET, SEPTEMBER $\frac{9}{19}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Holland*, vol. 172, f. 13).

. . . Had much discourse with De Witt about the reglement for the future. He did not object to any of the articles Downing had given in, and confessed that most of them were very rational and fitting, but added that they did not intend to make a reglement for matters out of Europe only, but to include Europe. Downing replied that this was something new, and that the conference at which the reglement was propounded had been concerning matters out of Europe only, and his orders went no further. In former times, as in 1619 and 1622, treaties had been made concerning the Indies only, and those of Europe and other parts were of quite a different nature and so the treaties must be also quite different: that with regard to Europe there were so many things to be considered, it would be impossible in a year's time to come to any issue. De Witt ' continued stiff to what he had said, whereby you may see what is like to become of our reglement '. . . . (11 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOSEPH BATHURST AND RICHARD MANNING [AT AMSTERDAM], SEPTEMBER 9, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 432).

Since receiving their letters there has been a court of sales for the goods returned in the several ships this year; prices, etc., will be seen by the papers enclosed. Have been advised that lately some vessels bound for the East Indies have ' slunck away ' very noiselessly from Amsterdam and other ports in the Netherlands; desire them to inquire very closely into this and report the number and burden of the ships, how many men they carried, when they left, and for which Indian ports they are bound; also what ships the Dutch are preparing for the Indies now, their intentions for the future, and anything else relating to their trade. In acknowledgment of their correspondence, Mr. Christopher Boone has been instructed to present them with 25*l.* sterling, with which to buy a piece of plate. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], SEPTEMBER 13, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 433).

From his letter of the 5th instant they note that he has been advised of a quantity of calicoes landed 'about his parts'. They too have been informed of a smack that took in considerable quantities and sailed for Fowey. Entreat him to make diligent inquiries at the several ports for particulars, and send up proof. Desire an account of his disbursements, which they will refund with some acknowledgment for his pains. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 14, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 853).

The bonds of William Bell and Edmund Child, the latter deceased at Guinea, and the accounts of William Spencer, who died at Guinea, William Daniell, who died in India, William Acourt, who died at the Coast, and George Cranmer, returned from Surat, to be examined, and Cranmer to be questioned concerning Mr. Andrews's business. Goods returned in the *Royal Katherine* and the *American* belonging to Captain Sheldon to be delivered, on payment of the usual permission and fines. A report from the Committee appointed to consider the affairs of Guinea is read and approved. Goods returned in the *Katherine* to be delivered to Mr. Barron, Thomas Hussey, and Richard Foley. Certain Committees to attend the King, if freedom has to be obtained for transporting the saltpetre lately sold by the Company. Allowance on calico is made to George Day. (2 *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 14, 1664 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lvii, p. 220).

That the petition of Thomas Skinner, now read, with the papers annexed, be delivered to Secretary Morrice, who is to send for the Governor of the East India Company and tell him that the King, being sensible of the petitioner's condition, expects the Company to do him right in some proportion towards his satisfaction. If they refuse, the said Secretary is to report their answer, that such further order may be given as shall be deemed just and reasonable.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 16, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 855).

The bonds of William Bell and Edmond Childe to be cancelled. Sir William Morice having written to the Governor about saltpetre lately sold at the candle and Thomas Skinner's business, the Deputy and Mr. Jolliffe are desired to wait upon and tell him the conditions under which the saltpetre was sold, and other Committees are requested to prepare a written reply about Thomas Skinner. Accordingly, Sir Andrew Riccard, on behalf of the United Stock, and Mr. Jolliffe, on behalf of this Stock, bring in a letter to the following effect: The Company authorizes the Deputy to state that they are and always have been ready to do Skinner and all men right, and for that purpose have offered to submit themselves to His Majesty's courts at Westminster, or to have the matter discussed and adjudged amicably by arbitration before merchants or lawyers. This answer is approved and ordered to be returned. A sum of money to be paid to the father of William Spencer, for which his bond is to be answerable. Dispute arising as to which Stock is to be liable and rightly concerned to answer any complaint of Skinner's, Sir Andrew Riccard declares on behalf of the United Stock that they will be ready and willing at any time to refer any dispute or difference that may happen between the two Stocks to the arbitration of indifferent and honest men. Cowries, cotton yarn, and calico sent in the *Loyal Merchant* as tokens to the mother and daughter of William, son of Judge Twisden, to be delivered free of fine. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO SECRETARY BENNET, SEPTEMBER $\frac{16}{26}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 172, f. 28).

Downing reports the Admiralty have informed the States-General that the ships for Guinea are ready, but unless 600,000 guilders can be had for providing them with all necessaries they must be laid up again; that they are brought to this extremity by reason of the present stop upon their trade, the extraordinary charge they have been at this year, and the failure of several provinces to furnish their quotas as expected, Friesland declaring 'in downeright termes that they will never contribute a stiver to the main-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES GHANA

taining either of the East or West Indie Companies in the tiranies and abuseing their neighbours, nor will they upon their accounts be ingaged in a warre with His Majestie'; and this province pays most next to Holland. He expresses his belief that 'monies will faile them, which to all people that goe by hearesay will seeme strange (this being the country of mony), but yett it will be found true, they having not only so incredible a debt upon them, and their people charged to the same height as in the time of the Spanish warrs'. . . . 'Notwithstanding all this braveing I assure you their hearts goe pit a pat, and will every day more if His Majestie continue firme (as I am sure he will) to his resolutions, and faine they would with all their hearts (I finde) know how to make a hansome retreat and not send to Guiny.' . . . Wednesday last De Witt visited Downing, and after much general discourse said he 'did very much desire that all might be brought to a right understanding', but as he refused to accede to His Majesty's demands, Downing requested that all overtures might come from the States, as he could have 'no underhand intregueing'. Yesterday De Witt proposed in the States-General another resolution, in the name of Holland, for coming to an accommodation about the *Hopewell*, *Leopard*, *Charles*, *James* and *Mary*, 'and this notwithstanding that their East India Company have given them another long deduction in justification of what they had done to the *Hopewell* and *Leopard*, and thus they doe begin to putt a little water into their wine, and, believe me, patience and courage will gaine His Majestie great reputation in this business, and his subjects reasonable satisfaction'. . . . This day the States General have passed resolutions for the going out of the Guinea ships, and for giving His Majesty contentment in the business of the *Hopewell* and *Leopard*, etc. Sends Secretary Morice a copy of the latter resolution, and so much as concerns them to the East India and African Companies respectively. (11 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, September 21, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 856).

The account of William Haines, a mariner returned from Surat, to be examined; also the petition of Sarah Cooke for the salary of her brother Joseph, who died at Guinea. A bill of exchange



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

from Guinea, payable to Captain Richard Mathews, to be accepted. The owners of the *Greyhound* are desired to present a commander for that vessel. Peter Delaveir is granted some allowance on damaged calico. Some Committees to consider and report what they think should be done for those men who served on shore at Surat when Sivāji assailed the Company's house and ransacked the town. The owners of the *Madras Merchant* wishing to know the Court's pleasure with regard to the calico landed at Fowey and now in London, they are told to have it taken to the warehouse for private trade, when the committee will inquire who provided it in India and what is best to be done about it. The standing committee for freightments, with those appointed to provide three ships for the East, to consider what tonnage and goods to send there, and what goods to write for in return. The Committee for settling the Customs to consider what gratuity to bestow upon Mr. Kerseley and the several waiters. (1¼ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, SEPTEMBER 21, 1664 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lvii, p. 227).

Mr. Secretary Morrice reporting that the East India Company are content to bring their differences with Thomas Skinner to an issue by referring them to the arbitration of two persons, either merchants or lawyers, each party to choose one, it is ordered by His Majesty in Council that the matter be referred to two such persons, to be chosen by the said parties, who are to endeavour to compose the differences within fourteen days; if unable to do so, they are to report to this Board the difficulties which obstruct agreement, within six days after the said fourteen.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, SEPTEMBER 22, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 709).

John Burton's account to be cleared. Messrs. Edwards and Pennoyer are requested to go to Fulham to collect the money owing by Messrs. Perenought and Charleton and settle with them. Sir Thomas Soames to be given his dividend of 120*l.*, on signing a general release and security to save the Company harmless. Messrs. Andrews and Thomson to meet two members of the New Stock and settle accounts with them as far as possible. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 858).

The Court approves of the following gratuities being bestowed on the officers and men in the *Loyal Merchant* who served on board and on shore at Surat: to Captain Millett a piece of plate to the value of 30*l.*, 40*s.* apiece to the thirty-three men who landed, 5*l.* to their commander, and 20*s.* apiece to the sixty-five men left on board; to Captain Fisher, commander in the *African*, 40*l.* for a piece of plate, 5*l.* each to Richard Hughes, mate, John Peirce, cooper, and Thomas Pain, who was shot in the leg ashore, 20*s.* apiece to the nineteen men who landed, and 20*s.* each to the twenty-eight who remained aboard. Sarah Cooke, having already been given 50*l.* on account of her brother Joseph's salary, is not to have any more until the books come from Guinea. The mother of Gabriel Townsend to be given 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on account of her son's salary. The Court approves of the following shipping and stock, in case of peace with the Dutch or if things continue as they now are, being sent out this year: to Surat 800 tons of shipping and 50,000*l.* of stock, to the Coast and Bay 1,000 tons of shipping and 60,000*l.* of stock, and to Bantam 1,000 tons of shipping and 18,000*l.* of stock; but in the event of war, only 250 tons of shipping and 14,000*l.* of stock to be sent to Surat, 500 tons of shipping and 20,000*l.* of stock to the Coast and Bay, and only the *Constantinople Merchant* (already gone) to be sent to Bantam. Mr. Vandeput is desired to provide copper and cloths, and the Committee for Buying Goods to proceed in the preparation of all such sorts and quantities as are appointed to be sent in case of war. The Committee of the Treasury is also desired to buy up all foreign coin and bullion of gold, and all Seville and Mexican pieces of eight they can, and obtain from Mr. Leitheulier rupees in the Bay by exchange on the best terms possible. Payments on account to the owners of the *Royal Katherine* and of the *American*. The latter ship is entertained for the Coast and Bay, on conditions read and subscribed by Mr. Ingram, and Stephen Eastgate is approved as her commander. It is agreed that the owners shall have copies of the information the Company has against the *Loyal Merchant* and *Royal Katherine*, but the informers' names are not to be given

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The securities of Walter Rogers and Thomas Hopkins, who died at the Bay, to be spoken to concerning the money owed the Company by the deceased. The Court, having lately consented to the differences with Thomas Skinner being settled by arbitration of merchants or lawyers, now requests the committee appointed to see to that business to act as they see fit. (2 *pp.*)

MEMORIAL OF SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO THE STATES-GENERAL, SEPTEMBER 27/OCTOBER 7, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S.P Holland*, vol. 172, f. 230).

He has received Their Lordships' resolution of September $\frac{5}{15}$, 1664, wherein they declare their readiness to direct the business of the ships *Hopewell*, *Leopard*, *Charles*, *James*, and *Mary* so that an amicable agreement may be made to the reasonable content of all persons interested, and for the reimbursement of such damages as upon information shall be found to have been suffered. On receiving their reply of June 5 last he hoped this matter would have been ended long since, but so far nothing has been done. From this later resolution of Their Lordships he cannot doubt their intention ' to make good the same by real effects ', and he declares his readiness to furnish an account of the said damages. He further acquaints Their Lordships that the King his master has not only stated his willingness to enter into a reglement for prevention of the like disorders for the future, but has commanded him to offer them a concept or draft of the same, which has now for some time lain before them, and to which Downing is required to press for an answer. Moreover, he is willing to confer with their Deputies about the examination of the lists of damages delivered on August 23 (O. S.) last, that they may be agreed to. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 28, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 860).

Roger Bennitt, mate in the *Convertine*, to be paid for a month's service on board at Erith. The Committee for Private Trade to make up the accounts of the several ships' freights, when the owners desire. Captain Fisher offers the Company black pepper and salloes he brought home for his own account (the former he offered Sir George Oxinden, but he refused it), and asks them to allow him what they think fit; the matter is referred to the Com-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

mittee for Private Trade. The fine of 6*d.* per lb. on black pepper not being sufficient to deter people from venturing in it, though it has always been considered to belong solely to the Company, an order is given for the fine to be doubled. The *Loyal Merchant* is offered for employment, but her owners are told that it is customary to end the old voyage before undertaking a new, and are referred to the Shipping Committee. A new three-decker between 400 and 500 tons is offered for employment by Captain Gosnall; but the Company not yet knowing what ships they may want, though thinking it probable that shortly they may get such an insight into public affairs of neighbouring nations as may enable them to decide, resolve to consider the matter this day fortnight. Nathaniel Browning is approved as commander for the *Greyhound.* The ships already entertained are to be appointed to their several destinations this day week; meanwhile they are to be fitted in readiness, and their charter-parties prepared and sealed. The same day the report on the preamble is to be seriously considered. Nicholas Bix, a former factor at the Coast, and now 'fallen to decay and a prisoner', is given 40*s.* out of the poor box. Joan, wife of Robert Sparrow, to receive yearly two months' pay of her husband's wages. Taffetas out of the *American* to be delivered free of fine to Priscilla Mallison, who lost her husband in India. The petition of ——— Loyd to be examined. Richard Harris to make several petty disbursements about the Company's house, the Husband being full of other business. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR GEORGE DOWNING [AT THE HAGUE], SEPTEMBER 28, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 434).

Acknowledge receipt of his of the 16th instant, with enclosed papers of the Bewinthebbers of Amsterdam to the States-General, and the resolution of the latter to end all differences in an amicable manner, and settle a reglement of trade for the future between the two Companies. They will not enlarge on this, Downing being already fully informed about it. Their damages are most considerable and are estimated at upwards of 26,000*l.* [*sic*] sterling; they arise from the enclosed particulars, to obtain positive proofs of which would be very difficult because of the great distance, and therefore they must rely on advices from thoee parts. Note his desire to have some one

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to assist him, but think that, as he has already been given sufficient power to act for them, and they have debated fully all these matters with him, there is no necessity to send anyone else. If, however, some particulars still remain about which he wishes to be satisfied, if he will specify the same they will endeavour to advise him. They refuse to believe the truth of the pretended contract of the Dutch with the King of Cochin and 'Radia of Porca', for the enclosed paper seems to contradict it; yet if it is authentic, they do not consider themselves excluded by it from that trade. It is true that the King of Bantam sent a present to His Majesty and desired several particulars in return, which desire was complied with; but the return of a present can give no cause for complaint. Concerning the assertion of a man being killed at Swally Marine, the Company would be very unwilling to justify any wrong action, much less murder, but from the enclosed paper there seems more cause to complain of the Dutch in this matter (as in many others of which Downing has been told) and of their causeless assaults on English seamen, and frequent broils, whereby the English are disturbed and the Christian religion dishonoured in those heathen countries.

In a postscript dated Sept. 30 they acknowledge his letter of the 23rd instant, by which they are pleased to see that he agrees with them that there is no need to send anyone to assist him. Entreat him to use his best endeavours to bring their affairs to a speedy issue. (1½ *pp.*)

*Annexed to the above is a list of particulars of the damages sustained by the Dutch interrupting the ships* Leopard *and* Hopewell *in their voyages to Porcatt, &c., in* 1662, *amounting to* 32,210*l.*, *with another list of damages sustained in* 1663, *to the amount of* 21,350*l.* '*The loss on future trade and indignity to the nation beeing soe greate that wee know not how to put a sufficient vallue thereupon.*' (1 *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES FOR THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 710).

It is agreed to accept 500*l.* from John Gurney in full of all demands, 300*l.* to be paid in ready money by the end of next October, and security given for payment of the remaining 200*l.* in six months' time. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1664 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 862).

The petition of Margaret Burgis to be examined. Mary Langley, whose husband was drowned in the *Sterling*, is given 20*s.* from the poor box. The draft of a petition to the King for convoy to St. Helena is read, and is ordered to be engrossed and presented to-morrow morning. Calico belonging to Mr. Lashiere is found on examination to be damaged, but as it is against the Company's rules to make any allowance on goods after delivery from their warehouse, they are inclined 'to make him a meanes [amends?] some other way which may not make an ill president'. The account of Foulke Middleton, a factor deceased at Jambi, to be examined. The owners of the *Katherine* to be excused the extraordinary freight of charter-party for exceeding the tonnage of five per cent. on tincal belonging to Shem Bridges, on paying 40*s.* to the poor box, and on the goods of Henry Aldworth gratis, being a far smaller parcel. The King's waiters at the Custom-house to be allowed 40*l.*, being 4*l.* per ship this year, and Henry Kerseley 10*l.* for 'his paines'. Permission is given for copies of the two orders of the Court concerning the adventure of Francis Allen to be delivered to the parties interested. (1¼ *pp.*)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, OCTOBER 1, 1664 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 112[1]).

To increase the trade and navigation of His Majesty's kingdom, they have of late years endeavoured to employ as many ships as possible in the East India trade. They expect ten vessels to return this summer from several parts. These will, as usual, touch at St. Helena for refreshment about March and April, and should there be war between the King and the neighbouring nations, the said ships would be in great danger, both at St. Helena and on their homeward voyage. Therefore the petitioners pray His Majesty to grant them a convoy to sail about the middle of November next, to meet the said ships at St. Helena in March, stay there if necessary until May 10, and come home with them. This they hope will tend to the King's honour, the increase of his customs, and the safety of their ships. (½ *p.*)

[1] See also *S. P. Dom.*, vol. cii, no. 138.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 5, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 863).

The committee appointed on July 1 to consider and advise on the preamble, present their report, which is as follows: 1. Having consulted with counsel concerning the validity of the preamble, they are of opinion that it is quite safe to keep to the rule or direction of the same, which should stand, and any rules made by the generality should have reference to what shall be further thought fit, and that the subscription binds those subscribing 'each to other', but not to any 'without'. 2. That a just and indifferent valuation is to be made the 1st of December next, or within ten days after, of all remains of stock then undivided. 3. That this valuation should be made by a committee, to be chosen by the generality for that purpose on December 1 next, or before, at some general court, as shall be found most convenient. Any adventurers wishing to withdraw part or all of their stock must do so by writing in a book laid open for that purpose, and whoever shall not do so within the time hereafter appointed, it is to be understood that they continue their stock to all intents and purposes. The declaration of withdrawal is to precede the valuation of the stock, and to be made within twenty days after publication of the choice of the committee who are to make the valuation. The committee opine that the Company is not obliged by the preamble to admit any new adventurers, and if by the withdrawal of many there should be a want of stock to carry on the trade, that then the book of subscription be laid open to the adventurers remaining, who shall be permitted to subscribe as much as will complete the first subscription made by them or their assigns, and that as much shall be received as is needful to carry on the trade. The committee also think that by virtue of the charter empowering the generality to elect the Governor, Deputy, and Committees, the present Committees have power to manage affairs until the next election; but if, in the event of all the adventurers withdrawing their stock, it should be questioned at whose profit and loss the trade should be carried on, the committee think that the profit and loss should be equally borne by the generality of adventurers; but if any adventurers continue, then the profit and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

loss is upon their account. It is agreed to hold a general court next Thursday, the 13th instant, at nine o'clock to acquaint the generality that the above report is the opinion of this court, and to elect a committee to make a valuation of the stock. The Governor states that on presentation to the King of their petition for a convoy, His Majesty referred them to the Duke of York; a committee is therefore appointed to wait on His Royal Highness, and another to consider several papers of inquiries from the Royal Society, brought in by Lord Berkeley. Mr. Foxcraft, lately elected Agent for the Coast, expresses his gratitude and faithful intentions and submits himself for conditions and encouragement to the Company; but desires that liberty of free trade may be allowed him, that one at least of his three sons may be entertained to voyage with him, and that two young men may go with him to be 'bred up'. The Court readily grants his second request, but desires first to see his son, as is usual; and being willing to gratify him in all that is not contrary to their rules or prejudicial to their interests, desires some Committees to ascertain and report what has been usual in like cases. They also desire Mr. Foxcraft to attend their meetings and hear the debates on their affairs until his departure. It is agreed to send the *Greyhound* and the *American* to the Coast and Bay, and the *African* to Surat. Margaret Burgis to be given 6*l.* on her husband's account, and he to be allowed to return home. On a debate with the owners of the *Royal Katherine* concerning the informations against that ship, the owners are requested to meet and try to arrange matters with the Committee for Private Trade. (3 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, October 7, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 866).

The accounts of Messrs. Bathurst and Manning to be examined. Next Monday afternoon is appointed for the Court to sit as a grand committee to consider what soldiers and factors are at the Coast and Bay, and what further supply is necessary, to deliberate on all affairs there, and report their opinion to the next Court. Resolved that calico for which a fine has been amicably agreed upon shall not be included in the tonnage of five per cent. allowed to owners of ships and mariners, or esteemed liable to the 40*l.* per ton allowed on all goods exceeding the said five per cent. which

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

shall be brought home in any ship this year. Mr. Boone's request concerning damaged calico is referred for consideration. The fine on taffetas belonging to John Evans, purser in the *American*, is remitted, he having served the Company well and faithfully. Richard Mohun to receive the rest of his goods out of the *Loyal Merchant*, and to be paid 200*l.* or 300*l.* for his present occasions, on account of his calicoes sold by the Company. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR GEORGE DOWNING [AT THE HAGUE], OCTOBER 7, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 436).

Send copies of their last, lest they have miscarried. Have received one from him undated, with several papers enclosed, but miss one he mentions concerning the denial by the Dutch of hindering the *Hopewell* a second time at Porcatt. Hope that from their former letter and instructions Downing will be able to proceed in that affair; but for his further satisfaction they send a copy of the protest made at the place and time of the said hindering. By a paper enclosed in his letter they find that the great exception made by the Dutch Company is, that the damage done to the *Assada Merchant* was known in England before January, 1658–9. Are glad the Dutch have no more to say. Impress upon Downing that the said ship did not at all concern them, nor is it mentioned in their list of damages; therefore beg him to distinguish between what they demand and what may be demanded by private persons in the East Indies, so that there may be no reflections upon them for the actions of others. Note not only from his letters, but also from the public journals from Holland, how little mind the Dutch have for a just reglement of trade for the future; which confirms their former apprehensions that they will not be restrained by any just rules from getting, rightly or wrongly, all trade into their hands. (1 *p.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO SECRETARY BENNET, OCTOBER $\frac{7}{17}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 172, f. 102).

. . . Has received this week from the States-General a resolution in which is a new project, viz$^{t}$.: 'to referre the interpretation of the words *litem inceptam* to the decision of one of the Parliaments

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in France, or of some other souveraigne Court.' De Witt has proposed this several times, but Downing has always rejected it, as carrying 'nothing of reason or honour with it', and has told several in private discourse that 'this is no more than the common trick of all such as have other men's moneies in their hands to desire still to appeale to new courts, whereby to continue the moneies in their own hands and hold their adversary in play with the profit thereof, and that he does not know how they could imagine that it could stand with His Majesty's honour to putt the matter so highly disputed between himselfe and this State into the hands of a subordinate jurisdiction to judge between them, nor with his justice to putt his subjects into such a new and inextricable laberinth after haveing bin already twenty yeares out of their mony, and now upon the very point of the expectation of his reall and effectuall help; and besides that when they had danced after these courts, God knowes how long and with what expence, that then the busines was but to begin as to the meritts thereof, for that nothing was to be referred to them but the way of procedure; but however that, since the proposition and the overture was to be made to His Majestie, I should not give any answere to the Estates.' The States in their reply to His Majesty, sent by Van Goch, represent it to be 'untrue that His Majestie had said that no satisfaction had bin yett given as to any of the complaints that had bin made here by me by His Majesty's order'. Downing told De Witt that His Majesty's meaning was not in relation to matters of *meum* and *tuum* which had passed in the courts of justice, much less as to matters of common courtesy and civility that had passed between His Majesty and the States-General, but that 'his meaning was of the piracies and violencies committed by the East and West Indie Companies, and other people of this country upon his East Indie and Royal Companies, and other his subjects, and as to these matters it was not only true when His Majestie said it, but is yett true that satisfaction hath not to this day bin made in any one such case since His Majestie's returne to his kingdome'. As to those cases determined in their courts of justice, they would not find much cause 'to brag of them when rightly considered, but whether reason or not reason that is not the business, but as it was in the list of damages, heap up whatever they

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

could rake together, so in this they intend also to print it and give it to all publicke ministers, whereby to imbue the people and other courts, and so it will be requisite that a deliberate and full answere be by His Majestie given thereunto, and that it be not done on a suddaine'. They have taken sufficient time, and the sooner the King replies so much the sooner will he receive an answer, 'for he must never thinke to convince them by writeing, nor yett to weary them out'. . . . Yesterday Downing discoursed with Van Buningen of Amsterdam about the reglement, which first he would have to be for Europe, but when Downing answered that the propositions made by them were only concerning those far distant parts of the world, and that the materials must be of quite a different nature for the one and for the other, and that several treaties had formerly been made between His Majesty's ancestors and this State concerning other parts without Europe but never any reglement marine for Europe, then he said, 'lett it be for Guiny only'; to which Downing replied that, if they would not admit it in the East Indies, His Majesty had no reason to admit it in Guinea. Then said Van Buningen, 'lett us make one for two or three yeares, and in that time we shall be able to judge whether it be good or bad, and in the meantime (said he) the present heat and animosities between the nations may pass over.' Downing replied that this was a new proposition, to which he could say nothing until he had acquainted the King with it, but he thought it would be better to spare the trouble of making a reglement than to make one for so short a time, as it could certainly be of no use to those remote parts. Downing prays to be informed of the King's mind and pleasure with regard to all this. He states that he waited three weeks before giving in his memorial about the *Bona Esperanza*, in hopes of receiving orders as to the foregoing points, but can stay no longer, 'but I think you will find what I have sayd in it is equivalent'. Hopes that when the Ambassador speaks to His Majesty about referring the words *litem inceptam* to some parliament of France, His Majesty 'may happily have opportunity to speak what he thinks fit to presse on that business, and it is most necessary it be done to show his resolvednesse as to that busines and that, when he had suffered so many other most just pretences of his subjects to be blotted out by the 15th article merely to facilitate

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

this busines, that he cannot but testify his most just resentment that they shold go about to elude him in this also. . . . As to the list of damages, you know what a latitude is in the 15th article, and they speak still of laying hold of it and keeping only thereto.' . . . (12 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 12, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 868).

The petition of Captain Stephen Eastgate, for remission of the fine on taffetas returned in the *American*, is deferred until the account of that ship is settled; and the request of George Erwin, as to what fine he is to pay on his goods, is also deferred until the account of the *Madras Merchant* is made up. John Wilde, mate in the latter vessel, presenting a note of his calicoes and the persons who furnished them in India, it is resolved that at the same time he shall be gratified and the factors who furnished the goods charged. The following privileges to be allowed to Mr. Foxcraft: a yearly salary of 200*l.* and a yearly gratuity of 100*l.*, or what the Company shall think fit and he be found to deserve; to be given 100*l.* for his outward accommodation; to be 'tied' not to trade out or home in any prohibited commodities, nor to Bantam, Jambi, Macassar, or any other place in the South Seas appropriated by the Company, and not to trade in any of their ships in which they lade goods for their own account; to recommend a young man who, if the Company approves, shall be entertained as their servant; to be allowed a personal servant; his son to be entertained and his salary settled; to present a minister who, if the Company approves, shall go out with him; to be allowed to return his estate in any unprohibited goods, not exceeding ten tons without paying freight of 40*l.* per ton, or to pay his money into the Company's cash at 5*s.* 6*d.* per dollar; to be allowed to present a lieutenant and twenty soldiers for the Court's approval, and to carry out to the value of 1,000*l.* in unprohibited commodities without paying the two per cent. permission. The owners of the *Castle Frigate* to be paid 1,600*l.* on account. (1¼ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER 13, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 869).

The Governor declares that they have met because of a clause in the preamble which obliges them to make a valuation of all remains

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of stock undivided at the expiration of seven years. The resolution of the Court of Committees is read and unanimously approved; and, in pursuance of the same, the generality choose the present Court of Committees to make the said valuation, and decree that the twenty days in which every adventurer is to declare, in a book to be laid open for the purpose, his resolution whether he will withdraw any part or all of his stock, shall begin from to-day. Directions are given for a written notice to be set up in the Exchange in four places, and also in this house, of the Company's proceedings this day; and the Committees are requested not to begin to make the valuation until the said twenty days have expired. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 14, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 871).

The Husband is directed to weigh 100 bags of saltpetre brought back in the *American*, in order to compute the freight of the remainder. The Deputy reports a difference in the weight of the two assays of the saltpetre sold to the King, and that he has decided to settle the refraction of the saltpetre at 18 lb. in every 112 lb.; to this the Court agrees. Consideration of the Company's affairs at the Coast and in Persia is deferred. The owners of the *Greyhound*, *American*, and *African* request some allowance in case of an embargo on shipping whilst they are fitting; the Court consents to do what is just between merchant and merchant. The freight of coral brought in the *Greyhound* from Leghorn for the Company to be settled. Francis Chuseman petitions to be entertained as lieutenant for Fort St. George; but report as to his fitness is to be made first. The transfer of an adventure by a note is refused, it not being thought safe, and the Court resolves not to admit of any such assignment, when the person cannot be present, unless attested under the seal of some corporation. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 19, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 872).

Upon the request of Madame Dallison, the fine is remitted on calicoes sent as 'toakens' in the *African* to his relations by Sir George Oxinden; and the two bales sent by him in the *Loyal Merchant*, with the request that they may be delivered to his 'sister Dallison', the Court directs to be sent to the Leadenhall warehouse to be sold at the next sale, when consideration shall be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

had as to what favour shall be shown about them. Mr. Foxcraft hears the conditions of his entertainment and moves for an enlargement of his salary, as being the only visible way he has to advance himself in the Company's employment, and promises not to try to do so by any other means. He also inquires as to the usual terms for a minister, he having one ' in his eye ', who he thinks will give general satisfaction. He is desired to withdraw and the Court after consideration agrees to add another 100*l.* to the 100*l.* already promised for his outward accommodation; but with regard to the minister, as there are two already there, it is not thought convenient to send another, unless he is a very fit man who will take his wife out with him and preach and keep a school. Mr. Foxcraft, on being informed of the Court's resolution, is well satisfied. The Deputy reports that Thomas Warren finds so much difficulty in his own affairs that he cannot enter the Company's service; but he declares that, if Foxcraft could not have gone, rather than the Company's business should have suffered, he would have put aside his own. The owners and mariners of the *Greyhound* are, for their encouragement, allowed 10*l.* a head for passengers to and from India, although only 8*l.* has been allowed lately to other ships; they are also to have the same allowance in trade as was granted to the Coast ships last year. The Deputy and Mr. Foxcraft are desired to provide a lieutenant and twenty soldiers for the Fort, and Captain Prowd 10 or 12 caldrons of sea-coal. Mr. Finch is granted an abatement of 20*l.* on musk returned in the *Royal Charles*. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, October 21, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 873).

It is resolved to continue Masulipatam and one other factory only on the Coast subordinate to the Fort. With regard to those in the Bay, no decision is come to, but it is left to the Agent on his arrival in India to decide with his Council what shall be most convenient. It is also resolved that no factors shall be entertained this year, with the exception of the Agent's son and the young man to go with them. William Gifford, resident at the Fort and with whom the Court is better satisfied than formerly, is to be one of the Council; and Henry Powell, of whom a good report has been received from the Bay, is to be entertained at 30*l.* per annum, to give security in 1000*l.*, and to be considered for former services.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Extracts of all complaints against any persons abroad are to be prepared for the Agent's perusal, that he may examine into them on his arrival and report to the Company. A letter to be sent to Sir Edward Winter to acquaint him that his desire to return home at the expiration of his time is acceded to, and that an Agent has been sent out to take his place and charge of the Company's affairs, to whom he is to resign them and show all possible respect; that he is at liberty to return this year or the next, as shall be most convenient; and if he can be of any service to the Company, it is hoped he will 'shew his love to them in it,' which they will be ready to acknowledge. Mr. Foxcraft starting several queries as to his employment, some Committees are desired to satisfy him, and he is requested to read the Company's orders formerly sent out and anything else that may be of use to him for their service. Indigo belonging to Thomas Winter and Robert Cranmer in the Blue Warehouse to be delivered to Winter at his request and with the consent of Cranmer. Thomas Bright, who was injured in the lighter coming from the *Royal Katherine*, to be given 3*l.* from the poor box. (1¼ *pp.*)

Sir George Downing at the Hague to Secretary Bennet, October $\frac{21}{31}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 172, f. 140).

. . . Tuesday last he had a conference with the Deputies of the States-General concerning the list of damages. They excepted against the business of the ship *Assada Merchant*, as having been known in London on January 20, 1659, and made it good; so that Downing could say nothing, for when he exchanged the list he foresaw that this particular would be excepted against. This, and that in two places the years were not given were the only two exceptions made, and Downing promised to supply the said years at the next meeting. They wished him to state his exceptions to their list first, but he refused, saying that the conference had been held at their desire and so they must begin with their exceptions first. When they had done so, Downing went over every particular and all their Company's pretences, showing that not one of them ought to stand, and making use of remarks that had been sent to him and of several other arguments within his own knowledge and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

observation. At seven o'clock the conference broke up until another time, and Downing has since been informed that they were very much surprised that so much should have been said against their voluminous pretences, and that they wish they had not given them in, it being very much to their discredit, especially having caused copies thereof to be given to the French and other courts .... (4½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 26, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 875).

Some Committees to endeavour to obtain payment for the saltpetre delivered for the King's service. Thomas Rickman, an able seaman who has served the Company thirty-five years and had command of several ships, but is now decrepit and poor, is given 35*l.* The petition of Robert Chamberlan to be examined. Colonel Villiers requests that the adventure of Francis Allen may be cleared and settled in his brother Alderman Allen's name, or, if this cannot be done, that at least all but 125*l.* charged on that adventure as paid to His Highness may be allowed, as it would be a conveniency to the latter. The Court consents to allow the Alderman 125*l.* with the profits, part of his brother's adventure of 250*l.*, reserving the 125*l.* as security for 500*l.* formerly advanced to His Highness on account of several forfeited adventures. An advance of 5 lb. per bag on the Custom-house weight is ordered on all saltpetre returned this year in the several ships in making up the freight. William and Peter Daniell are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Henry Powell. The kentledge of the *American* is declared to be sufficient, being the same as served her last voyage. The account of John Vandermarsh to be made up, and no interest charged on the 200*l.* delivered him long since by exchange. Captain Prowd to look out for culverins and all sorts of ammunition and stores which, upon inquiry, he shall judge to be needful to preserve Fort St. George in case of war; also the requisite chirurgery; and to procure thirty lusty men to go there as soldiers for its better security. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 27, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 876).

Captain Tincker and Mr. Ellaby to be given a receipt for money deposited by them in the Treasury for freight of and fines on their private trade returned in the *Convertine*. The Court approves of



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the action of the Committee of the Treasury in accepting from Signor Joan Velters, a friend of John Lethieulier, 25,000 rupees of the best sort, to be delivered to their factors at Hūgli or Patna at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per rupee, to be paid in England by bills of exchange forty days after sight. Captain Prowd to provide '100 snaphance musketts, 200 bastarr [bastard] musketts with snaphan[c]e locks, and 6 other sort of long gunns' for defence of the Fort. Ann Banfield, who petitioned for the wages of Richard Witts, to be told that he and others have already been paid off in Guinea. The Deputy states that His Highness has promised two ships to convoy home the Company's next expected fleet from St. Helena, and that the King wishes the Company to set out two vessels at their own charge. Hereupon it is resolved that a vessel of sixty or one hundred tons, well manned and fitted, shall be at once dispatched as an 'advisor'; and certain of the Committees are desired, with the advice of Captain Prowd, to treat for a suitable ship by the month. Nothing further concerning the Company's preparations can be decided on, as it is not yet known from whence or when the ships promised by His Highness are to go. The owners of the *East India Merchant* to be paid in full, the charter-parties on both sides to be cancelled, and 5*l.* to be given to her commander. The Committee for Plantations to consider and report what men and provisions should be sent to St. Helena. (1¼ *pp.*)

The Company to Sir George Downing [at the Hague], October 27, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 437).

Thank him for asserting the honour of the English nation by his action with regard to the Company's just demands, and by making the Commissioners sensible of the ungrounded pretences of the Dutch Company. Entreat him to continue his care, that satisfaction for their wrongs and injuries may ultimately be received and no pretences of others weigh against them. Desire that, if he observes 'a cleare sky or the cloud grow blacker', he will intimate the same to them. (¼ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, October 28, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 877).

Anyone demanding the wages of Ralph Southwell is to be told

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

that he has an account with the United Stock, but not with this Stock, neither has he been at any time employed by the latter. Money to be distributed to the men in the *Loyal Merchant* and *African* for their services at Surat. The Deputy relates that he attended His Highness yesterday to ascertain what ships were appointed for the promised convoy. His Highness told him that the Company should have two out of the Thames or from Chatham, not from the Guinea fleet, and the Deputy acquainted His Highness that the Company would provide a good ship and a nimble pinnace to go with them some time in November next, or it would be too late. His Highness was well satisfied and desired to see him again next week. (¾ *p.*)

Sir Edward Nicholas and others to the Duke of York, October 28, 1664 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lvii, p. 261).

Upon a report from the Lords the Committee for the Affairs of the Navy Royal and Admiralty of this Kingdom, this day read at the Board, His Majesty was pleased to command that Your Royal Highness (as Lord High Admiral of England) do forthwith give order to all your subordinate officers and ministers within your jurisdiction, to cause an embargo or stay to be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever, within all or any of the ports of this His Majesty's Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, until further order in that behalf, excepting . . . also excepting the East India ships now preparing for their voyage . . . (*Extract.*)

A Court of Committees, November 2, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 878).

The *Dorcas* is entertained at 45*l.* per month for seven months certain, or twelve if occasion require, to be ready by the 20th instant, victualled and manned by the Company. The commander, who asks 6*l.* per month, to be given 5*l.*, with promise of further consideration if he shall be found to deserve it. The Court, finding that the Committees to whom several businesses have been referred are slack in their meetings, desires Sir Andrew Riccard and others to see that the Committee for getting in debts, the Committee appointed to settle the account of Messrs. Chappel and Davies, the

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Committee to see to the business of Messrs. Mohun and Traveisa, and the Committee to settle accounts between the two Stocks, do meet and attend to what is allotted to them; also to direct the Committee for Accounts to send for the security of Shingler and other factors indebted to the Company, and to do all other business consigned to them. It is resolved that in future the first man named on a committee, and in his absence the next in order, is to take care that the said committee meets from time to time and performs the business allotted, and that Clayton is to attend the several committees. The account of William Daniells, who died in India, to be paid in full, his bond cancelled, and a general discharge given the Company. The account of William A'Court to be examined. Ten men to be entertained for four years for St. Helena, and then to be free to remain there or return home. The Deputy is desired to see that the provisions for supply of that place are provided and sent out. Elizabeth Bound to be given yearly two months' pay of her husband's wages. Three commissioners appointed by the King to inspect the Office of Ordnance desire the Company to allow them an account of what saltpetre was sold at the last sale, the conditions, and how much there is remaining unsold; hereupon the accountant is directed to deliver an account of the number of bags sold at 57*s.* per cwt., and also the quantity yet unsold. The powder-makers who had saltpetre to assay are to return it or 3*l.* per cwt. ready money for what it produced. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 4, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 880).

'Shutting windowes' to be made to all the grates in the Exchange warehouse, the better to secure it from fire 'that may happen by the skuibbs'.[1] The Deputy reports that His Highness told him the Company should have the *John and Katherine*, now lying in Bugbies Hole,[2] ready fitted, and gave order to 'Mr. Peeps, of the Navey Office, and himself' to look out one of the best merchantmen in the river, that can be soonest got ready, and His Highness will

[1] Squibs. The next day was 'Gunpowder Plot Day.'

[2] Bugby's or Bugsby's Hole was a cove on the southern side of the Reach of the same name, which still appears on maps of the river, lying between Blackwall Reach and Woolwich Reach.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

freight her. Hereupon it is resolved to provide a man-of-war, at the Company's expense, to go with the King's two ships to St. Helena, besides the pinnace already preparing; the *Castle Frigate*, the *Coast Frigate*, and the *Zant Frigate* are named, but it is left to the Committee for Shipping to decide this afternoon upon the fittest, that can be ready soonest, and upon the best conditions. Martha Higginson to receive two months' pay extraordinary of her husband's wages. The relations of John Rawlins, who died at Bantam, to be allowed to examine his trunk in the Company's warehouse. Some concessions are made to Peter Delavier on account of the dearness and badness of his goods. Mr. Foxcraft is given permission to present a chirurgeon for entertainment to go with him to the Fort. (1¼ *pp.*)

Sir George Downing at the Hague to Secretary Bennet, November $\frac{4}{14}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 173, f. 6).

. . . Yesterday morning he went to the President of the States-General to complain of the great delays in adjusting all matters in dispute between the King and this State, and that they made 'great cry all the world over' as if nothing were wanting in them to promote a good correspondence and take away the present differences, 'whereas in truth it all sticks with them'. He lately gave in two memorials to this effect, yet hears nothing about them, not even of a conference to adjust the lists of damages, though it is about twenty-six months since the treaty was made. The President said he would report this in the Assembly, and asked Downing if no expedient could be found to end all at once. Downing replied that they had before them all the King's demands, and if they liked to propose any such expedient he was ready to receive and transmit it to His Majesty, and would be very glad to be able to contribute anything towards so good an end. . . . (6 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, November 7, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 881).

Jeremy Sambrooke and John Harbert to testify by their signatures that the preamble has been laid open from October 13 to November 4 for any adventurer who wished to withdraw his stock to subscribe, but that none has done so. The Committee for

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Accounts to prepare a valuation of all remains of stock undivided and report the same. Saltpetre intended for assay to be delivered to Messrs. Carter and Dewey, the King's powder-makers, on certain conditions. The Committee to see that a ship is fully freighted for St. Helena and to present her to the Navy Office for the King's service. Sir William Rider to confer with Mr. Coventry about instructions for the convoy to St. Helena, and report to the Court. (¾ *p.*)

WARRANT TO COLONEL WILLIAM LEGG, NOVEMBER [8], 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cv, no. 130 [1]).

For payment of 37,198*l.* 10*s.* for 619 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs. of refined saltpetre brought by the East India Company, the Lord Treasurer to authorize the delivery thereof to the powder-maker, by the King's directions. (*Docquet.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 9, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 882).

Mr. Osberstone to be paid for lights for the *Convertine*. The Committee for Plantations to hasten their provision of men, stores, and materials for Fort St. George and St. Helena, to endeavour to obtain as many artificers as possible, to ascertain what progress Captain Prowd has made in this business, and to direct him as they shall see cause; also to examine and report on the account of Captain Robert Stringer. The *Zant Frigate* is entertained for St. Helena at 150*l.* per month for eight months certain, or twelve at most, and Captain Aaron Wallis approved as her commander at 7*l.* a month, with promise of further consideration as he shall be found to deserve it and comply with the Company's conditions. The Committee for Private Trade to settle with the owners of the *African* for her last voyage and to endeavour to finish Captain Mitchell's business; they are also given power to remit all fines on Coast and Bay 'paintings and allejaies' brought to the Company's warehouse by masters and mariners this last year. Upon the petition of Francis and Thomas Chambrelan, brothers of Richard Chambrelan, who died in the Bay, Mr. Traveisa is desired to give an account of the latter's estate. (1 *p.*)

[1] See also P.R.O.: *Entry Book V*, pp. 252–3.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 11, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 883).

Some of the Committees to find out whether Messrs. Athy and Child are free of the Company, by service or otherwise. At the request of Mr. Foxcraft he is to be allowed to have 100*l.* of his salary in India and his wife to receive another 100*l.* of it in England 'for her accommodation'; and when he shall have sealed the usual bond of 2,000*l.*, he is to be paid the 200*l.* formerly promised him, but this is not to be looked upon as a precedent. Anne Garway's calicoes to be examined. The warrant for money due to William Haines for services in India to be stopped until further order. Messrs. Pennoyer and Edwards, on behalf of the United Stock, desire that the account between the two Stocks may be settled as soon as possible, and that, when the balance is known, the United Stock may be allowed four per cent. interest. The Court replies that the Company will be ready to pay, if any thing is found to be due when the account is adjusted; but interest cannot be allowed, the money never having been used. The owners of the *African* to be paid their account, with an additional 50*l.* for want of the tonnage of pepper, and Captain Fisher to be given a gratuity of 50*l.*, and the charter-parties cancelled. The Court having received a letter from the Lord Mayor, asking for a loan of money for the King's use, certain Committees are entreated to attend His Lordship to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and give such reasons as may best satisfy him how impracticable and contrary to the constitutions of the Company as a body anything of the kind would be. (1¼ *pp.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING AT THE HAGUE TO SECRETARY BENNET, NOVEMBER $\frac{11}{21}$, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 173, f. 21).

Yesterday he conferred with the Deputies of the States-General about examining and adjusting the lists of damages. He consented to the business of the *Assada Merchant* being left out, and filled up the dates that had been omitted, and then asked whether they had any more exceptions to make against the English list. They replied no; so that is agreed to, with the exception of one particular. Then he asked for their answers to the exceptions he had made to their list, and whether they still thought that accusations of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a criminal nature should remain in it, as all things of that nature had been omitted from the English list; for if it were their pleasure to let these stand, then he must put what there was of a like kind into the English list; withal informing them that what of that nature was in theirs was absolutely false and groundless, and that the English had ten times as much which would be made good. Upon this they said they would consider and speak to the Directors of the Dutch Company. Then Sir George asked what they had to say to the rest of his exceptions; they replied that nothing was to be considered but only the time wherein the matters inserted had been done; that they conceived all those he had made were improper now, but were to be made after the lists had been agreed to. Sir George replied that, according to article 15, not only the time was to be examined but also whether the matters inserted were of a fit nature for such an arbitrage, and if not they were to be rejected and expunged; that accordingly he had at the last conference made out that not one of the complaints of the Dutch Company ought to remain, or only the first two. The conference continued from about four in the afternoon until nine o'clock at night. At the next conference Sir George will see what they have done. If these said matters are taken out, their list will be a 'very lean one'; but if not, then he will show why and upon what grounds they cannot remain, for this matter is of great import, as it is clear that their design in keeping their list so great is that, when satisfaction shall be insisted upon, they may have wherewithal to show to the world that their list is greater than that of the English and so to balance the one against the other. (4 *pp.*)

William Coventry to Secretary Bennet, November 13, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. civ, no. 93).

. . . The Duke intends to appoint Erwin captain of the ship hired to go to St. Helena. He is approved by the East India Company, which is important, trade being intermixed with convoy, and they find fault if a commander of the King's ships bring home any little matter privately bought. . . .

The King to the East India Company, November 16, 1664 (*Ibid.*, no. 137).

Recommends John Rendu as a fit person to be employed in one

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of their factories abroad, his relations having deserved well for long and faithful service.

THOMAS KENDALL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 16, 1664 (*Ibid.*, no. 147).

Asks delivery of the commission of Captain George Erwin, who is to command the ship *William*, that goes as a convoy to the East India ships.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 16, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 885).

Richard Scott, now going out as second mate in the *African*, having brought home and paid the fine on certain calicoes, he is, in consideration of his poverty, given a gratuity of 5*l.* A speedy supply of men being requisite for the *Dorcas* and the *Zant Frigate*, instructions are given for some to be entertained and registered aboard the said ships, in order to prevent 'the danger of the presse'. The Governor, the Deputy, and Sir William Rider are entreated to draw up with the utmost secrecy such instructions for the ship bound for St. Helena as may order the Company's ships and advise the freighted vessels how to proceed in the most secure way. Captain Hargrave to be entertained as master of the *Zant Frigate*, if on examination as to his ability in navigation he is found 'able and not superannuated'. The Officers of the Ordnance requiring a bond from the Company to show that the great guns lately bought by them are for their own use beyond the seas, and not for employment in any way prejudicial to the King, Captain Prowd is to be bound on the Company's behalf, for which he shall be indemnified. Directions are given for the hire or purchase of eight additional culverins or demi-culverins for the *Zant Frigate*, with as much powder and ammunition and as many muskets as are deemed necessary. Calicoes belonging to Alderman Hampson, and the account of John Priddie, to be examined and reported on. (1 *p.*)

WARRANT FROM THE DUKE OF YORK TO CAPTAIN GEORGE ERWIN, PORTSMOUTH, NOVEMBER 17, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cv, no. 2).

To take command of the *William*, obeying directions from himself, or any superior officer in the service.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 18, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 886).

Alderman Hampson, on payment of 50*l.*, is released from his bargain of piece-goods, and order is given for his dividend warrants to be delivered him, if he pays up all other accounts. After some debate as to the manner of admission to the freedom of the Company, the Court, not being satisfied, directs the Secretary to inform them at some convenient time of the usual way formerly observed and the orders made concerning the same since the formation of this Stock. Some allowance on calicoes is made to Anne Garway. The request of the owners of the *Castle Frigate* for allowance for dead freight is referred to arbitration. The petition of William Guy, that his son at St. Helena who, it is pretended, was sent there against his will, may come home, is referred to the Committee for Plantations; and the petition of Abigail, daughter of Captain Knox, to receive what is due to her father, is referred for examination and report. The owners of the *American* to be paid their account in full, the captain to be given 10*l.*, and the charter-party cancelled; and since it is not possible to get her ready by the 20th instant, as agreed, the Court decrees that, if she is ready by the 30th instant, it shall not be looked upon as a breach of charter-party. The account of the owners of the *Coast Frigate* to be paid and her charter-party cancelled. Captain William Porter is given 20*l.* in consideration of his services. The four pieces of ordnance for St. Helena to be shipped aboard the *Dorcas*. Sir Jeremy Whichcott, Dr. Whichcott, John Jefferies, and John Farley are accepted as securities in 500*l.* each for Mr. Foxcroft. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOSEPH BATHURST AND RICHARD MANNING [AT AMSTERDAM], NOVEMBER 18, 1664 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 438).

Hear rumours that the Dutch East India ships have gone to the north of Scotland for the Indies. Desire to know the number of the said vessels; also what ships are being prepared to be sent there, how many have been dispeeded lately and from which ports, and what advices have been given by the Dutch Company to their servants in the East, with any other news procurable, either relating to Indian affairs or the difference likely to ensue between England and Holland; what shipping the Dutch have in readiness, and whether they are inclined for war. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THOMAS KENDALL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 19, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cv, no. 26).

Requests delivery of the commissions of Shilling Terry, who is to be lieutenant of the *William*, and John Eden of the *John and Margaret*, both East India ships.

THOMAS KENDALL TO SAMUEL PEPYS, NOVEMBER 21, 1664 (*Ibid.*, no. 42).

Entreats an order to Captain Leonard Webber, commander of the *Dorcas*, an East India Company's ship, which goes before the other ships, to wear a jack, so as to keep the ships together; also, a protection for seventeen of her men.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 21, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 888).

Mr. Foxcroft presents his two sons, Nathaniel and Isaac, for entertainment. The Company's trade 'being something impeeded by the uncertainty of the times', they are not required; but, because of a former promise, Nathaniel is accepted as a factor for the Coast at 35*l.* per annum, his father to seal a bond in 1,000*l.* as is usual; and a promise is given that, when a factor is wanted at Surat or in the South Seas, Isaac shall be considered. It is decided to elect a Lieutenant next Wednesday for the Fort. Mr. Foxcroft objecting to some of the expressions in his bond and indenture, certain Committees are desired to satisfy him in all points and make such alterations as shall be convenient both to the Company and to him. The Committe for Shipping to settle all differences between the Company and the owners of the *Dorcas*. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 23, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 889).

The petition of the brother of Agent Greenhill, lately deceased at the Coast, that the latter's account may be made up and what is due paid, is referred for examination. Mr. Foxcroft and Sir Edward Winter to be permitted to bring home free of fine two or three tons of piece-goods. Lancelot Johnson, father of William Johnson, who died at Masulipatam, petitions for payment of money due to his son's estate, which he declares was seized by Mr. Jearsey; hereupon the Court directs that further inquiries be made of Johnson and all particulars written for from India, and Mr. Fox-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

croft is desired to note this. Sir George Smith asking that John Swift, who is now in India and has shown himself ready to defend the Company's interest against Sivāji, may, at the arrival of Foxcroft at the Coast, be entertained into the Company's service; the Court consents, and Sir George promises to stand as security for Swift in 1,000*l.* Mary, wife of James Addams, purser in the *Surat Frigate*, to receive two months' pay of her husband's wages. Francis Chuseman is entertained as lieutenant for Fort St. George at a salary of 30*l.* per annum and given 10*l.* for outward expenses. The petition of William Haines for favour, his wages having been stopped because he brought home calicoes, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 25, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 890).

The captain of the *Dorcas* is allowed 18*d.* per ton for primage and average. After some debate it is resolved that Swift shall be entertained at the arrival of the Agent at the Coast. The Committee of the United Stock again move for adjustment of accounts; the Court declares that now it is not convenient, but about the beginning of January (when the report of the Committee to whom the business was referred has been heard) an end shall be put to all matters depending between the two Stocks. All differences between the Company and the owners of the *Madras Merchant* and the *Royal Katherine* are referred to arbitration. Philip Bradford, on the recommendation of Mr. Foxcroft, is entertained as chirurgeon for the Fort. The owners of the *Madras Merchant* to be paid 3,200*l.* on account. (1 *p.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING'S MEMORIAL TO THE STATES-GENERAL, NOVEMBER 25/DECEMBER 5, 1664 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 173, f. 201).

He is commanded to inform them that the King is very sorry that all his endeavours and unwearied patience for so many years have been of so little efficacy, for that no satisfaction has been made to his subjects in any one of those cases of piracy and violence sustained by them from the Dutch, of which complaints have been made from time to time through him in His Majesty's name and by his order, particularly in relation to the ships *Bona Esperanza*,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

*Bonaventure*, *Charles*, *James*, and *Mary*; for though satisfaction has once and again been promised, yet to this day nothing has been done, so that the time limited by the treaty for expecting the same has expired. And with regard to the lists of damages, notwithstanding all his earnest endeavours to hasten their dispatch, so that those matters which had and continue to cause so much rancour between the nations might have been timely and friendly determined, it was about two years before he could so much as see their list, and when he did, it was filled with such falsities and impertinencies, which according to the 15th article ought not to have been inserted, that it seemed as if there had been no intention to proceed to a friendly adjustment of matters, but only to provide occasion to decry and stifle the just, modest, and well-grounded list of pretences given in by Downing by order of the King. Since the exchange of the said lists he has only been able to obtain two conferences in order to examine them, and these to no purpose, nothing having been declared towards retrenchment and reform in order to open a way upon which to begin to try to end these disputes. And whereas for prevention of all such disorders in future the King has not only declared his willingness to enter into a treaty with them, but a concept of a reglement to that end was in his name and by his order tendered to the States-General by Downing on August 25 (O.S.) last, to which, although he has from time to time pressed them, no answer has been received nor the least progress made in it. . . . All this Downing is ordered to lay before them and to let them know that the King can no longer suffer himself to be thus dealt with. (*2¾ pp.*)

A Court of Committees, November 30, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 891).

The daughter of Captain Knox petitions for what is due on her father's account, but is told that, as her brother is in India in the Company's service and it is not known what may be due to the Company from him, nothing can be paid to her. The petition of Dorothy Hogg, for what is owing to her husband, is referred for examination and report. The Court orders that in future all reports are to be written and signed by the Committee to whom the business has been referred, and a book is to be provided in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

which they are to be entered, with the date of their approval by the Court. It is decreed that Mr. Foxcroft, immediately on arrival at the Coast, shall take the place of Agent, and Sir Edward Winter resign the same, but so long as the latter remains out there he may be Second in Council and 'sitt at the tables end on the left hand of the Agent, as next to him till his time shall be expired'. Joseph Farley, the young man who is to accompany Mr. Foxcroft, is entertained as a factor for Fort St. George at 20*l.* per annum, and John Wheake and John Farley are accepted as his securities in 500*l.* each. Mr. Foxcroft is given permission to take out on his own account two scarlet cloths free of fine. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, December 2, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 893).

Mr. Daniell to be returned his bond which he gave last year, as security for 200*l.* paid to him by the Company on account of his brother William, who died at the Coast; also the bond of the latter sealed at his entertainment. The Court promises to endeavour to get any money paid that may be owing in India to the deceased. There being some money due to Joseph Hogg for services in the *Convertine*, his wife is to be given 40*s.* on account, and the remainder when order shall have been received in India to pay nothing there. One of the mates in the *Loyal Merchant*, who went up armed to defend the Company's house and goods at Surat, having been given only 40*s.* and it now appearing that he was the leader, he is to be given an additional 3*l.*, and Bryon Clarke, who was also in arms but his name omitted from the list, is to be given 40*s.* Colonel Thomas Hughes to be gratified with 20*l.* for his great expenses in coming to, and long stay in town, and because of his disappointment concerning employment. The Committee for Private Trade are desired to draw up rules for such privileges of trade as may be allowed the Coast ships; these to remain as general and standing rules for the year. The attorney of Captain Robert Stringer to be paid 100*l.* on account. The Committee of the Treasury to see that a new seal is cut and the old seal defaced. Several letters to go by the *Dorcas* to St. Helena, directed to Captain Stringer and the return shipping, are read and signed, and the commander's commission under the Company's seal is approved. (1¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 7, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 894).

Upon the petition of Mary March, directions are given for renewal of the order to endeavour the release of her husband and the rest of the captives at Ceylon. The Deputy having written, by request, to Captain Stringer at St. Helena, a copy of his letter is read and approved. William Gifford's increased salary to start from the expiration of his covenanted time for five years. The account of Thomas Clough, deceased at Bantam, to be examined and reported. Mr. Bridges is given permission to send his son a pipe of wine in one of the Company's Coast ships. The Committee of the Treasury are desired to send the treasure aboard the two Coast ships when they shall see fit. A report from the Committee of Private Trade is read and approved; in it they advise that the masters and mariners of the ships to be sent this year to the Coast, and the owners of them, for their own account only, should have liberty to bring shirts, coloured ginghams, neckcloths divided, nutmegs, mace, and cloves, also diaper, dimities, and painted calicoes from Coromandel, not to exceed five usual bales of any, and all such goods not to exceed the five per cent. tonnage allowed by charter-party. (1½ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, DECEMBER 7, 1664 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lvii, p. 312).

For the Lord Treasurer to treat with the merchants, who lately contracted with and bought a considerable quantity of saltpetre from the East India merchants, for which they paid nearly 9,000*l.*, to agree with them for the said saltpetre. His Lordship to give order for the said merchants to be reimbursed with interest for the ready money they have paid, with some reasonable profit by way of recompense for any loss they may sustain by not enjoying the full effects of their bargain, His Majesty's service requiring all possible supply of ammunition and provision for war.

THE VALUATION OF THE COMPANY'S ESTATE, DECEMBER 8, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 899).[1]

The following is calculated to be the position on December 1,

[1] Signed by Maurice Thomson, Peter Vandeput, Thomas Papillon, Sir John Lewis, John Hobby, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Thomas Chambrelan, and Sir Stephen White. The account is in great detail, and is merely summarized above.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1664. Value of goods, houses, provisions, freight of ships, and good debts abroad, viz. at Surat, Achin, Kārwār, Porakād, Bantam, Macassar, Jambi, Fort St. George, Masulipatam, Petapoli, Vīravāsaram, and the Bay of Bengal, with the remains in Guinea and in Persia, the customs, houses, and privileges there, Fort St. George, and St. Helena, 435,713*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Money and goods in England, expenditure for this year's investments, and the lease of the East India House (valued at 1,000*l.*), 76,577*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Money due for goods sold, but still in the Company's warehouses, 127,935*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Money due for goods delivered, 21,316*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Total assets, 661,542*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* On the other hand, the Company's liabilities (including 79,620*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* for unclaimed dividends and the dividend yet to be paid for July 1665) are estimated at 165,807*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, leaving an excess of assets over liabilities of 495,735*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* From this may be deducted 14,876*l.* 8*s.* to even the account and provide for bad debts at the Coast and Bay, and there will then remain 480,858*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which is equivalent to the original stock of 369,891*l.* 5*s.*, plus thirty per cent., i. e. a return of 130 per cent. on the capital. These figures take no account of the claims on the Dutch for damages, amounting to 260,182*l.* 3*s.*, besides compensation for 'the spoils on Pularoone and the fruites of the island since their unjust detention of it.' (10 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 9, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 896).

The account of Thomas Clough to be paid and his bond cancelled. The valuation of this Stock prepared by the Committee for Accounts is read, and, after consideration and debate approved; and order is given for a general court to be held next Monday afternoon, when it shall be made known to the generality. Mr. Bonnell wishing to ship some Malabar pepper bought last August and finding it to be 'out of time', desires the impost may be made good to him; the Court directs that the matter be looked into and reported. Some money on account of the late John Priddie to be paid, on a bond being given to repay so much of it as shall not prove to be due. The owners of the *Castle Frigate* to be allowed 20*l.* in lieu of [i. e., in compensation for] dead freight; and Captain Mitchell to be given 80*l.* for his India voyage and his service at Guinea. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ORDER OF COUNCIL, WHITEHALL, DECEMBER 9, 1664 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 113).[1]

Upon the petition of Thomas Skinner, showing that the differences between the Company and himself were by mutual consent referred to Messrs. Buckworth and Prestwood, who, having heard Skinner's demands and the Company's answers, were unable to agree on a judgement and reported the same back to His Majesty and Council; and the petitioner praying for a day to be appointed for the reports of the said referees to be read, order is now given that they be read on Friday, December 16, at the Council Board at three in the afternoon, when the said referees, the Governor, some of the Company, and the petitioner are required to be present. *Signed by* Robert Southwell. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 12, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 897).

The account of copper provided at Hamburg to be examined. The *Castle Frigate*, the *Coast Frigate*, and the *John and Alexander* to be surveyed by Captain Prowd, who is to report which of them is fittest to serve the Company for India. The Court, according to custom, gives 5*l.* to be bestowed by Sir Thomas Chambrelan on the poor of the parish, and 12*l.* for the widows of those who have died in the Company's service. The business of Thomas Heatley concerning money deposited on certain calicoes to be examined and reported. Upon information that 'one Herne and another person' intend to get to the Coast in this year's shipping by some private means without the Company's licence, the Court directs that notice of this be written to the Agent and Council, and all captains advised, in order to prevent it. (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, DECEMBER 12, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 898).

The Governor declares that, according to an order made at the last general court, a book of subscriptions has been left open for signature by any adventurer wishing to withdraw his stock to sign, but none has done so; that, at the expiration of the time for so doing, the Committee made a valuation of all remains of stock undivided, which he now commands to be read [see pp. 113, 114].

[1] See also *P.R.O.*: *Privy Council Register*, vol. lvii, p. 319.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

This being done, the Governor states that, if any one desires to be further satisfied in any of the particulars, he can read the said valuation, which is to remain open in the Company's house for this purpose. Hereupon general approval is accorded to all that has been done, and the adventurers, being extremely satisfied with the management and great increase of their stock, return the Committees hearty thanks for their pains. A letter from Thomas Andrew is read, in which he reminds the generality of promises made in July, 1659, and April, 1662, for consideration of his time and pains in their service as Governor, Deputy, and a Committee of the Treasury. Hereupon, after debate and motions made that the rest of those who had been entrusted with the management of the Company's affairs should also be considered, it is resolved to defer consideration of the matter until the next general court, after a division shall have been made to the adventurers. It being asserted that some expect that now the seven years mentioned in the preamble have expired, they may come in with fresh money, it is resolved that a book shall be kept open for subscriptions for the next thirty days in which anyone may underwrite for any sum, and the Committees are entreated to prepare a preamble for that purpose, and give public notice on the Exchange of the same. (10 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 14, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 910).

The Court, noting that their willingness to accommodate friends of their factors by giving special recommendations has proved inconvenient and prejudicial to the Company's affairs abroad, resolve for the future not to write in favour of any particular person, but to leave it to their Agents and their Councils to advance every man according to his deserts. The Chaplain at Poplar is given the usual annual gratuity of 20*l.* 'against the feast of our Blessed Saviour'. An order dated the 9th instant from the Council Board, summoning the Governor to appear next Friday at 3 o'clock about the business of Thomas Skinner, is read, and referred to the committee appointed to attend to this matter, and particularly to the notice of the Deputy and Mr. Jollife. The draft of a preamble to bring fresh money into this Stock is read, approved, and ordered to be entered

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in a book which is to be left open. For the encouragement of the commanders, officers, mariners, and others employed in the Company's service, it is resolved that any who shall be engaged in battle with an enemy shall receive a reward, and if wounded in the preservation of the Company's estate, they shall be given an additional gratuity, according to how they have acted and suffered, and if killed the same consideration shall be shown to their widows or children; and for their assurance this order is to be recorded in the Company's books and published so that all concerned may know of it. Sir John Lewis moving on behalf of the owners of the *Loyal Merchant*, is told that the Company have a very good opinion of that ship, and of her commander, Captain Risby, and is promised that she shall be considered for employment, when there is occasion for such a vessel. It is resolved to entertain another ship for Surat, of about 180 tons or 280 tons, and the Committee for Shipping are desired to choose and agree for a suitable vessel. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 16, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 912).

The petition of three porters who were hurt in Leadenhall warehouse to be examined. Francis Thomson, assistant to the Husband, applying for an increase of salary, the Court, though sensible that he deserves it, decides to bestow upon him a gratuity of 40*l.* instead, seeing that 'their business is like to be lesse hereafter'. Lawson, the wharfinger, to be spoken to about the goods damaged in his lighters. The commanders of the King's two ships bound for St. Helena are given 20*l.* apiece, and the commander of the *Zant Frigate* 10*l.*, for fresh provisions, and a hogshead of wine is to be shipped for the latter. The account of the *Madras Merchant*, on the report of the committee to whom it was referred, is ordered to be cleared, the charter-parties cancelled on both sides, and the following persons who returned in her to be gratified as follows: George Erwin 25*l.* for his good service, Anne Head, a widow with two children, having paid a great fine on calicoes and being very poor, is given 40*l.*, and Captain Maurice Blackman 20*l.* because of the great loss he sustained in the *James and Henry*, cast away in the Bay, and the fine he paid on calicoes. Captain Henry Risby to be paid his gratuity of 10*l.* Spice, according to the sorts

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and quantities given last year, to be presented to the Company's officers, the Farmers, and Custom-house officers, and Sir Martin Noel and Mr. Bence to be given the same amount as the Farmers. Examination to be made of a piece of amber belonging to a poor Armenian, and what is fit to be paid for his passage to Surat with the same, to be reported. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 21, 1664 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 914).

Mrs. Tomazine Gurney petitioning that her grandson Emanuel, born at Fort St. George and employed at the Company's house for about the last eighteen months, may be apprenticed to or entertained by the Company, the Court agrees to allow him 20*l.* for past time and to accept him as their apprentice for seven years, giving him 12*l.* yearly for board at their house and 10*l.* for clothes and necessaries. The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* desiring to settle their account, they are told that the committee will meet this afternoon to hear anything they have to say; and they are desired to deliver up the goods of Sir George Oxinden, Richard Mohun, and Mrs. Garway, when the fines and custom for the same shall be taken off their account and freight, etc., allowed them. The account of William Benham to be settled. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 23, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 915).

The Committee of the Treasury declare that, as they are likely to be disappointed at present of the 14,000*l.* they expected to receive on the saltpetre, they will want more money, and therefore desire to know whether the Company will continue some at interest; hereupon they are told to continue or take up 10,000*l.*, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, if they need so much. The Company's orders to be renewed to the several parts of the East Indies for bringing the estates of men deceased in their service into their cash, and for all their accounts and papers to be returned home, and particularly those of Edward Oldfield, who died at Surat. Advice to be given to the Coast ships to send overland to Surat for 100 or 150 tons of saltpetre at the current price. Examination and report to be made of the account of George Rushworth, who died in India. A clause to be added to the Agent's instructions, directing him to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

examine all persons at the Coast and Bay against whom there are any charges, and to take a seasonable time for so doing. Colonel Villers earnestly appeals for the adventure of Francis Allen to be cleared of the 250*l.* paid in, and that Alderman John Allen may be credited with it and the profits accruing, and declares that then there will be sufficient in the Company's hands to secure them for what has been paid His Highness; on consideration of this, and that Mr. Holder has given his obligation touching the same, the Court directs that the said adventure shall stand clear and free in the Company's books and be transferred to Alderman John Allen. A gratuity of 7*l.* is bestowed on James Muckeld, he having paid too large a fine on black pepper. At the request of the owners of the *Loyal Merchant*, all differences between the Company and them are referred to four arbitrators now chosen. The fine on pintadoes sent in the *Loyal Merchant* to several men for their own use is remitted. (1¾ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 30, 1664 (*Ibid.*, p. 917).

Peter Barr is made some allowance on clearing his account. John Morden is admitted to the freedom by service to Sir Thomas Soame. A gratuity of 20*l.* is bestowed on George Erwin, for discovering certain goods which the Company agree to take to their own account. Thomas Harman declaring he has been fined too much and has lost some of his goods, he is given 10*l.* John Paige to be allowed the use of the great vault at Crosby House until the Company shall require it again, at the same rate it was let formerly, he promising to leave it in as good a condition as it is now. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, January 5, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 918).

The conditions agreed upon by the Committees for the entertainment of the *Mary and Susan*, as a second ship for Surat, are approved. Certain Committees are desired to see that a survey is taken of the building next to the Company's house, and care had that they are not incommoded by the same, and, if necessary, to complain to the Lord Mayor. Drs. Turner and Walker to be retained for the ensuing year at a fee of 5*l.* apiece, 'to be of Councill at large for the Company'. The account of Francis Rushworth,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

deceased in India, to be paid in full, according to the report of the committee; and if hereafter one or two months' salary shall appear to be due (which cannot now be ascertained) the same shall be paid. The Committee of the Treasury are desired to get the new seal made with what conveniency they can, committing it to the hand of some trusty person. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 11, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 919).

William Nutt is admitted to the freedom, by service to William Brunskill. The committee appointed to see to the accounts of George Papillon are desired to give him directions concerning the warehouse in St. Mary Axe and the disposal of the iron hoops which came off the ginger; also to examine and do as they think fit about the cooper's bill. The fine is remitted to James Beacham on certain taffetas and calicoes which came in the *Katherine*, they being 'toakens' for several persons. Certain Committees are desired to join with Sir Thomas Chambrelan and Mr. Papillon to examine the business of Mr. Traveisa. On the motion of the owners of the *African*, the Court consents to their having fifty tons or more of pepper, and fifty tons of kentledge, but refuses to alter the conditions of her charter-party; yet promises, for their encouragement and for the encouragement of the owners of the *American* and *Greyhound*, that, if at their return the account shall not compensate the voyage and they carry themselves so as to deserve kindness, they shall be considered in some measure for the extraordinary charge they are at for wages and workmanship. Captain Robert Fisher writes to request further favour for private trade in his last voyage; this is refused, but the Court declares that, when the *African* is ready to proceed on her voyage, they will consider his desert. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 13, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 920).

A warrant to be made out for eighteen passengers in the *Greyhound*, and the committee who entertained them are desired to ascertain whether any order was given to make provision for more, as is alleged by the owners. Thomas Heatlie to be repaid part of the fine deposited for his calicoes. Secretary Bennett having inquired of the Deputy concerning the men left at Anjidiva, the Deputy

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

refers the matter to the Court, who request that he, with the Governor and Mr. Jollife, will consider and report what is best to be done. The contract for freighting the *St. George* for Surat in the place of the *Mary and Susan*, which ship has 'fallen off', is read and approved. On the motion of the owners of the *African*, the Court agrees to lade in her forty tons of pepper, or to pay them for two hundred and forty tons, besides the twelve tons allowed them and the mariners. Richard Burley is given a gratuity of 10*l.* for his services in choosing the great guns lately bought. Sir Samuel Barnardiston to see that the committee appointed to treat for and farm the additional duty on all East India goods meet as often as is convenient to effect the same. Some inconvenience having arisen lately by the conditions of the preamble of this Stock, which is likely to continue if not prevented, the Committee of Accounts are desired to prepare a short preamble to invest the management of all affairs in the generality, according to the tenor of the charter, to be offered to the general court. This is entrusted to the care of Thomas Papillon. For the encouragement of the mariners in the two Surat ships, certain allowances are made to them on the goods they take out and return home in this voyage. (1¼ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, JANUARY 13, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 16).

That the matters in dispute between the Company and Thomas Skinner be heard at this Board on Friday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, when all concerned are to attend.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 18, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 922).

The Deputy is desired to procure the discharge of the ship *African* lately pressed, and a protection for her men; also to fee the Solicitor-General to appear at the Council Board next Friday in Thomas Skinner's business. The draft of a preamble to be tendered to the generality on Thursday, the 26th instant, is read several times and after some small amendments approved. Many applying for the place of Percival Aungier, Paymaster of the Mariners, 'whome it pleased the Allmighty lately to take away,' these being severally put to the balloting-box, the choice falls very freely on Charles Aston, of whom the Court has received very great satis-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

faction as to his qualifications for that employment. Percival Aungier's accounts to be audited and a report made to the Court, so that his security may be discharged. Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, is given a gratuity of 20*l.*, as the business of last summer was more than ordinary. A warrant for 60*l.* to be made out to Richard Woots, who came in the *African*, he having been overcharged in the fine on his goods. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 20, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 923).

The Committee of Accounts are desired to prepare a suitable oath to administer to such of the Company's servants for whom there is none already; Sir Samuel Barnardiston to see to this matter. All ships employed this year to be obliged in charter-party to sail to such port or place as the Company shall direct. Certain Committees are requested to report upon George Cranmer's service against Sivāji at Surat; also his desire about the calicoes he brought home. On a motion made by those interested in the United Stock, the Court is willing, as the appointed committees of both Stocks cannot settle or agree to the account between them, that the same shall be referred to persons in no way concerned, and thinks that four persons should be named on each side, and two of them chosen by each Stock. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 25, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 924).

The owners of the *St. George* report that no perfect survey has yet been taken of that ship and, as they fear they will be unable to get her ready in time for the Company's occasions, they desire to be discharged of their contract; the Court defers an answer. An order is given that Mr. Peeps,[1] who stands engaged to the Company for the late Mr. Aungeir, paying in the balance of the latter's account, and the executors giving a general discharge, shall receive a discharge from the Company and have his bond cancelled. (1 *p.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, JANUARY 25, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 28).

That His Majesty's Attorney-General do attend this Board next

[1] This was Thomas Pepys, cousin of the diarist and brother-in-law of Aungier (see the 1651–54 volume, pp. 116, 185). Samuel Pepys notes in his diary, under date of January 19 1665: 'This day was buried (but I could not be there) my cozen Percivall Angier.'

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Friday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock to give his opinion in the case between the Company and Thomas Skinner.

A GENERAL COURT, JANUARY 26, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 926).

The Governor commands that the minutes of the last court be read to the generality and declares that, according to their direction a book has lain open, but none has come to underwrite in it. The preamble is now read, and the Governor states that by the dubious expressions in the original preamble of this Stock some difficulties and inconveniencies have arisen, and the Court of Committees think that these should be remedied by subscribing to a new one, which has been prepared accordingly. This is read twice; but the generality resolve not to subscribe to it at once, but to consider and wait until this day three weeks, when they will meet again and hear any opinions on the same; meanwhile several copies of it, and a copy of the charter, shall remain in the Company's house for perusal by any adventurer who pleases. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 925).

The Court, on reading the survey of the ship *St. George*, acquaints the owners that she is to proceed on her voyage according to contract, and be ready to leave Gravesend by March 1. They promise her commander a gratuity of 20*l.*, if he is ready to sail from the Downs by the 5th of that month. (½ *p.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, JANUARY 27, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 31).

The Committee appointed to examine the matters in dispute between the Company and Thomas Skinner are to state the case of the latter, and bring it to this Board on Wednesday, February 1.

ORDER TO THE DUKE OF YORK, JANUARY 27, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, xviii, p. 120).

On the petition of the owners of the ship *African* for her discharge. They contracted with the East India Company, but the ship is stopped in her passage, and the King wishes to gratify the Company, and also to make use of the ship to bring home the forces remaining under Sir Abraham Shipman.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE DUKE OF YORK [JANUARY —, 1665] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 114).

Though they do not carry on their trade as in times of peace, yet for His Majesty's service and to preserve interest in those parts and keep things there in the best order possible in this time of imminent danger, they have prepared two small ships, the *African*, commanded by Robert Fisher, and the *St. George*, commanded by Robert Lord, each provided with forty-eight men and designed for some Indian port, where they hope with God's blessing they will arrive and return thence in safety. Pray that the said two ships may be permitted to proceed, and that the Duke will grant protection for the men sailing in them. (½ *p.*) *Annexed is an order from the Duke dated at St. James's, January* 30, 1665, *granting protection to the men in the* St. George; *and a like privilege is granted on February* 2, 1665, *to the* African.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 1, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 927).

Jane Nash to be allowed two months' pay of her husband's wages. The Court agrees to the payment of 17*l.* for the cure of and medicaments for the men who were hurt in Leadenhall warehouse. Christopher Boone is entreated to call together from time to time the committee for getting in the Company's debts. A bale of taffetas to be delivered to Sir Arthur Ingram. The Court gives direction for a brief statement of the case between the Company and Thomas Skinner to be drawn up, in order to undeceive the world about his groundless clamours against the Company; Mr. Kellam and the Secretary to provide a draft for the committee to perfect. Humphrey Beane's refiner, John Lucas, who made an assay of the saltpetre sold to the King by the Company, is given a gratuity of 10*l.* At the request of the owners of the *African*, the Court agrees to allow them additional imprest and freight, on condition that the final clause in the charter-party of the said ship is modified accordingly. The Accountant is directed to give particular notice when it is necessary to stop any man's money in the Company's hands. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 3, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 928).

Upon the petition of Rachael, widow of Richard Thomas, chirurgeon, who served the Company many years abroad and has

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

left his widow poor with the charge of children, the Court bestows on her a gratuity of 30*l.* Mr. Willoughby is added to the Committee appointed to examine damaged goods. In addition to the encouragement formerly accorded the two Surat ships, the Court orders that all mariners in the said ships, who behave well during the voyage and give no just cause for complaint, shall be indulged in five pieces of calico as formerly and allowed a month's pay apiece on their return. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 8, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 929).

Mr. Ewster, the Company's stationer, having lately died, many petition to serve the Company in his room; but the Court resolves that the Committee for Buying Goods shall act in his stead and buy what is necessary where they find it best and cheapest. The said Committee are also desired to provide what has been written for from Surat. Information having been received that the *Royal Oak* has been cast away 'upon Silly,' and that quantities of pepper, calicoes, and silks are reported to have been recovered there, direction is given for a commission of inquiry to be taken out at the Admiralty, with blanks for the commissioners' names, to be filled in when they shall have been nominated; and certain Committees are desired to speak with Sir William Godolphin, and procure such letters from him as may be useful in the salvage of the goods. Mr. Bonnell to be allowed 20*l.* for impost of pepper sold for transportation but out of time. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 10, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 930).

On a report that many of the *Royal Oak's* goods have come ashore at Scilly, it is resolved to send some person to take care of them and recover as much as possible, and certain Committees are requested to see to this and give such directions as they think fit. Mr. Paige is entrusted with this business. The Committee for Debts reporting that many considerable sums remain unpaid, notwithstanding the 'long patience and tenderness' of the Company, order is given for all persons indebted to be prosecuted, except those who have given security, either by money paid into the Company or by adventures in their hands; a beginning to be made with Roger Scattergood, William Bullivant, and James Hill. Nicholas Penning being named among others, Sir William Rider being present states

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

that he will see that the Company is satisfied if Mr. Penning does not. (1¼ *pp.*)

PETITION OF THE FRENCH EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE DUKE OF YORK [FEBRUARY, 1665] (*Public Record Office: C.O.* 77, vol. ix, no. 82).

For a pass from Holland to France for two ships the *St. John Baptist* and the *St. Mary*, which the said Company have lately caused to be built and laden in the United Provinces.[1] *Signed* Lewis Parent. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], FEBRUARY 11, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 468).

Are sorry to hear of the disaster to the *Royal Oak*, but though the loss is great they 'must submitt to the good pleasure of the wise Disposer of all things'. Tilliard is to forward any letters, and ascertain what part of the said ship's lading was saved, and, if any of it comes into Plymouth, to stop it for the Company's use. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 15, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 931).

The committee appointed to see about the *Royal Oak* are requested to give Mr. Aston his dispatch this afternoon; other Committees are desired to examine and report on James Bearblock's affairs. The Committee of the Treasury state that there will be occasion to take up more money at interest, and desire direction concerning the same; they are told to take up what they shall find needful, the interest not to exceed four per cent. per annum. It is resolved to gratify George Cranmer with 20*l.* for his behaviour against Sivāji at Surat in defence of the Company's house, and to fine him 10*l.* 17*s.* for twenty-nine pieces of calico. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CHARLES ASTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 469).

Have received news of the loss of their ship the *Royal Oak* at Scilly. Desire him to proceed there at once and make diligent inquiry for their letters and books and what goods have been saved; also for the crown they are informed was sent by the King of

[1] The pass was granted on February 10 (see *S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxii, nos. 72, 73).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Bantam to Her Majesty the Queen. Give him liberty to treat and compound with any of the people who shall have salved any of the said goods; but if they refuse to give them up, then he is to make use of the commission they have obtained from the Admiralty and now send him. He will have to defray the charges of those who sit on the said commission, that is, their diet, etc., which will be from 5*s.* to 10*s.* a day for each man. They would rather he should compound with the people, if possible, as this would be a less costly method. Desire any particulars concerning the loss of the ship, whether it was the fault of the master, and anything else worthy of recording. Send him a letter of credit for 100*l.* from the Farmers of the Customs to Andrew Jennings at Falmouth; if that does not prove sufficient, he must draw on the Company. If the Deputy-Governor of the Island affords any considerable assistance, Aston is to gratify him with 5*l.*, 10*l.*, or 20*l.* according to merit; and any goods recovered he is to send to Isaac Tilliard, at Plymouth, unless there are ships by which they can go direct to London. The master is to deliver up any goods he may have in his possession. (1 *p.*)

A General Court, February 16, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 932).

The minutes of the last general court are read, when it was decided to adjourn until to-day that the adventurers might consider the new preamble. This is now read and each paragraph considered. Two new sections added, also a proviso; after which the whole is approved, and the Court of Committees desired to perfect it according to what is now agreed on, and to direct that it be engrossed, and notice published on the Exchange for the adventurers to meet this day month to underwrite the same. (½ *p.*)

A Meeting of the Committees for the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, February 16, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 710).

Alderman Love, and Messrs. Prestwood, Austrey, and Buckwood to be presented, and the Court to choose two of them to act as arbitrators between the two Stocks. Mr. Gurney not having paid according to promise, it is resolved, that unless he does so by March 1 next, the agreement will not hold good. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 17, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 933).

Captain Proud is directed to bestow 3*l.* for clothing on Austine, a youth in the Company's service who was wrecked in the *Royal Oak*, and to provide for and put him to school until the *African* is ready to sail, when he is to go in her to Surat and be paid what he claims for wages. Two-thirds of the stock provided for Surat to be laden with all convenient speed in the *African*, and the remainder in the *St. George* when she is ready for it. A warrant to be made out for payment to the collectors for arrears of taxes. Certain Committees are desired to treat with Sir George Carteret, in accordance with the request of Sir Henry Bennett to the Deputy, about the men at Anjidiva, and act as they see cause. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 22, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 934).

Sir Thomas Bludworth, one of the owners of the *African*, states that Captain Fisher declines the voyage, and therefore Sir Thomas proposes that Thomas Hardman should go as commander in her; to this the Court consents, having heard satisfactory reports of Hardman. The United Stock names William Love, John Buckworth, John Prestwood, and James Austrey, from whom two are to be chosen to act as referees between the two Stocks; and the General Stock names Samuel Mico, John Jones, Richard King, and William Bennitt for the like purpose. The Committee for Accounts are desired to perfect the new preamble according to the sense and direction of the last general court, but if they see cause for any alteration, they are to give their reasons for the same. A gratuity of 3*l.* is bestowed on John Dale, chief mate in the *Royal Oak*, for his relief, he having now attended the Court and given an account of all proceedings. James Adams, who came out of the *Surat Frigate*, is lent 10*l.* upon his bond to repay it, if when the accounts come home, it shall not appear due to him. The owners of the *St. George* are allowed to send ten pieces of cloth rash for their own account, and offered similar conditions concerning the lading of pepper in their vessel to those allowed the owners of the *African*; but they desiring rather that their ship may be full laden, though it exceed the tonnage in her charter-party, the Court consents to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

this. The Husband is directed to specify as near as he can the nature of the goods brought home as private trade in the *Royal Katherine*. (1¼ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES FOR THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, FEBRUARY 23, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 711).

The New General Joint Stock propose Samuel Mico, Richard King, John Jones, and William Bennett; the two last named are chosen by this committee to arbitrate in all differences depending between the two Stocks. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 24, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 935).

Upon request the owners of the *African* are allowed to send ten pieces of cloth rash in their vessel, the Husband to see them put up and none to be either scarlet or red in colour. The petition of Richard Goodlad is read, in which he asks for some favour regarding the great fine charged on his calicoes and some allejas belonging to him and Captain Porter; he is promised a warrant for repayment of the latter, and that consideration shall be had about him when a fit time presents. On information that the United Stock have chosen John Jones and William Bennett as arbitrators from the four men proposed to them, this Stock now chooses William Love and John Prestwood to act in a like capacity, to meet with the other two and settle and determine all accounts and matters between the two Stocks. Certain Committees are entreated to desire the said two men to undertake this business, and also to manage the interest of this Stock before the arbitrators at their meetings as they shall see cause. Roger Scattergood moving for permission to take away goods to the value of his dividends, the Court consents to his request on certain conditions, with which he declares himself content. The petitions of Peter Brooke, Joseph Dent, William Tooke, and Mary Aldrich to be examined and reported on. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 1, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 937).

Certain Committees to examine and report on the petition of William Murray. The committee reporting as their opinion that Mary Aldrich should be paid 48*s.* on her husband's account, and



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Joseph Dent and Peter Brooke 5*l.* apiece, on all giving bond to repay all or so much of these sums as shall not appear due, the Court agrees. All who owe the Company money and are to receive dividends, to be sent unto to come and give receipts and pass them to the account of their credit. The Committee for Law Suits to direct in what manner to prosecute those who are or shall be appointed by the Court to be sued at law. Some allowance to be made to Thomas Papillon on taffetas he bought. Lancelot Johnson moving the Court for payment of the salary of his son William, who died at Masulipatam, certain Committees are requested to examine and report on this matter. Thomas Winter is allowed for damaged salampores. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Meeting of the Committees for the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, March 2, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 712).

The Committees agree to accept a bond from John Gurney and his brother for the remaining 200*l.*, payable in four months' time to Michael Dunkin for the use of the United Stock. Alderman Love, formerly named to act as arbitrator, desiring to be excused, it is thought fit to present one of the two men named before, or Nicholas Corcellis and Richard Holworthy, to the New Stock for them to choose one in the Alderman's place. Certain Committees are desired to inform the arbitrators in their proceedings between the two Stocks. (¾ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, March 3, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 938).

Martha Higginson to receive two months' pay of her husband's wages. The petition of Francis, brother of Richard Chambrelan, deceased in the Bay, concerning the latter's estate, is presented to the Court and referred for report to Sir Thomas Chambrelan and the other Committees for Mr. Traveisa's business. Sambrooke is directed to draw up a clause for insertion in the Surat letter, for inquiry to be made about some bales of cotton yarn unshipped at Rājāpur by Henry Revington in the time of open trade. At the request of Mr. Santill, permission is given for his son Robert to return home from Surat. The petitions of Elizabeth Weston and Mary Randell to be examined and reported on. The petition of Henry Garrey, a factor at Surat, is read, asking that his salary may

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be paid here to Mr. Povey ; but as he has already received as much as is usual for the Company to pay and there is some due to him from the United Stock, the Court refuses to break the rules, but desires that the United Stock will not detain any money due to Garrey on their account. Certain Committees to endeavour to terminate the dispute between the Company and the Farmers about the additional duty in such a way as they shall think best for the Company's advantage. Sir Samuel Barnardiston is desired to see that they meet accordingly. Madame Dallison is given leave to have a copy of the last overland letter relating to Mr. Lambton, the like having been allowed to the Lady Lambton. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR GEORGE DOWNING [AT THE HAGUE], MARCH 3, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 470).

Have not written to him for some time for want of anything of significance to relate. Have received advices overland from India, in which they are told that the Dutch 'grow higher in claymeing the trade of the whole coast of India by virtue of their conquest of Cocheene', that they seize the goods of the natives giving them what they please in return, and prohibit all persons from trading to or from those parts in certain commodities, upon pain of confiscation. They also learn from persons and papers saved from the *Royal Oak* that the Dutch threaten the King of Bantam with war if he allows the English to remain, and that a Dutch vessel meeting with the *Surat Frigate* asked what they were doing there and why they did not 'strike to them', intimating that this would be obligatory before long. The *Royal Oak* had been at the Island of Damm, some fifty leagues from Macassar, and settled a factory, there being a great number of nutmeg trees and the inhabitants willing to trade with the English and desirous of being under the government of the English King, but the Dutch had cut down the nutmeg trees some two years before. Concerning all this, and the island of Pulo Run, the Company have no certain knowledge, because their letters were lost in the *Royal Oak*; but they think good to advise Downing of what they have heard that he may see how impossible it is to maintain the English commerce in the East unless the proposals for a reglement of trade already delivered to him be agreed to, and that all people in the Indies who wish to be



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

subject to the English or Dutch may have proper protection; also that, if either nation is at war with the natives, the other shall not assist them with ships or men. They would find it very useful to have 'timely knowledg if it bee likely that light might breake forth out of this darke clowd'. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 8, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 940).

Mary Dunn's petition referred for report. Chirurgery provided for Surat to be examined. Mary Randoll to receive two months' pay of her husband's wages. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES FOR THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, MARCH 9, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 713).

The Adventurers in the *William* appoint a meeting to be held next Wednesday to sell their remains and for some other special business tending to the winding up of the Stock. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 10, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 941).

Allowances to Mary Dunn, Mary Hussey, and Elizabeth Weston out of their husbands' wages. John Thomson to receive two months' pay of his son's wages, and William Murray 3*l.* on account of what is due to him. Mrs. Sarah Hunter is lent 20*l.* on her husband's account, she having been straitened by sickness and the hardness of the winter. On a report of the account of Captain Knox, the Court agrees to allow him five per cent. interest from November 30 last for so much as shall from that time be found due on his account. The new preamble is now perfected, approved, and ordered to be engrossed in a book for the generality to underwrite at the next meeting. The Deputy states that he and the others appointed have met the Principal Officers of the Navy and agreed to bring home, at 15*l.* per head, forty or forty-five of the King's men from Anjidiva, which is as many as the two ships can hold, the men to be brought on board where they shall happen to be in India at the King's charge, and if they will fit out the *Chestnut* pink and take the rest of the men to the Company's Fort, they shall be entertained by the Company; the Court, being anxious to accommodate His Majesty as much as possible, approves of what

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

has been done and desires the committee to proceed with and perfect their work. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 15, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 942).

A draft of an agreement with the Principal Officers of the Navy for bringing some of the men from Anjidiva is read, approved, and ordered to pass the Company's seal. Sir Richard Ford objecting to some charge entered in his account, it is referred to the arbitration of four Committees now named, who are to meet and settle the same. Charles Aston having returned from Scilly and given the Court an account of his proceedings, a gratuity of 20*l.* is bestowed upon him for his pains and service. Messrs. Carter, Ellers, Loyd and Semaine, having 'very farr entreaged' their account, no more saltpetre is to be delivered to them until they settle with the Company. Saltpetre, which was first taken out for trial, to be delivered to the powder-makers for the King's use, on payment of ready money at the rate His Majesty pays. On the petition of the relatives of Thomas Holycrosse and Christopher Bundy, the Court orders that no more is to be paid on account of their wages until express command is given. (1¼ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, MARCH 16, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 944).

The new preamble, which has been perfected and engrossed,[1] is read twice, fully approved, and order given for it to be underwriten

[1] A printed copy is preserved in the India Office Library (RR., case iv, no. 44). After premising that the preamble of 1657 'hath received its due accomplishment and is thereby determined', and that since that time the King has granted a fresh charter, appointing rules for the management of the Company, the subscribers agree: I. That the generality at any general court, or the major part of those present, may make rules and orders for the management of affairs, and these shall be binding on all members; provided that a decision by ballot shall be taken, if demanded by an adventurer holding 500*l.* stock. II. That, in balloting, a member shall have one vote for each 500*l.* of stock he holds. III. That no one shall be eligible for the Court of Committees unless he has 'an interest of 500*l.* originally paid in.' IV. That (unless otherwise ordered at a general court) a valuation of all remains of stock undivided shall, once in seven years or sooner, be made by the Court of Committees between May 1 and August 31, 'that thereby the adventurers may see how the stock stands.' V. That, should any adventurer 'use any other trade to or from the East-India then in the Joynt-Stock, or what shall be allowed by the Court of Committees', he shall forfeit his stock or pay a fine to be determined by that court. VI. That the stock and dividends of each adventurer shall be liable for any debt due by him to the Company, and may be detained until such debts or engagements are fully satisfied. Finally, it is declared that this present preamble shall not be construed as pardoning any person who has traded contrary to the former one, nor as repealing any by-laws or orders made by a general court and not since repealed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

by all the adventurers, and that none shall be permitted to vote in the government of the Stock, nor receive any dividend before he shall have subscribed the same. Hereupon all present make a beginning. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES FOR THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, MARCH 16, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 713).

Messrs. Buckworth, Corcellis, Halworthy and Austrey to be presented to the New General Stock for them to choose two of them to end all matters between the two Stocks. George Papillon is ordered to deliver the divisions of benzoin upon the warrants of Thomas Rich and Gilbert Morewood, amounting to about 81*l.* 5*s.*, to John Gurney; and John Stanyan is directed to pay 40*l.* into the Treasury to clear a 'rest' on indigo sold to James Edwards. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 17, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 945).

The several letters and instructions for Surat being perfected are ordered to be signed. Upon the report of the committee who examined the account of William A'Court, order is given for 146*l.* 5*s.* to be paid and his bond to be delivered up to be cancelled. Allowances on damaged calicoes are made to Robert King, William Williams, Robert Jeoffraies, Benjamin Stone, James Beacham, George Willoughby, and John Bathurst. Two of the men chosen to settle all differences between the two Stocks having declined to act, Nicholas Corsellis is now named by the Company to supply the room of one, and the Court is content that he, with John Prestwood and William Bennitt, should determine all matters between the two Stocks, if the United Stock will agree. Edmond Arnold to be presented with 10*l.*, in recognition of his readiness to do the Company service in the Admiralty Court. Thomas Clayton is given 10*l.* for extraordinary service in summoning general courts and debtors. Upon report of the referees concerning the business of the *Loyal Merchant*, the Court consents to pay the owners 1,672*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* in full of their demands; and because of service done the Company at Surat, orders an additional sum to be distributed to the captain and others according to the proportion of calicoes brought by them into the warehouse; and order is likewise given for a like favour to be shown to those in the *African*. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A Court of Committees, March 22, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 946).

Richard Mohun to be paid for his calico sold by the Company. The committee appointed to examine the business of Traveisa present a paper of several heads to which they require his answers; the same is approved and Traveisa is ordered to provide satisfactory replies. The Court agrees to the finding of the committee with regard to the *Katherine*, whereby her owners are to be paid 1,752*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* in full of all demands, and the charter-parties to be cancelled, and is also pleased to bestow a gratuity of 30*l.* on the said owners for the stay of their ship in India beyond the prefixed time. Certain Committees are desired to examine and report on a supplicatory letter from Captain Wylde. Consideration of a paper presented by the owners of the *Loyal Merchant* is deferred. The Committee for Accounts are requested to direct the accountant in charging interest to the powder-makers and in making up their accounts. Certain Committees are desired to examine and report on the petitions of Thomas Guy, Joan Horner, and Joan Kerrill, and the account of Samuel Hazard. (1 *p.*)

A Meeting of the Committees for the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, March 23, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 714).

The Committee of the United Joint Stock having seen the order of reference of all accounts and matters between the two Stocks to Messrs. Prestwood, Bennett, and Corsellis, or any two of them to determine, they now agree to the said reference accordingly. The dividends of John Elwaies to be paid to George Kendall, his administrator, who has promised to save the Company harmless. (¾ *p.*)

Thomas Kendall to Joseph Williamson, March 23, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxv, no. 89).

The two East India ships being ready to sail, he wants the letters to Sir Abraham Shipman. He left with the Navy Commissioners copies of the contract about bringing home and sending to Fort St. George the men Shipman has left.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND THE COMPANY [MARCH 23, 1665] [1] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 115).

In obedience to the King's commands dated at Whitehall, March 6, 1665, by which the *African* and the *St. George* are to bring from Anjidiva such of His Majesty's forces as remain there under the command of Sir Abraham Shipman, and by which His Majesty directs the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy to contract with the said Company and the masters of the said two ships upon reasonable terms, for bringing home the said forces, or as many of them as they can conveniently carry, and for transporting the remainder to Fort St. George; it is mutually agreed between the said Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy and the Company on behalf of themselves and the masters of the said two ships: 1. That the Company shall take care, at the return of the said two ships, that those persons Sir Abraham Shipman shall desire (forty for certain and as many more as the two ships can conveniently hold) shall be received on board and sufficiently victualled during the voyage home, the King paying 15*l.* a head for as many as shall appear to have been so brought back. 2. That His Majesty shall reimburse the Company for transporting any of the said forces from Anjidiva to Surat, or wherever else on the coast of India the said two ships shall be. 3. That the Company shall do their utmost to transport those remaining (for whom there is no room in the said two vessels) to Fort St. George, and on arrival there take them into their service, pay them as common men, and send them home in such ships of theirs as can carry them, at the Company's charge, on condition that His Majesty pays for their removal from Anjidiva to Fort St. George. 4. If His Majesty's pink, the *Chestnut*, is still in the Indies and fit for service, and if no cheaper or safer means can be found of transporting the said forces to Surat or the Fort, then the Company are empowered and promise to make use of her for that service, and shall be paid for the cost of victualling and fitting her. The Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy shall cause payment to be made of what shall become due to the Company

[1] The date is supplied from the copy in the *S. P. Dom.* (vol. cxv, no. 90). For another copy see *C.O.* 77, vol. ix, no. 106

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

upon this contract, according to such accounts as shall be produced by them from their President or factors in India, at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* the piece of eight. (1½ *pp.*).

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 31, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 948).

The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* soliciting further favour, they are told that, when the charter-parties on both sides are delivered up and they have received and given discharge for their money, their motion shall be considered. The following directions are given for the holding of a general court of election: the lists of names to be ready for the adventurers to receive on April 6, 1665; the votes for Governor and Deputy to be brought in on Thursday, the 13th, and the choice to be published at a general court to be held on the 14th in the afternoon; the votes for the Committees to be brought in on the 17th, and their names to be declared at a general court to be held on the 19th, in the afternoon. A general court of sales is also to be held on the 27th, and the several ware-house-keepers are directed to bring in at the next court their lists of goods to be sold, and those already sold but not paid for. (1 *p.*)

PETITION OF CAPTAIN RICHARD MINORS TO THE KING, MARCH [ ], 1665 (*Public Record Office: S.P.Dom.*, vol. cxvi, no. 100).

For some gratuity to enable him to serve on the present expedition. In 1662 he conveyed the Viceroy, Antonio Melho de Castro, and eighty Portuguese in his ship bound for the East Indies, without any return made him, and the President of the East India Company there sent him home with eighty tons of pepper, when he could have made 7,000*l.* freight.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 4, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 949).

Order is given for Thomas Guy to be paid one month of William Discoverie's wages towards the maintenance of his child, and Goodith Langley and Joan Horner two months of their respective husbands' wages. Certain Committees are entreated to examine the account of the disbursements of Consul Delanoy at Aleppo, and to inform the Principal Officers of the Navy of the charge of redeeming four of the King's men, and of the forty dollars paid for

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a packet for His Majesty, in order that the Company may be reimbursed for the same. Thomas Papillon is presented with 150 gold pieces and thanked for his extraordinary services to the Company. Upon consideration of the good service done at Surat by the owners of the *Loyal Merchant*, a gratuity of 300*l.* is given to them. Captain Nicholas Millett is also given 100*l.* for his good services and for a parcel of cowries delivered to the Company with their own; and William Kennon, purser, is given 20*l.* The owners of the *American* and of the *Greyhound* alleging that they have been promised some consideration for their extraordinary charge in setting out their ships, their request is referred to certain Committees to examine and report on. Upon petition, Captain William Porter, late commander of the *East India Merchant*, is given 100*l.* and Richard Goodlad, purser, 50*l.* for good service. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 7, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiv, p. 951).

Edward Boucher is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. Consideration of a request of Richard Mohun now read is deferred until some of the Committees who reported on his affairs are present. The Committee for getting in debts are desired to meet and consider what goods it may be proper to expose to the candle at the next sale, and any preliminary conditions they think needful to be declared. The Husband is presented with a gratuity of 60*l.* for his services during the past year, and George Papillon is given one of 30*l.* Captain Millett applying for proofs of the fines charged the owners of the *Loyal Merchant* on calicoes, to enable them to recover the same, he is told that the original proofs cannot be given up, but the Company will render all assistance possible when it shall be required. Timothy Wood's bill for packing to be paid. Captain Wylde is given a gratuity of 50*l.* for his good service in the Bay and on the Ganges; and William Stannard, mate of the *East India Merchant*, is given a gratuity of 20*l.* for his assistance in bringing the private trade in that vessel into the Company's warehouse. Upon the request of George Erwin for some allowance for former services, he is given 15*l.*, he having already received 45*l.* Upon reading a report drawn up by Sir John Lewis on the account of Matthew Forster, deceased in Persia, it is decided to suspend

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

payment until receipt of further information; the report in the meanwhile is to be carefully kept. White pepper and cassia lignum salved out of the *Royal Oak*, and belonging to Captain Lock, to be delivered to him, on payment of charges thereon. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 12, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 953).

The date of the court of sales is altered from April 27 to May 12. Susannah Dinsdale to be allowed two months' pay of her husband's wages. The paymaster is ordered to allow the wives of all seamen in the Company's service two months' pay of their husbands' wages, provided they have letters of attorney. Richard Mohun, a factor lately returned from India, is presented with a gratuity of 40*l.* for his good services. William Paige requesting a letter to the Company's agent at Bantam to license the return of his brother Henry, Sambrooke is directed to prepare one accordingly; and Paige is given permission to have copies of such accounts as concern him, on condition that he gives security by covenant that his said brother shall return and give the Company a true account of all his transactions in their affairs and satisfaction for what is due to them. The sum charged to Sir Richard Ford in his account for interest of saltpetre is withdrawn, and, in token of the Company's gratitude for his many good services in the Dutch business and other affairs, it is decided that, if he pays in 500*l.*, that shall be taken in full balance of his account. The owners of the *American* and *Greyhound* to be allowed the same conditions of freight as were granted to the owners of the ship *African*. An allowance made to Alderman Bathurst for two missing bales of calico not meeting with his satisfaction, the matter is referred for future consideration. (1¾ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, APRIL 12, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 95).

For the statement of the complaint of Thomas Skinner, drawn up by the appointed committee, to be sent to the two Lords Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Judges now in town, to consider and make as speedy report as possible to this Board as to whether Mr. Skinner is not properly relievable in a Constable and Marshall's court, and whether he can have a full relief in any other ordinary court of law. *Annexed is the statement*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

*of the said case to the effect that, in the year* 1657 *Skinner set forth a ship from London which arrived at Jambi in* 1658. *He there acquired a warehouse, on the river side where his ship rode, in which he put a great part of his goods. He also possessed a warehouse at Jambi with other goods, and purchased of the King of Great Jambi the island of Barella, where he built a house and contracted for the planting of pepper. In* 1659 *the agents of the Company set upon his said ship and took her. They also took the warehouse and all his goods on shore, then assaulted and wounded him, broke open his house, spoiled him of his goods and papers, and took possession of the Island of Barella.*

A Meeting of the Committees for the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, April 13, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 715).

The Committees demur to the bill proffered in Chancery for recovery of Sir Peter Vanlores' estate by James Oswell, he having no letter of administration or power to give a legal discharge; therefore Messrs. Edwards and Clitheroe are desired to go with Mr. Acton to desire Mr. Collins, or some other competent counsellor, to draw up a demur to the said bill. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, April 14, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 955).

The powder-makers having settled and apportioned their several accounts of saltpetre already delivered, the Court gives order for the remaining parcels to be delivered to them, on payment of the principal money. The sum of 40*s.*, deposited by Mr. Bridges by order of the court, is now returned to him. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A General Court, April 14, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 1).

The generality are informed that Sir William Thomson has been chosen Governor, and John Jollife Deputy, for the year ensuing. The Governor states that the latter part of his oath is positive, and so desires, lest the generality should restrain anything which the said oath now obliges them to perform, that the following words may be added to it: 'if there shall not be an order of the generall court to the contrary'. This is unanimously consented to and approved; whereupon the Governor and Deputy take the oath. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A General Court, April 19, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 2).

The names of those appointed as Committees for the year ensuing are read, viz. : George, Lord Berkeley, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Thomas Bromefeild, John Bathurst, Christopher Boone, Sir Thomas Chambrelan, Francis Clarke, John Hobby, Peter Vandeputt, John Paige, Thomas Papillon, Sir William Rider, Sir Andrew Riccard, Maurice Thomson, Christopher Willoughby, Sir Stephen White, Benjamin Albin, William Allen, Thomas Canham, James Edwards, Thomas Kendall, John Mascall, Sir George Smith, and Rowland Wynne ; ' whereof the Gennerallitie tooke notice and soe departed.' (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, April 21, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 3).

The Committee of the Treasury are entreated to continue their care and management of its affairs. According to annual custom the officers of the Company are re-elected and sworn, viz. : John Stanyan to be secretary for the year ensuing, and warehouse-keeper till midsummer next (in the interim to give satisfaction touching his accounts), Jeremy Sambrooke, accountant-general, John Harbert, his assistant, Michael Dunkin, cashier, Richard Harris, his assistant and housekeeper, Samuel Sambrooke, writer of letters and keeper of the Calico Warehouse, Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, his assistant, William Marston, auditor, James Acton, solicitor, Thomas Sprigg, husband and warehouse-keeper, Francis Thomson, his assistant, George Papillon, warehouse-keeper of the drugs (his motion for an increase of salary is deferred to ' a fitt time '), Charles Aston, paymaster of the mariners, Captain John Prowd, surveyor of shipping, Laurence Stanyan, assistant to the secretary, Thomas Clayton, doorkeeper, and John Coltman, to discover private trade. Sir John Duncombe desiring that the Officers of the Ordnance may take samples of the Company's saltpetre, the better to direct their judgement at the sale, the Court agrees, on their depositing three per cent., and paying for it according to the price it shall fetch at the said sale. The Husband is directed to have an assay made of several sorts of saltpetre, and to inform the Company of the result. Certain Committees are desired to question those who have bought goods from the Company and not taken them away ; and if no satisfactory reasons are given, the Court resolves that the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

said goods shall be resold. Allowance to be made on certain damaged calicoes at Leadenhall. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 26, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 5).

Mr. Taylor reports that Richard Clarke of Greenwich, an acquaintance of Captain Lord, bought cloth of him to the value of 200*l.* and has left for India in the *St. George* without paying for it; he has also taken with him guns, anchors, quicksilver, brimstone, and alum. Mr. Taylor requests that the Court will give instructions to their President to help him in obtaining satisfaction for his said cloth; this the Court consents to do on the receipt of sufficient proof, and refers the matter to the Committee for Private Trade. Examination and report to be made of the petition of Joan Sparrow. Allowances for damaged calico are made to John Bathurst, Thomas Piercehouse, Robert Wright, and Lancelot Lee. Goods belonging to Matthew Andrewes to be delivered. George Papillon to be given directions for completing the bills of goods for sale. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 3, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 6).

The account of William Johnson, deceased at Masulipatam, to be examined and reported on. Sir Andrew Riccard, Sir George Smith, and Mr. Edwards move, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the trustees of the Fourth Joint Stock, for the Company's seal to be affixed to an answer of a bill in Chancery exhibited against them by James Oswell concerning the adventure of Sir Peter Vanloores; the Court reading the bill, and finding this Stock sufficiently secured, gives order for this to be done; and observing that an old seal used by the former Stocks still remains whole in the Treasury, causes it to be brought down and defaced in their presence. Four more Committees are desired to join with those already appointed to look after the additional duty and direct Mr. Acton how to proceed in law suits. Letters and instructions, drawn up by the Governor and others, having been sent in the last shipping to St. Helena, other Committees are now requested to act as they see fit for the security of the return shipping. The accounts of Messrs. Chappell and Davies to be examined. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 5, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 8).

The Secretary is directed to wait on and request the following debtors to clear their accounts, viz.: Francis Clarke, Sir George Smith, Mr. Moyer, Sir William Vincent, and Nicholas Penning. The Husband to endeavour to get in the sum of 250*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, owing by Sir Edward Turner on account of customs, and 330*l.* by 'the Kings Majestie in gold', and the half impost of goods exported. John Samyne and Thomas Gould to be sued on bond; the latter also for his debt of 280*l.* on the ship *Restoration*. The Committee for Law-suits to give directions concerning the accounts and delinquencies of Traveisa and Bladwell. Henry Dacres and Gerard Loyd are admitted to the freedom by redemption. Robert Fossett and Maurice Smallman to be paid for their services as porters in Seaborne's time. Mr. Papillon, being desired to take the oath and act as a Committee, refuses and declares that he cannot undertake it. For the better order in court and accommodation of the others, the Committee of the Treasury are desired always to take their place together at the end of the table by the Deputy. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOSEPH BATHURST AND RICHARD MANNING [AT AMSTERDAM], MAY 5, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 483).

Understand that the Dutch East India Company have lately received letters overland, dated in September, from Batavia, and in January from Persia, and hear from several sources that these advise the casting away of divers ships in a hurricane, amongst them some English, the *Vine*[1] being particularly mentioned, also another English vessel which had been detained by the Dutch at Cochin; but they cannot ascertain in what part of India the storm occurred. Desire them to inquire about the time and place, what vessels, English and Dutch, were lost and what cargoes they carried; also whether the Dutch have received any letters from Surat, what English ships from London have arrived there, and what advice they have received concerning 'Coxam, the great China man' [see p. 63 *n*].

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, MAY 9, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 9).

Sale of Jambi and Quilon pepper, dust and scummings of pepper, 'flaggs and chipps,' saltpetre, gum-lac, duppers of camphor, shell-

[1] For the loss of this vessel see *The English Factories in India*, 1661–64, p. 322.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

lac, stick-lac, turmerick, cassia lignum, a parcel of rotten saltpetre bags, longcloth, salampores, morees, oringall bettelees, sannoes, parcallaes, white and coloured ginghams, taffetas, herba longees, allejaes, shirts, quilts, pallamposts, chintz, dimities, paintings for coats, trimming cloths, pillowbeers, sallowes, cossaes, calicoes, humhums, wrappers, baftas, cotton wool, and diapers ; with prices and names of purchasers. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 10, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 13).

Certain Committees are desired to manage the business between the Company and Thomas Skinner, the Deputy to take particular care of the same. Mr. Traveisa requesting that his business may be settled, he is told that this can be done either by law or arbitration ; he decides to consider and return his answer in a fortnight. The Court orders that discount for any money paid in the day after the sale on goods bought shall begin that same day, but, if payment is delayed, the discount is to be shortened accordingly. Examination and report to be made of the bills of William Thomson, gunsmith, Robert Wheatly, carpenter, and of the account of Edward Collard. Joan Sparrow to be given two months' pay of her husband's wages, and the wife of Samuel Hazard three months' pay on account of what is due to him. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], MAY 11, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 484).

Expecting their shipping shortly from India, they think of sending a vessel to lie off the westward and advise them concerning the same. Therefore, if a nimble ship from about thirty to fifty tons can be quickly equipped from Plymouth, with an able active commander, Tillard is to send word by the next post, giving terms for her hire, victualling, manning, the number of men and guns, and when she will be ready to sail ; the voyage will be for about two or three months. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 24, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 14).

Mr. Traveisa wishing to have his affairs settled by arbitration, he names two men and the Court two, and these or any three of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

them are to determine all matters between the two parties, who oblige themselves by covenant to abide by the award. Mr. Johnson, applying for salary due to his son, is told that there is some dispute between his son and Mr. A'Court, but that, when the ships arrive with the books, the matter shall be decided without delay. The bills of the gunsmith Thomson to be paid, but the account of Edward Collard to be left until further advice is received from India. The petition of John Spencer to be examined and reported on. Henry Browne and Thomas Saunders to be prosecuted for non-fulfilment of contract for calicoes. Messrs. Wynn and Allen are added to the committee appointed to manage the interest of this Stock before the referees chosen by the two Stocks. Mr. Marston presents a paper with regard to his employment, and is referred to the Committee of Accounts. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 31, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 16).

Captain Wilde is called in and told that the King has appointed two ships to meet the Company's fleet expected from India, and that he is to go as commander in one. As the said fleet is expected sooner than usual, he is urged to hasten away with his ship and go alone rather than wait for the other, to do his best to act fairly between the Company and the owners, be very careful about the Company's interest, and do them the best service possible, and he shall be gratified accordingly. He promises to do his utmost, and acquaints the Court that in one parcel of calicoes he brought home as private trade in the *Katherine* fifty-two pieces are wanting, and therefore he requests that the fine he has paid on them may be returned; the matter is referred for consideration. The Governor is entreated to speak with the captain of the other ship, urge his speedy departure, and promise him consideration for any good service he shall do the Company. Thomas Papillon is chosen to act as arbitrator in the place of Sir Thomas Chamberlan in Traveisa's business, and certain Committees are desired to look after the Company's interest before the arbitrators. Mr. Worrall is refused abatement of interest on a parcel of saltpetre, which he alleges has been wasted and damaged in the warehouse. (1¼ *pp.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 7, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 17).

Sir John Bancks produces an assignment of the adventure of 750*l.* of the late Alderman Thomas Andrews from his executor, Alderman Francis Warner, to Sir Thomas Adams and Sir John Dethick, and their assignment of it to him, but being forfeited to the King, and by His Majesty given to the Duke of York, Sir John compounded with the Duke's commissioners for it and procured their order of transference, upon payment of 450*l.* to the Company towards satisfying the 500*l.* formerly advanced by them to the Duke, the remaining 50*l.* to be paid them from the stock lately belonging to Thomas Pride. Sir John now desires that the adventure may be transferred to him accordingly; but the Court refers the matter to the Committee for Lawsuits. The account of Richard Maxwell, a factor at Guinea, to be examined. The request of Mr. Merry (who is to have a trial with Thomas Skinner), that an affidavit of Captain John Gosnall may be filed in Chancery, so that he may make use of it, is granted, and Mr. Acton is directed to see that the Company has an authentic copy of the said affidavit without charge. The bond of John Spencer to remain uncancelled until the next shipping comes from Guinea. (1 *p.*)

TREASURER SOUTHAMPTON TO THE FARMERS OF THE CUSTOMS, JUNE 8, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book X*, pp. 314–15 [1]).

Forwarding a petition from the Company and desiring all encouragement to be given to them in their trade suitable to their charter. *Prefixing*: The Company's petition complaining of the quantities of goods imported by intruders, the dishonest practices of seamen, and that the interlopers have a practice of stopping their ships on the Western coast [of England], discharging their goods into other vessels, and transporting the same to France, etc., and have obtained entry by bribing the officers in the outports. Praying that the officers of the outports be stimulated to discover the arrival of any ships from East India in or near any of their ports and roads, and that no entry of East India goods be admitted save by persons producing a deputation thereunto under the common seal of the Company. *Followed by*: Extracts or heads of the Company's charter granted 13 Car. II.

[1] For a copy of the letter see *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 116 (I.O.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 14, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 19).

Upon report of the Committee for Lawsuits, the Court consents to the transfer to Sir John Bancks of the adventure of the late Thomas Andrews, upon payment of 500*l.* and an additional 10*l.* for law expenses incurred by the Company, they having been satisfied by a certificate under Mr. Kellam's hand that the Duke's commissioners are sufficiently authorized to compound for and set over the said adventure, and assured by the copy of an order of the Exchequer Court of the 10th instant that a bill touching the said adventure is dismissed; therefore on Alderman Warner making a transfer of the adventure it shall pass; and a draft of this being read, it is approved. The Committee of the Treasury to confer with Mr. Dunkin as to whether a part only of a bill at interest can be paid and not the whole at once. The Committee appointed to see to Traveisa's business are to examine the petition of the administrators of Richard Chambrelan, deceased at the Bay, and report their opinion. Robert Wheatly's bill to be settled, and Captain Charles Wylde to be repaid the fines on calicoes found to be missing. The draft of a letter to be sent overland to Surat is read and approved, and order given for the necessary extracts from the last letter to be sent with it. All pepper, etc., in the Exchange cellar and other places not taken away within fourteen days to be removed to a warehouse to be hired for the purpose, the owners to pay the cost. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN LAUNCE [AT MARSEILLES], JUNE 15, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 484).

It has pleased Almighty God to give the English a great victory over the Dutch fleet, whereby twenty-five of their flag and best ships were taken, burnt, or sunk, among them their admiral Opdam, with the loss of about 8,000 men, the English losing only one vessel, the *Charity*, and not above 500 or 600 men.[1] The Company, wishing to advise their President and Council at Surat of this, entreat Launce to forward the enclosed packet by the first opportunity to Aleppo. (¼ *p.*) *A letter of the same date and tenor is sent to Thomas Dethick and Company at Leghorn.*

[1] This was the engagement off Lowestoft on June 3.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY AT ALEPPO, JUNE 15, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 484).

Have paid his disbursements, according to his desire, to the Worshipful John Jolliffe, excepting forty dollars charged for forwarding a packet from Aleppo sent to him by Secretary Bennett; this sum, with 158 dollars he paid for freeing the captives, will be made good to him out of the King's account. Inform him of the great victory over the Dutch fleet. They wish to acquaint those at Surat with this great mercy; so send their letters in duplicate, by way of Marseilles and Leghorn, and desire him to forward them with all expedition. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 23, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 21).

The several instructions to the commanders of the *Baltimore* and *Loyal Subject*, and the letters to the commanders of the said fleet, are read and approved, and, in accordance with the orders of the Duke, the Governor is desired to sign the said instructions. The petition of Nathaniel Hawes is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Upon reading an order from the Principal Officers of the Navy, for payment to the Company of 59*l.* 8*s.*, disbursed by Consul Lanoy at Aleppo for four of the King's men who returned from India, a warrant is ordered to be made out for payment of this sum to the Consul. Sir John Duncombe and Mr. Chichley desire to be supplied with saltpetre to the value of 5,000*l.* for 'His Majesties and the kingdomes occations', for which they offer a tally struck in the Exchequer for 5,000*l.* [*sic*] upon the second three months tax on the county of Sussex, which is payable to-morrow; they are desired to withdraw and, after some debate, the matter is referred to the Committee of the Treasury to adjust with Captain Wharton, so that the King's occasions may be served and the Company secured; the committee to order delivery of the saltpetre as they shall see fit. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S RECEIPT FOR PAYMENT FOR SALTPETRE, 1665 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 117).

Sir Andrew Riccard, Maurice Thomson, and Christopher Boone acknowledge to have received from the Honourable William Legg, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Ordnance, by the hands of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

George Wharton, one tally of 5,300*l.* [*sic*] levied May 9, 1665, in the receipt of His Majesty's exchequer upon Charles Goodwyn, Receiver-General of the Royal Aid in the county of Sussex, in part of the second three months assessment of the said county ending last Midsummer, 1665, in part of a greater sum due to the Company for saltpetre lately bought from them at their public sale on May 9 last by Sir John Duncombe and Thomas Chichley, upon the full payment of which sum any further receipt required shall be given. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 28, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 23).

On hearing that yesterday the Committee of the Treasury met and settled with Captain Wharton about the saltpetre, and signed an agreement in 7,000*l.* penalty to give the usual discharge for the tally of 5,300*l.* received from him when the money shall be paid in, and that they now desire to be saved harmless for so doing by an order of court, a copy of the said agreement is read, and the Court approves of it and promises that the committee shall be indemnified for all that they have done in the matter, and that when the money is paid in Dunkin shall give the receipts. Henry Boone's bill for chirurgery to be examined. On information that there is an assessment on the Blue Warehouse for repair of the parish church, the Court, not being satisfied that it is the duty of the Company to pay it, desires certain Committees to look into and report their opinion on the matter. Mr. Holder's bond of 500*l.*, given on the receipt of 500*l.* for His Royal Highness on account of the forfeited adventures, to be cancelled. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 30, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 24).

Captain Wharton appearing for Sir John Duncombe, who has been called out of town, states that more saltpetre is wanted to keep the mills working, and offers further tallies on the assessment of the county of Sussex, one for 4,100*l.* and another for 1,400*l.*, both due March 25 next. The Court consents to the remainder of the saltpetre being delivered, and desires the Committee of the Treasury to see to it in the same manner as they did before, with allowance of six per cent. per annum for the time payment shall exceed the conditions of the contract. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 5, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 25).

Mr. Acton's bill for law charges to be examined. William Copeland, who has been helped in hospital by the Company, is to be allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* a week so long as it is necessary, and is now given 20*s.* from the poor box; but he is not to be admitted to the Company's almshouse, being a married man. Order is given for the remainder of the saltpetre sold at the last sale to be delivered to whom Sir John Duncombe shall name, when the tallies for 5,500*l.* shall have been received and found by Mr. Kendall to stand clear in the Exchequer. Alderman Milner appears on behalf of Matthew Andrews, who is sick, and requests the award of the referees; he is desired to withdraw, and the Court after long debate resolves to ask the arbitrators for a longer time. Upon this the referees declare that, if longer time is desired, it is but reasonable that Andrews should be paid a considerable sum of the money 'in parte', and the question is put whether to pay 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.*, or to wait until this day sennight and then deliver the award, 'in regard of the distemper of theise times' and Andrews's indisposition; finally it is resolved to request the referees to deliver their award this day sennight. It is observed that 'in this time of visitation' many Committees go to the country so that it becomes difficult to get a full court, and, the ships being shortly expected from the Indies, there will be part of a dividend to be paid to the adventurers, and many other things to be done requiring the authority of a full court; therefore, lest the Company's affairs should suffer, directions are now given for a court to be summoned from time to time, to meet at this house or any other public place that may be more convenient, as occasion shall require, by direction of the Governor or Deputy, or in their absence of any one or more of the Committees; and in case there shall not be a full number, then five or more of them are hereby appointed to be a sub-committee, who are desired and authorized to manage all such business as the time shall require, and to direct the several officers of the Company, who are to fulfil the orders they shall receive as though from a full court; the said Committees to pay all divisions already ordered, and defray all necessary charges and disbursements for the Com-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pany's occasions. The request of Nicholas Lashiere for some allowance on calicoes found, after delivery, to be much damaged, is refused, but he is promised amends in some other way. Saltpetre to the value of 33*l.* to be delivered to Mr. Carter, the accountant certifying that so much stands to his credit. (1¾ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, July 14, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 27).

Mr. Kendall reporting that the two tallies struck in the Exchequer for 5,592*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* stand clear, the Husband is ordered to deliver saltpetre to that value. Payment to be made for calicoes sold for Sir George Oxenden, but the fine on them to be referred for future consideration. Commiserating 'the callamities of theis sickly times among the poore', the Court directs 100*l.* to be set apart for relief of their servants, seamen, and others, to be distributed by the Committees to those in want, the money to be taken from the account of this year's private trade. The referees delivering in their award between the Company and Matthew Andrews, it is read and certain Committees are entreated to see to its due performance, the Committee of the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to the discharge to be given to Andrews by the Company, and a warrant to be made out for payment of 12,125*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* to him, this sum to remain in the Treasury until all else shall have been performed in accordance with the award. The bond of the late Thomas Saunders to be examined before being cancelled. (1¼ *pp.*)

The Company to Sir William Coventry, July 15, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 488).

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to order two vessels to convoy the Company's expected ships from the Indies, and the *Loyal Subject*, commanded by Captain John Fortescue, and the *Baltimore*, commanded by Captain Charles Wylde, being ready for this purpose, His Royal Highness ordered the said captains to follow the instructions of the Company, which were kept private except from Sir William and some members of the Company, that the enemy might not gain advantage by knowing their place of rendezvous, but this is now made public by the arrival at Kinsale of two of the Company's ships from Bantam. In order to assist Sir William in disposing of the said convoy after they have

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

performed this service, the Company send copies of the particular instructions given to the two commanders, who, it is understood by a letter received from Captain Fortescue, were in Stokes Bay on the 12th instant. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THOMAS MIDDLETON AT PORTSMOUTH TO SAMUEL PEPYS, JULY 16, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxvii, no. 4).

. . . The *Loyal Subject* and *Maryland Merchant* set sail for Ireland to convoy the East India ships thence to London. . . .

A MEETING OF NINE COMMITTEES, JULY 21, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 28).

The award between the Company and Matthew Andrews is read; also the bond of the latter, his obligation, and three releases signed and sealed by him, and ordered to be delivered to and remain in the custody of Michael Dunkin. John Langham's request for some allowance on pepper is referred to the Committee for the Exchange Warehouse. Upon the report of Thomas Canham, George Papillon is directed to pay the taxes for repair of the church and all other parish duties for the Blue Warehouse in St. Helen's. On information that the account of the late Thomas Saunders was cleared long since, order is given for his bond to be given up to be cancelled. It not being thought necessary for the Company's officers to attend daily until the arrival of the ships, they are directed to do so on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays only, unless notified by any persons having urgent business which will not admit of delay; notice to this effect to be set up at the Exchange for all concerned to see. The Principal Officers of the Navy having intentionally chosen Captain Prowd for the King's service in the *Royal Sovereign*, a letter is written and approved, in which they are told that the Company's occasions cannot without extreme prejudice admit of the Captain's absence. Some old quicksilver cases and pieces of leather of little value in the Husband's Warehouse to be disposed of. The Secretary is directed to remind the Court of the sum of 782*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* owing out of the '*Advice's* Customes', a copy of which account the Husband is ordered to bring to Sambrooke. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY, JULY 21, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 488).

Being told that the Wardens and Assistants of Trinity House have nominated Captain John Proud, with others, to take charge of the *Royal Sovereign* in the present expedition, the Company entreat that he may be released from this duty, as they cannot dispense with his services in the present state of their affairs, more especially as they daily expect their ships from the East. (¼ *p.*)

A MEETING OF EIGHT COMMITTEES, JULY 28, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 29).

The sum of 10*l.*, part of the 100*l.* lately assigned for charitable purposes, to be delivered to Mr. Harris to dispose of, part to the three watchmen 'whose houses are visited', and part for relief of such persons connected with the Company's service as are in need of help. Captain Prowd is desired to view a nimble ship of about 250 or 300 tons with an experienced commander, as the Committees intend to send to India sometime in October next, and at their next meeting will agree concerning her entertainment. Mr. Winter's damaged calicoes to be examined and some allowance made to him. Order is given for all the pepper bags to be made in the Exchange cellar by the Company's porters, and canvas to be provided for that purpose. (¾ *p.*)

A MEETING OF SIX COMMITTEES, AUGUST 4, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 30).

Mr. Aston to pay to the wives of the mariners in the *Zant Frigate*, who have the requisite authority to receive it, one month's pay of their husbands' wages. The purser of the *Loyal Merchant* is returned a bale of seed-lac belonging to that ship's company but delivered up by mistake, on paying the several charges already disbursed for it. Some of the inhabitants of Poplar reporting that the Company's chaplain has left them and they are without a minister, and desiring that, 'for the present comfort of their soules [in] this time of sickness', one Mr. Peachey,[1] an honest orthodox divine, may have the use of the Company's house and garden till further order, this is consented to. (¾ *p.*)

[1] Father of Jeremiah Peachey, afterwards a factor at Madras. For particulars of the family see an article by Dr. G. C. Peachey in *Janus*, 1918 (p. 121).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CRISPIN AT KINSALE, TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, AUGUST 8, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxviii, no. 59).

. . . The *Constantinople* East Indiaman and a frigate were chased into Castlehaven by three Dutch capers, and fetched thence by the *Loyal Subject* and two other ships.

SIR JOHN SKELTON AT PLYMOUTH TO SAMUEL PEPYS, AUGUST 11, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. cxxix, no. 7).

The Barbadoes ships sailed six weeks since; three East Indiamen have arrived; will go on board them to-morrow and impress as many men as possible.

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLTMAN, AUGUST 12, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 489).

Are glad to hear of his safe arrival at Kinsale. Send letters to Captain Wylde and Captain Fortescue, advising them that the Dutch capers, which were off the coast of France, have set sail for Ireland, their aim, it is feared, being the Company's ships; therefore the Captains are desired to use the utmost care in looking out for the said expected ships, and in convoying them, according to the instructions already given. Hope to receive news of the arrival at Kinsale of their five ships from the Coast. Thank Mr. Stowell for his two letters. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN CHARLES WYLD, AUGUST 12, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 489).

Understand from letters received from Messrs. Coltman and Stowell that he and Captain Fortescue have gone, in company with the *Gift Frigate*, to bring the *Constantinople Merchant* and *Dorcas* from Castle Haven to Kinsale. Hope this has been safely accomplished, and that before the receipt of this letter the five ships expected from the Coast will also be at Kinsale. Report rumours of the Dutch capers having left the coast of France for the Irish coast, their aim being the Company's expected ships; therefore desire Wyld to use his best endeavours for their security, to guard them into port, and from thence convoy them safely to the Downs according to instructions. Request him to acquaint the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

commanders of the said ships with his advices, and consult with them as to the best measures for their safety. (½ *p.*)

*A letter of the same date and tenor is sent to Captain Fortescue.*

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WYLD, AUGUST 16, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 490).

Have received his letter, reporting the arrival of three ships from Bantam. Have no news of the five vessels expected from the Coast. Understand that most of the Dutch capers have gone for the coast of Ireland, and that upon the coming out of the Dutch fleet more private men-of-war may come to sea; therefore they advise Wyld to return to his station according to former instructions. They have written to Captain Webber to return with him, as his ship being a nimble sailer, may be of singular use. *P.S.* Since writing the above, they hear that the *Dorcas* has come up the river, and that five great ships have been sighted off Plymouth, which are supposed to be the Company's. (¾ *p.*)

A MEETING OF FIVE COMMITTEES, AUGUST 18, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 31).

Francis Thomson not being well and requesting that he may be spared in 'this time of mortallity' to go into the country for the restoration of his health, Sprigg is directed to get some one to supply his place. On receipt of a letter from Captain Wylde, dated the 14th instant, telling of his safe arrival at Dover, order is given for a letter to be written, advising him to return to his former station. Susanna Bullock, whose husband died in the Company's service, to be given 20*s.* from the 100*l.* set apart for charity. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WYLD, AUGUST 18, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 490).

The report concerning the five ships seen off Plymouth has not been confirmed; therefore no credit can be given to it. Desire him to follow their former orders. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE *CORONATION*, *MORNING STAR*, *MARIGOLD*, *REBECCA*, AND *GEORGE AND MARTHA*, AUGUST 21, 1665 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 118).

Congratulating them on their safe arrival and desiring them to come up into the river with all possible speed. *Signed* George Smith *and* Thomas Papillon. (¼ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE NAVY, [AUGUST] 1665 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 118).

Acquainting them with the safe arrival from India of their ships the *Coronation*, *Rebecca*, *Morning Star*, *Marigold*, and *George and Martha*, which, with the three formerly returned from Bantam, complete the number they expect at present. Suppose that the King's ships, the *John and Margaret* and the *William* which have been at St. Helena, and the *Loyal Subject* and *Baltimore* (which were on the coast of Ireland) are now all in the Downs awaiting orders from His Majesty's ministers. *Signed* George Smith *and* Thomas Papillon. (¾ *p.*)

ROGER RYMER, PURSER IN THE *WILLIAM*, TO THOMAS HAYTER, AUGUST 21, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxix, no. 85).

Has arrived in the Downs, in company with the *John and Margaret* and five East Indiamen. Wants provisions. Took up a bill of exchange for victualling his ship at Fiall.[1]

CAPTAIN JOHN FORTESCUE, OF THE *LOYAL SUBJECT*, TO SIR JOHN MENNES, AUGUST 22, 1665 (*Ibid.*, no. 94).

Has completed the East India Company's directions by convoying their fleet into the Downs. Wants a surgeon, surgeon's mate, and a supply of provisions.

HENRY MUDDIMAN TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 22, 1665 (*Ibid.*, no. 99).

. . . Five of our East India ships, with three convoys, have come safe into the river.

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO CAPTAIN WYLD, AUGUST 22, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 491).

Is ordered by the Committee to acknowledge Wyld's letter of the 20th instant, with the several letters and packets of that date from the five ships from the Coast, advising their safe arrival in the Downs. Wyld's former orders to go to Kinsale are cancelled, and, his expected service having been performed, there is no occasion to give him any further commission or directions. (¼ *p.*)

[1] Fayal, in the Azores.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A Meeting of Four Committees, August 25, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 31).

A bill of exchange for 750*l.* from Bantam, payable to Captain William Barker, is accepted. Captain Prowd to be given 10*l.*, from the 100*l.* set apart for charity, to dispose of among sick persons connected with the Company. Humphrey Fairecloth reporting that he took men down to the returned ships to look after the Company's interest but found that Mr. Coltman had already some there, the Committees direct that those taken down by Fairecloth be employed and the others discharged. The Secretary requesting that his attendance may be excused ' dureing this time of grievous sicknesse ', and that his brother may be employed in his stead, this is agreed to. There being a letter from the Sultan of Bantam, with a silver case as a present for the King, and a diamond ring as a present for the Company, order is given for these to remain in the Treasury until further notice, and Mr. Kendal is desired to inform the Duke of Albemarle of the same. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

The Company to Thomas Sprigg and Humphrey Faireclufe, August 25, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 491).

Have information that several persons went on board their ships at Dover by order of Mr. Coltman. They are all to be dismissed, and only such persons to be sent aboard as Sprigg and Faireclufe deem may be trusted to act faithfully in the Company's interest and service, and according to orders and directions given to them. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

Order of Council, August 27, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 248).

For the business of Thomas Skinner to be propounded at the second meeting of the Council at Whitehall. The erecting a court to determine affairs of this nature to be then considered, and some expedient found for Skinner's relief against the oppressions of the Company.

Henry Muddiman to Joseph Williamson, August 29, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxi, no. 49).

. . . At Deal it is feared that the plague has crept into the *Loyal Subject*. Captain Fortescue, the commander, and six men have died

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

suddenly. The King of Bantam has sent His Majesty a silver tobacco box, worth 1,000*l.* A lady from the Indies, married to Mr. Chambers,[1] has come over in the fleet, and is to have a portion of 500,000*l.* . . .

THE COMPANY TO THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE NAVY, AUGUST 29, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 492).

Have information that the King's pressmasters have been aboard some of their ships now returned from the Indies and taken the mates, boatswains, and other officers, thereby greatly hindering the discharge of the Company's goods. They have also pressed James Swaite, a landsman sent aboard the *Marigold*, to take account of goods delivered from that ship and prevent the King being defrauded of his customs and the Company and the owners of their just dues. Swaite has been put on board the *Vine* for refusing to deliver to the pressmaster some calicoes he would have taken without warrant. Desire that orders may be given to prevent their officers and servants being pressed, and that James Swaite may be liberated. (¾ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 32).

Two packets having come into the Company's hands, one, directed to Jacob Lucey, enclosed in the Company's packet, the other, to Lucas Lucey, delivered by Captain Millner of the *Coronation*, Mr. Lucey is sent for. His servant, Mr. Dehem, comes and opens the said packets. The first contains a letter to Jean Cuneus at Leyden, with a small letter from Cornelius Speeleman, dated at Pulicat January 19, 1665, in which Lucey is given directions to forward them to the Dutch East India Company. After some consideration, the Committees instruct Samuel Sambrooke to detain these letters. The other packet, containing a letter to the Dutch East India Company under cover to Mr. Lucey, is also ordered to be detained; but the letter to Lucas Lucey and Jean De Putter of Amsterdam, with a forwarding cover, is delivered to Dehem. The request of Alderman Backwell to be allowed to leave a chest of money in the Company's house is refused, the Com-

[1] Thomas Chamber, the late Agent at Fort St. George, had come home in the *Coronation*, bringing his wife with him.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

mittees apprehending some danger. Sir John Duncombe sends a letter by Captain Wharton, in which he desires to make a contract for the last returned saltpetre, and that the Company will not dispose of it until the King's occasions are served. He also offers a tally, struck May 31, 1665, upon Charles Goodwinne, Receiver-General of the Royal Aid of Sussex on the three months ending Midsummer, 1666, valued at 3,807*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, towards payment of the saltpetre bought by Thomas Carter and James Loyd, and by them assigned to His Majesty. The Committees declare that they have no power to conclude anything, but will inform the other Committees and hope to give an answer next Friday; meanwhile Mr. Kendall is to ascertain whether the tally is free. Sprigg to get the necessary assistance to unlade the ships. Captain Bodily, commander of the *Rebecca*, to be given 100*l.* to enable him to pay off some men pressed into the King's service; but this is not to be taken as a precedent. Thomas Crafton, surgeon in the *Zant Frigate*, to be allowed three chests of sugar, brought home in that vessel, freight free. Captain Prowd is again requested to look out for a nimble sailing ship. (1½ *pp.*)

Sir George Smith, Thomas Papillon, and Benjamin Albyn to Sir William Thomson, September 4, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 492).

Send him a copy of last Friday's proceedings. Mr. Wharton says the King wants saltpetre, and desires them to accept a tally and deliver saltpetre bought by Messrs. Loyd and Carter. Regret this, but think there is greater necessity to comply with His Majesty's desire than before, when the whole Committee did so. Do not doubt but that the tallies will be well paid, having had experience of them formerly. Have written to Mr. Kendall to go to the Exchequer Office (now at Nonsuch) and see whether the tallies are clear. Beg the Governor's directions in this affair, and have sent to all the members of the committee for their written opinions. Hear from the Secretary's brother that 'Mr. Deputy seemes to bee offended that a shipp of pepper was not sent to Legorne'. He also wanted them to adjourn to Sir William Rider's at 'Bednol greene'; but being only three it would be very inconvenient to remove papers and books, and some would be as unwilling to go

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

there as Mr. Jolliffe is to come to London. If the Governor orders it, they are willing to acquiesce, but otherwise they will do nothing but with his concurrence. Pray 'the Lord preserve you and us, and restore health in the citty.' (1 *p.*)

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 8, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 34).

Having received letters from Sir William Thomson, Sir Francis Clarke, and Messrs. Kendall, Paige, and Boone, concerning a convenient place of meeting, the Committees write to Deputy Joliffe to decide upon the same, when the rest of the Committees and the officers shall be notified to attend. A letter or warrant, dated the 4th instant, received from the King is read, in which he declares his pleasure that no contract be made for any of the now returned saltpetre without his knowledge. Messrs. Albin and Papillon report that in accordance with a letter from Mr. Kendall, in pursuance of one received from the Duke of Albemarle, they took the silver box sealed and the letter to His Majesty from the King of Bantam and delivered them last Saturday to the Duke. Two bills of exchange from Bantam, one payable to Captain Edmond Seaman, the other to Captain George Browne, are accepted. Jonathan Dawes requesting some money on account of demurrage and freight for the owners of the *George and Martha*, order is given for 2,000*l.* to be paid them on account. Elias Beake appears on behalf of Peter Lupert and opens before the Committees a packet directed to the said Lupert, containing six letters for private men in Holland. He is allowed to keep them. Another packet, directed to Jean Van Halen, Clerk to the College of the Admiralty, is committed to the care of Samuel Sambrooke. Elizabeth, mother of Gabriel Townesend, to receive one-third of her son's salary, according to a former order of court. Captain Leonard Webber to be paid seven months' freight, at the rate of 45*l.* per month, for the *Dorcas*, and her charter-party to be cancelled. Nathaniel Herne brings a letter from Daniel Sheldon; and his requests in the same about his goods are granted, on Herne engaging to stand security for what fines shall be charged him. Elizabeth Westen to be paid 10*l.* on account of her husband's salary. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS PAPILLON, AND BENJAMIN ALBYN TO JOHN JOLLIFFE, SEPTEMBER [8], 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 493).

Understand from Mr. Stanyan that he desires the committee should meet at Sir William Rider's at Bethnal Green, but there being only three, they had no power to order this. They therefore informed the Governor, who directs that as two days a week are committee days, one should be held here and the other at such place as shall be approved by the greatest number of the Committees. Sir Francis Clarke and Messrs. Kendall, Paige, and Boone desire that it may be held at Putney, which they leave to his consideration, 'the rather because the sicknesse is much increased the last weeke in Stepney parrish, wherein Sir William Rider's house stands, there dying in that parrish last weeke 741, and in White Chappell, the road thither, 586.' Have not thought fit to give any directions where next Wednesday's meeting is to be held; so request him to let them know as soon as possible, that they may intimate the same to the Committees. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY AT YORK TO LORD ARLINGTON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxii, no. 49).

Forwards the good news just received from the Earl of Sandwich. Hopes the Earl may meet with more of the Dutch fleet, which is so dispersed, though our ill-provided fleet keeps together. Unless a much greater blow is given the Dutch, De Witt, who conducted the fleet himself and might otherwise have been satisfied with the honour of carrying home the East India fleet safe, will try to get out the fleet again, if it be but for bravado; when the French may help them, as the vent of their wines will be concerned. Therefore we should always be in readiness to meet them, should the French join, as it will be the best husbandry in the end to do the thing effectually. The trade in the Straits and Guinea should also be thought of, and above all, next year's victualling business well settled. *Encloses*: *List of thirteen Dutch prizes taken and one set on fire, September* 3 *and* 4, *including the* Phoenix *and* Slothany, *East India merchantmen; the English loss being only the* Hector.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS PAPILLON, AND BENJAMIN ALBYN TO THOMAS SPRIGG, SEPTEMBER 13, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 508).

Have received from Captain Wharton one tally, dated May 31, 1665, for 3,807*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* on Charles Goodwin, 'Receiver-General for the Royal Ayde for the county of Sussex', which tally is on account of saltpetre bought of the Company by Messrs. Carter, Eylers, and Loyd, or by brokers on their behalf. Captain Wharton will deliver to him the assignments for the said saltpetre, which he may take and allow the money formerly paid, and deliver saltpetre to that value and to the value of the tally, for which this is to be his warrant. *A note is added by Edwin to the effect that the tally was delivered to Dunkin on September* 13, 1665. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 35).

The contract for saltpetre for the King's service is agreed to, Mr. Kendall having on examination at the Exchequer found that the tally offered is free. This is now given by Captain Wharton to Dunkin, and the Husband is directed to see that saltpetre is delivered to its value. The sum of 200*l.* to be given to Captain Prowd, to pay 'the men that tend aboard'. The widows of George Hussy and Anthony Francisco to be paid the balance of their late husbands' accounts. John Tucker, an old servant of the Company, now aged and destitute, is admitted to the almshouse. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO RICHARD MANNING AND COMPANY [AT AMSTERDAM], SEPTEMBER 15, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 494).

Is ordered by the Committees to thank them for their two letters and the news contained, and to desire them to continue giving information of anything of moment. Requests them to send by the first post particulars of the cargoes of the two East India ships, the Vice- and Rear-Admirals, taken by the King's fleet. Refers them to the enclosed copy of the letter from the Earl of Sandwich to the Duke of Albemarle for notice of other ships taken from the Dutch. 'Blessed bee God, the sickness is this weeke decreased 561.' ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS PAPILLON, AND BENJAMIN ALBYN TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 494).

Have received his of the 5th instant, directing a court to be held once a week at a place near London where the greatest number of Committees can meet. They wrote to the Deputy to appoint such a place, but 'the hand of God beeing much upon the neighbouring places', the Deputy has not thought fit to direct any meeting. Send 'memorialls' of what passed at their meetings, to which they desire his concurrence. Ask whether Captain Webber's wages shall be 5*l.* or 6*l.* per month; they think he deserves the higher sum, as he has punctually performed his duty. Touching his desire of shutting up the house, they have thought about doing so as soon as business can be dispatched. They have caused a calculation to be made of what will be due for freight, and enclose a copy. They think the following sums may be paid on account, viz. [*not given*] for which they have caused warrants to be made out, and these they now send for signature. There is besides the freight of the *Zant* to be paid, which will be about 1,200*l.* By the enclosed 'memorialls' he will see they have complied with Captain Wharton's desire, on His Majesty's behalf, for delivery of the saltpetre, and hope all the Committees will be satisfied, considering the present state of their affairs and the late kindness of the King in granting them a convoy. Send the letters for India for his perusal, and request him to fill up the blank for the sum to be sent to the Coast; 15,000*l.* was mentioned in the last letter. Think it will be necessary to send about twenty or thirty soldiers to the Fort, with muskets, etc.; desire his instructions on this point. Are sorry they cannot advise the freighting of a ship for the Coast, having received no certain proposals; but they incline to make use of the *Constantinople Merchant*, having a good opinion both of her and her master, Captain Samuel Ward. Sir George Smith is one of her owners and he seems to require the same terms as in 1653, which were 26*l.* or 28*l.* per ton. Have written to Sir William Rider, he being an owner, and sent Captain Prowd and the master to him. Not being well versed in these matters they desire full instructions; also touching the ship designed for Surat, which they suppose will be dispeeded sooner this year. Have had good news from the fleet, for which they



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

refer him to the enclosed copy of the letter from the Earl of Sandwich to the Duke of Albemarle, of which they intend to make a short narrative and add to the letters to India. Captain Wallis, commander of the *Zant Frigate*, asks for some increase of salary from the time of his brother's death, since when he had command of the ship, which is about three months. He was entertained at 55*s.* per month and they think of giving him 5*l.* per month, as he has behaved well; but first desire the Governor's approbation. The widow of Captain Wallis asks to be allowed 7*l.*, which her late husband paid for a hogshead of beef for the Governor of St. Helena, with some other petty charges, and something for his care and entertainment of men at Deal. Captain Seaman and his owners report that 3,500*l.* will not be sufficient for their occasions, and therefore they desire 4,000*l.* For the latter sum they send a warrant, and desire to know his pleasure. (2¼ *pp.*)

Sir William Coventry at York to Lord Arlington, September 16, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxiii, no. 4).

. . . Being somewhat of a merchant, he goes out of his place to make a proposal about the East India prizes. If long unladen, they will be subject to much damage and embezzlement, and few Prize Commissioners are in town to take care of them. Thinks they should be sent to the East India Company's storehouses, and the goods sold with the Company's goods, at the next general sale by the candle, the Company advancing the King money at six per cent., which they can easily do, as they daily take up money at four and five per cent. They will do this, to avoid the spoiling of their markets by the King's goods being sold at low rates. . . .

The Company to Consul Delanoy at Aleppo, September 18, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 506).

Acknowledge receipt of his letters and thank him for his care and readiness in dispeeding those they send. Report a second success of the English Navy against the Dutch fleet, particulars of which are given in a separate paper. 'The sicknesse, God bee praised, abated the last weeke 562 of what dyed in the former'. (¾ *p.*)

*A letter of the same date and tenor is sent to Thomas Dethick and Company at Leghorn, and to John Launce at Marseilles.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 22, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 36).

Warrants for payment of various sums to the several owners of the *Marigold*, *Happy Entrance*, *Rebecca*, *Richard and Martha*, *Constantinople Merchant*, *Morning Star*, and *Coronation*, and to Charles Aston, have been sent into the country, signed by a full committee, and approved by the Governor's letter of the 16th instant. The request of Jonathan Dawes, that more may be paid to the owners of the *George and Martha* on account of freight and demurrage, is refused, and order given for an account of goods returned in the said vessel to be sent in, that her account may be made up. Mr. Whitfield, late minister at Fort St. George, who came home in the *Coronation* and brought with him (through ignorance of the Company's prohibition) eighty salampores and forty bettelees, now refers himself wholly to the Company's decision regarding them. Captain Wallis is granted an increase of 5*l.* per month on his salary since taking command of the *Zant Frigate* on the death of his brother. On consideration of advice received from Fort St. George for a very large quantity of coral to be sent there, and that there may be occasion to send some to Surat, order is given for a letter to be written to Thomas Dethick and Company at Leghorn, to be sent first to the Governor for his approval, signature, and advice whether to order the investment of 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* sterling in the several sorts. The request of the widow of Captain Aaron Wallis, for payment of several disbursements made by her late husband, is referred to Captain Prowd for examination and report. Ellen, wife of Henry Durley, master's mate in the *London*, is granted two months' pay extraordinary of her husband's wages, she having a 'great charge of children in this sickly time'. (1¼ *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 509).

Is directed by the Committees to acknowledge the Governor's letters and say that they will procure the parcel of tea, but doubt if they can get any spirit of cinnamon. They will also endeavour to hasten all business, that the House may be shut up and the officers have liberty to retire into the country. The owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* have not yet made any proposals,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

many of them having gone into the country; but the Committees will do their best to dispeed her or some other ship. The Committees have noted the desire of the Agent and Council at the Fort for coral, and think it will be well to send a parcel to Surat. They have also directed Edwin to draw up a letter to the Agent at Leghorn to tell him to invest 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*, which letter is enclosed for the Governor's approbation and signature. The Deputy would have a larger sum invested. 'The good God cease His judgements, and preserve Your Worship and family.' (¾ *p.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 509).

Yesterday a packet arrived overland from Surat, with a general letter of January 2 and other papers, which the Committees directed Edwin to forward to the Governor for his advice as to whether the particulars relating to the intentions of the King's forces in taking possession of Bombay, and the continual impeding by the Dutch of the English trade at Porcatt by threats to the King of that place, should not be communicated to the Duke of Albemarle. The Committees think they will be obliged to entertain the *Constantinople Merchant* at unreasonable rates, as they can find no other ship fit for that employment; therefore request his opinion, in two or three lines, to overtake the packet already sent to Surat. They have ordered the letter and papers relating to the ship to be kept private, for fear a party of Dutch capers may await their coming. (¾ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 29, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 38).

Cotton yarn returned in the *Coronation* and damaged coming up in the lighter, having been washed and dried, is to be packed up in bales. On petition of the commanders of the several ships, Sprigg is directed to deliver to Captain Thorowgood of the *Marigold* and the other commanders private trade and other goods brought back in their vessels, taking a receipt from each for the same. Ion Ken to be given his clothes and wearing apparel. William Redding's petition for a gratuity is referred to a larger meeting, when he is promised that his faithfulness, care, and ability shall be taken into consideration, and when an opportunity occurs for his preferment and continuance in the Company's service he shall be remembered.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The claims put forward on behalf of Captain Wallis being considered ungrounded and frivolous, order is given for payment only of the 7*l.* disbursed by him for 'a hogshead of beefe' delivered to the Governor of St. Helena for the Company's use. On consideration of the want of a greater number of Committees to carry on the Company's affairs, it is resolved not to meet again till further direction from the Governor, unless something urgent happens unexpectedly. (1¼ *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 510).

Has been directed by the Committees to acknowledge the Governor's letters. They have resolved not to meet again until they hear from him, unless some important business occurs. They intend to-morrow to wait on the Duke of Albemarle, and have ordered Edwin to draw up particulars, according to the Governor's directions, of what to present to him. (¼ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES,[1] OCTOBER 10, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 39).

An agreement is concluded with the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* for that ship to sail to any port within the limits of the Company's charter, with other particulars drawn up in a separate paper, and Captain Prowd is desired to select thirty lusty young men to go in her to the Fort. (½ *p.*)[2]

THE KING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, OCTOBER 10, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book* xvii, p. 139).

Has had large sums offered for the goods belonging to the East India prizes; but hearing that they fear lest the dispersing such commodities by other hands should lower their market, wishes them to meet and communicate with the Duke of Albemarle on propositions thereupon.

[1] At the house of Sir George Smith. The other two Committees attending were Papillon and Albin.

[2] A note is added that several meetings were held between October 10 and 20, when letters were written concerning the King's business and treating with the Duke of Albemarle about the same, the ordering of a general court to be held at Clapton, and the drawing up of letters.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THOMAS PAPILLON AND BENJAMIN ALBYN TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, OCTOBER 11, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 511).

Have come to a conclusion with the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant*, as will appear by the enclosed papers. Beg directions as to what commodities and bullion to provide, and concerning the letters to be drawn up and sent; these it will take at least fourteen days to get signed. Have directed Captain Prowd to provide thirty able soldiers and seamen for the Fort. Desire to know if he still thinks of employing the *Dorcas*, and for what service. Have advised Messrs. Jolliffe and Kendall, who have gone to Oxford, to remain passive and, if any overtures are made,[1] not to reject them without first acquainting the Governor; 'there is nothing but the pepper that wee ayme att, and may possibly, as Mr. Kendall hints, serve to answere the saltpeeter, which wee must expect to deliver as formerly.' (1 *p.*)

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, OCTOBER 15, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxiv, no. 105).

Wishes Mr. Arthur to be treated with concerning the East India goods. The East India Company have offered to take them. It will be well to see who will give the most.

A MEETING OF EIGHT COMMITTEES,[2] OCTOBER 20, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 40).

It being considered a fitting time to provide shipping and goods for next year, conditions for the entertainment of the *Constantinople Merchant* for the Coast are approved. It is agreed to remit the fine on cassia lignum to her commander and mariners and that the goods may be delivered accordingly; also to give them the same encouragement as last year. Further, it is resolved that the cargo of the said vessel shall be to the value of about 15,000*l.*; 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* to be in treasure, the rest in coral, quicksilver, lead, alum, and cloths. Summer dried cloths to the number of 250 are to be provided for Surat, and all the quicksilver in London to be bought up. Thirty soldiers to be entertained for the Fort, one as an

[1] Presumably about the sale by the Company of the goods in the Dutch prizes.

[2] 'At Mr. Peter Vandeputts house att Clapton in the county of Surrey.' The same locality is given in the case of the General Court of the same date. There is no Clapton in Surrey, and so it remains doubtful whether Clapton in Middlesex (now in N.E. London) is meant, or Clapham.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

officer to go in command with double pay, all to be completely armed, and to carry a surplus supply of 100 good muskets; any of them to be allowed to take his wife, the Company paying 5*l.* apiece towards their passage. Sir Edward Winter to be called to account for his delinquencies, which are to be drawn up in a separate letter to George Foxcraft at the Fort, but if he is not there then to be returned. Advice to be sent to the Fort for the provision of 200 tons of saltpetre, to remain there in readiness or at Masulipatam; and if it cannot be had there, then it is to be obtained from the Bay. Advice about calicoes to be the same as last year. A ship to be provided for the Bay with 200[0]*l.* stock, one for Bantam with 1,500*l.* stock, and one for Surat of about 250 or 300 tons. The Committees who are to attend the Duke of Albemarle, upon the King's letter concerning the goods of the East India prizes, are to remember to procure a convoy for the ships expected from Surat. Such money as the Company shall have occasion for to be taken up at interest on the best terms, not exceeding six per cent. per annum. The Committees in London to sell pepper for transportation when they shall find a convenient time, reserving a sufficient amount for the Company's security. If the King shall require more saltpetre, it is to be delivered in payment for the goods of the East India prizes at such rates as can be agreed on; anything in this matter to be confirmed by a general court. The owners of the *Zant Frigate* to be paid 200*l.* on account. There having been no quorum of Committees at the meetings held on September 22 and 29, the minutes of the same are now read and approved. In the event of only three Committees meeting, they may proceed and accomplish all the above orders and directions. (1¾ *pp.*)

A General Court,[1] October 20, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 42).

The Governor states that the occasion of this meeting is to communicate to them a letter received from the King, dated at Oxford the 10th instant, which he now reads ('all beeing uncovered during the reading thereof'). His Majesty in the said letter states that several persons wishing to buy the goods in the two East India prizes have offered an advance of considerable sums of money, but he having heard that the Company desire the said goods, and that

[1] Also at Mr. Vandeputt's house.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the dispersing of them into several hands would injure their market, His Majesty requests them to meet on the receipt of his letter and make some reasonable offer to the Duke of Albemarle and hear what His Grace has to propose 'for the benifitt of our service and the good of your Company'. The Governor informs the generality that immediately on receipt of the King's letter he directed those Committees resident in London to wait on the Duke, fearing that a court (in regard of the present distemper) could not be called speedily, to tell His Grace of their readiness to serve the King, and to ascertain His Grace's pleasure. The Duke wishing a court to be summoned, this was done, and a letter sent to him, dated in London the 16th instant, acknowledging the King's 'aboundant goodnes in his favour to the East India Company and his care for their good expressed in his most gracious letter', and stating that, if it is His Majesty's pleasure to employ the Company in disposing of the pepper or other goods in the two East India prizes, they will be ready to serve him and to furnish him with such a sum as they can at this time raise; that, in conformity with the King's commands, they have summoned a general court as soon as possible, "in regard of the general dispersion,' in order that some persons may be authorized by the said court to conclude with the Duke such proposals as may be most for His Majesty's service and the good of the Company. Hereupon it is unanimously resolved that the Company is highly sensible of His Majesty's great grace and singular favour expressed in his letter, which they acknowledge with great humility and thankfulness, and that they fully approve of the letter sent to the Duke of Albemarle. The Governor and as many of the Committees as shall meet in London are desired and fully empowered to wait on the Duke and conclude with him, touching the buying or disposing of any of the goods in the East India prizes, and to furnish His Majesty with such a proportion of money for his service as they can without inconvenience take up on the Company's credit. The Committees in London to give notice of the several meetings on this affair to Sir John Lawrence, now Lord Mayor, Sir John Frederick, Alderman, Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, William Hooker, Sheriff, John Bence, and Nathaniel Herne, who are desired by this court to join with and give their assistance for the furtherance of this service. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS PAPILLON, AND BENJAMIN ALBYN TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, OCTOBER 23, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 512).

On quitting him on Friday night they went, according to his desire, to the Duke and gave him an account of what had passed. He seemed well pleased, and declared his intentions to be that they should take up the goods and dispose of them for the King's use, and desired them to attend him this day to consider about a written agreement between himself and the Company. He also desired a copy of the general court, and to know what they thought about unlading the goods. Enclose copy of the proceedings of the general court which they sent His Grace; also their suggestions for unlading the goods, with the Duke's directions in the margin, with what they presented and His Grace agreed to. On Friday they are to see the Duke again for his signature to the agreement; so desire the Governor's opinion on the particulars and anything else necessary to be inserted. His Grace is very pressing for the goods to be speedily unladen, for which they will want the assistance of Sprigg, and hope that the Governor, having set them to work, will not deprive them of their 'best toole'. (¾ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES,[1] OCTOBER 27, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 44).

Dunkin is directed to take up what money he can for 'the Kings occasions', allowing six per cent. He is to give a weekly account of what he does in this matter, and to keep a cash and other books specially for the purpose. Warrants to be made out to the officers of the Company for money to be used for the King's service, each officer to keep a particular account of the same. Captain Leonard Webber requesting that the 20*l.* spent on the *Dorcas*, which will be a dead loss to the owners, may be allowed them by the Company, the matter is referred to the next full meeting. The *Dorcas* is freighted for the Bay, according to the agreement signed by Captain Webber. It is resolved not to send a ship to Bantam, because of the danger attending that voyage by reason of the Dutch, especially in the passage through the Straits

[1] At Sir George Smith's. The other members present were Papillon and Albin. These three continued to manage affairs until November 24.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of Sunda. The Governor, in a letter written from Franchford,[1] states that he has read some papers and two letters from Fort St. George, 'full of ingennity', from Jeremy Sambrooke, giving an account of all proceedings, and that Sambrooke has taken great care about the calicoes now returned; therefore he recommends that he should be given an addition to his salary or promised some reward; but there being only three Committees present, the matter is deferred. Captain Prowd is desired to look out for a suitable vessel for Surat. Warrants are signed for payment of various sums. In the evening a letter is read from the Duke of Albemarle, desiring the Committees to desist from further proceedings with regard to the two Dutch ships; so the warrants passed for that business are cancelled, and Dunkin is instructed to abstain from taking up money as formerly directed.[2] (1¼ *pp.*)

WARRANT TO LORD ASHLEY, OCTOBER 31, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, xxii, p. 289).

For payment to Sir George Carteret for the pressing wants of sick and wounded seamen and Dutch prisoners, of 15,000*l.* out of the first moneys advanced by the East India Company on their warrants.

WARRANT TO LORD ASHLEY, NOVEMBER 2, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 290).

To pay 4,000*l.*, out of the first moneys advanced by the East India Company on two prizes, to Sir George Carteret, for hiring and fitting out two ships for a private service.

THE KING AT OXFORD TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, NOVEMBER 3, 1665 (*Ibid.*, xvii, p. 150).

Being much pressed for the speedy supply of 50,000*l.*, desires

[1] Possibly Fringford, near Bicester, in Oxfordshire.

[2] The stoppage was merely temporary. Pepys alludes to the matter in his diary. On October 28 he heard 'that, notwithstanding all the care the Duke of Albemarle hath taken about the putting the East India prize goods into the East India Company's hands and My Lord Bruncker and Sir J. Minnes having laden out a great part of the goods, an order is come from Court to stop all and to have the goods delivered to the sub-commissioners of prizes'. On November 6, however, he went to 'the Cockpitt, where we found Sir G. Carteret come, and in with the Duke and the East India Company about settling the business of the prizes; and they have gone through with it. Then they broke up'. Six days later he had another interview with the Duke of Albemarle. 'My business was about getting money of the East India Company; but, Lord! to see how the Duke himself magnifies himself in what he hath done with the Company.'

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

them to raise the money with all expedition, as agreed, upon the two East India prizes, and to pay it to Lord Ashley, Treasurer of Prize Goods, to be by him paid to Sir George Carteret.

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 3, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 46).

The Committees now present having had a very good character of Roger Broadnox, entertain him at 25*l.* per annum to go as chief of the thirty soldiers intended for Fort St. George; and William Broadbent is entertained as a soldier for that place and given permission to take his wife, but she is not to be chargeable to the Company. Captain William Bodiloe offering his ship *Rebecca* for the Company's service, he is told to bring written conditions this day sennight. Susannah, wife of Barnard Dinsdale, gunner at the Fort, to be allowed to go to her husband and given 5*l.* towards her passage. The wife of Rowland Guille requesting her husband's wages, it is found that a letter of attorney has been given to another; so she is given 20*s.* from the poor box and her husband's wages ordered to be stopped. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

SIR JOHN ROBINSON TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 9, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxvi, no. 67).

. . . Is one of the East India Company to whom the King's desire about the two East India prizes was communicated. Will be very zealous therein. . . .

ARTICLES AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE ON THE KING'S BEHALF, AND SIR JOHN LAURENCE, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, AND EIGHT OTHERS ON BEHALF OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, OCTOBER, 1665 (*Ibid.*, vol. cxxxv, no. 130).

Relative to the sale by the Company of the goods taken on board the Dutch East India ships *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*. The Company are to advance a third part of the value of the goods at six per cent., to have allowances for expenses, waste, etc., and to be accountable, not to the Exchequer, but to the said Duke, or whomever the King may appoint, etc., etc.

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 10, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 46).

Sprigg is directed to take up the goods in the two Dutch

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

East India prizes, which by agreement with the Duke of Albemarle are to be delivered into the Company's possession. Samuel Herne offers two chests of Mr. Middleton's coral at 25*s.* per pound the lowest price. Two pipes of Canary to be provided for the Coast and Bay. Lawrence Sawcer offering sixteen chests of quicksilver at 3*s.* 5*d.* per pound, it is ordered to be 'spedily received'. Dunkin is directed to provide 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* in gold and silver at the best rates possible, mostly gold, if procurable. Twenty-six cases of quicksilver belonging to Mr. Corcellis to be secured, if it can be had at 3*s.* 5*d.* the pound. Lead to be provided. The balance of Barnard Dinsdale's account to be paid to his wife, and a copy of it to be sent to the Fort. A committee to be summoned for Wednesday about some private trade taken out of the *Rebecca*. The wife of Samuel Hazard to be given three months [of his] pay, because of her great necessity. (1 *p.*)

MEMORANDUM, NOVEMBER 11, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxvi, no. 106).

Of how the 100,000*l.* received of the East India Company is to be disposed of, for the use of the Navy and Tangier.

TWO MANDATES OF JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL, TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR REPRISALS, NOVEMBER 14, 1665 (*Parchment Records*, no. 24).

To sell the contents of the prize ships *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*. (*Latin.*)

WARRANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRIZES, NOVEMBER 14, 1665 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, xxii, pp. 300–1).

To confirm a contract between the Duke of Albemarle and the East India Company for purchase [1] by the latter of the two prize ships, *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*, and also to empower the said Duke to nominate persons to receive the money for the said prizes.

ANTHONY STEVENS TO SAMUEL PEPYS, NOVEMBER 17, 1665 (*Public Record Office*: *S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxvii, no. 28).

Has the assurance of 26,000*l.* from the East India Company. Requires waggons for transporting it to Portsmouth, and all necessary instructions.

[1] This seems to be an error. The agreement related to the sale of the cargoes, not of the ships.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A MEETING OF THREE COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 17, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 47).

Ordered that all those who pay in their money for pepper shall have it delivered, on depositing 14*d.* per lb. and sealing an obligation to make good the medium price it shall fetch at the next sale; and that they be served in order of their payments. Richard Kingdon brings a warrant from the Duke of Albemarle for payment of the first 50,000*l.* agreed by the Company to be advanced for the King's use on account of the goods in the two East India prizes; hereupon order is given for a warrant to be made out accordingly. The commander of the *Constantinople Merchant* is allowed, because of the unseasonableness of the weather, to defer departure until the 10th of next month. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

SIR GEORGE SMITH, MESSRS. THOMAS PAPILLON AND BENJAMIN ALBYN TO SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, NOVEMBER, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 512).

On the 31st ultimo they received a packet of letters from Surat, which they send, with a copy of the articles of agreement concluded between the Duke of Albemarle and the Committee relating to the goods in the two Dutch prizes. They are looking after the Company's security, and have taken the advice of Sir John Maynard, but do not send it, as it is not perfected. Assure him that nothing shall be wanting to promote the King's service and the Company's concerns. The *Constantinople Merchant* and the *Dorcas* are preparing with all expedition. The commander of the former desiring an extension of time beyond the 30th instant, as first agreed upon, because several carpenters and others employed to fit the ship have fallen sick and died, he has been given another ten days, by which time it is hoped both ships will be ready to depart. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A MEETING OF SIX COMMITTEES,[1] NOVEMBER 24, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 49).

The destinations of the Company's several ships this year to be kept secret. The proposal of James Corcellis, to supply twenty-six bullions of quicksilver at 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb., is accepted. The draft of an obligation, to be signed and sealed by all who shall receive

[1] Jolliffe, the Deputy, presided. The other members attending were Albin, Boone, Papillon, Smith, and Wynn.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pepper upon deposit of a certain sum before the next sale, is read and approved, and the warehouse-keeper is to be allowed to deliver sifted pepper to any desiring it for the town's use, but not less than fifty bags at a time and garbled; and if a broker desires any on the same terms the name of his principal is to be given as security. The request of the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* for some allowance of the tare of cassia lignum for the freight in their last voyage is to be considered when the charter-party for the said voyage shall be given up. The *Dorcas* to enter into pay on December 5 next. Coral at 24*s.* per lb. to be bought from Richard Middleton, provided he gives the same allowance of weight, etc., as he had at Leghorn. (1 *p.*)

A Meeting of Nine Committees, December 1, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 48).

The draft of a letter to the Coast is read, in which the good services of Jeremy Sambrooke are noted and promise made to him of some encouragement; but there being so few Committees present resolution in the matter is deferred. At the request of the owners of the *George and Martha*, certain Committees are desired to examine and settle her freight; also to examine the petition of Trevehem, a mate in that ship, who it is thought may be of use in this business. Calicoes to be delivered to Thomas Whitfield, minister, on his sealing a bond to pay a certain sum later. The order given last Wednesday to Dunkin to proceed with the payment 'as fast as may bee' of the second 50,000*l.* to be advanced on the goods in the two East India prizes is read and approved. Nathaniel Herne having paid in 5,000*l.* for pepper for himself and Sir John Frederick, and now having no occasion for it, order is given for a warrant to be made out for repayment to him of that sum. For the encouragement of the commander and mates in the *Constantinople Merchant* in 'this tyme of danger', they are given permission to bring home allejaes, instead of the diapers and dimities formerly allowed. (1 *p.*)

Anthony Stevens to Samuel Pepys, December 2, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxviii, no. 10).

Has received 5,000*l.* from the East India Company, with assurance of 10,000*l.* more in a week. Captain Kingdom will attend at the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

office for the Commissioner's receipt. So much of this money as is intended for the soldiers' tickets shall be so applied immediately. Wants a guard and, if possible, Mr. Pepys's own presence at the pay table, if only for a little time, to lay an awe upon the spirits of the soldiers. Wishes a clerk to assist in casting over the tickets.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES,[1] DECEMBER 8, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 50).

Edmund Harrison, Junior, applying for employment as a factor, he is told that when any are entertained he shall be considered 'according to his desert'. The minutes of the last meeting of nine Committees are now read and approved in the hearing of a full court. Certain Committees are desired to meet Mr. Buckeridge, who has had notice to attend and deliver certain papers and reports concerning miscarriages he has discovered in India and to explain these to the Committees, that they may be enabled to make such additions to the letters to the Coast as they shall find necessary, and have the same ready by the next court; they are also to hear what Mr. Salsbury has to say about the differences between his brother Ambrose and Sir Edward Winter in India. Rowland Wynn is added to the Committee for Private Trade. Directions to be given to the several commanders of the ships to have their letters ready to throw overboard upon any 'eminent danger of a surprize'. John Crandon, a factor at the Coast, a third part of whose annual salary is not sufficient to maintain him, to be given an additional 20 marks per annum. The several letters for the Coast and Bay are read and ordered to be signed. Captain Prowd to give in next Wednesday a report of ships suitable for Surat. Any two Committees resident in town to settle the account for saltpetre with Sir John Duncombe, and in case of any difficulty to report the same. William Copeland, 'who lost a limbe by a sharke' when in the Company's service, is given 5*l.* to set him out to sea, in case he shall go as gunner to the Fort, as his pension ceases when he is in receipt of pay. There being a small warehouse to be had at about 40*s.* per annum, very convenient for the Company's use and just by the great warehouse door on the Custom-house quay, Sprigg is told to hire it. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] The Deputy and thirteen others.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLTMAN, DECEMBER 11, 1665 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 535).

Have received the happy news of the arrival at Cowes from Surat of their ships the *London*, *Royal Charles*, and *American*. Order him to repair thither (or wherever he shall hear they are) with all speed, and put three or four trusty persons on board the *London* and *Royal Charles*, and two on board the *American*, giving them the Company's letters to deliver to the several commanders, who are therein directed to treat them with all civility. Coltman is to order the said persons to use every care and watchfulness, so that no goods whatsoever are landed or put out of the ships until they arrive in the Thames, when further instructions shall be issued. He is to be very 'inquisitive' about any goods that may have been put out of the said ships, either at sea or otherwise, since their leaving India, and endeavour to ascertain the quantities, qualities, marks and numbers, and inform the Company. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JAMES BARCKER, DECEMBER 11, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 536).

Congratulate him on his safe arrival. Order him to receive on board his ship, the *Royal Charles*, such persons as shall be sent by Coltman, treat them civilly and allow them to remain until arrival in the Thames, when he shall receive further orders. Not to permit any goods whatsoever to be landed or put out of his vessel until then, and to comply in all particulars with his charter-party. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*) *Letters of the same date and tenor are sent to Captain Robert Bowen, commander of the* London, *and to Captain Higginson of the* American.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN BALL, DECEMBER 12, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 536).

Send a letter from the Duke of Albemarle, in which Ball is ordered to convoy the Company's ships lately arrived from India safely from the Downs into the Thames. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE'S PROTECTION FOR THE *LONDON*, *ROYAL CHARLES*, and *AMERICAN*, DECEMBER 12, 1665 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 119).

By virtue of the power and authority given him by H.R.H. the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, etc., he forbids the pressing into His Majesty's service of any of the men belonging to the *London*, and grants her permission to go up into the river with her company without stay or molestation. He also grants the like privilege to the *Royal Charles* and the *American*. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 13, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 51).

Many letters for Portuguese and Dutchmen having been brought in the ships from Surat, order is given for those directed to any Portuguese to be delivered on the approval of any two of the Committees, but those addressed to the Dutch Company or any public persons are to be opened and read by Messrs. Vandeputt and Wynn, who are to have such parts as they think necessary translated into English. The Farmers of the Customs to be paid 1,200*l.* on account. Mr. Blake is given permission to send to his son in the Bay some scarlet cloth in the *Dorcas*. The letter of commission to Agent Foxcraft, instructing him how to proceed with Sir Edward Winter, already prepared and signed, is now ordered to be made into a warrant, to which the Company's seal is to be affixed. The Committee of Shipping to decide on a ship for Surat, under such conditions as they see fit. Edmund Otty, who is going as mate in the *Constantinople Merchant*, is given a gratuity of 6*l.* 5*s.* from the account of private trade. The committee who had to manage the business of the two East India prizes, the *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*, present the following papers: the first decrees of condemnation of the said two vessels, the definitive sentences under the seal of the High Court of Admiralty, the instrument of allowance under the seals of the Commissioners for Prize Goods for the Company to treat with the Duke of Albemarle about the said two ships, the articles agreed to and signed by the Duke, and the King's ratification of the said articles under the great seal of England; the Court directs that all these be kept in the Treasury. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 15, 1665 (*Ibid.*, p. 53).

Mr. Kendal reports that he tendered the five Portuguese letters, directed to the Queen of England, the King of Portugal, the Governor of India Affairs, the Portuguese Ambassador, and the Portuguese Secretary of State, to the Duke of Albemarle, who



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

refused to have anything to do with them; hereupon he is desired to write to Lord Arlington and send them to him, with a copy of a letter now received from Aleppo, which relates chiefly to the King's affairs, and to move His Lordship to take care that a timely and convenient supply is sent to Bombay. The ships *Coronation*, *Coast Frigate*, *Happy Entrance*, and *Rebecca* are offered for service on the same terms as the *Constantinople Merchant*, and it is left to the Committee of Shipping to select a suitable vessel with a qualified commander. Peter Cooke delivers several things 'in grose' from the King of Bantam, and is directed to attend this afternoon to open them, and inform the Committees of His Majesty's desires concerning them. Further private instructions to be added to the letters to the Coast and Bay regarding the ships' voyages both out and home, how the Company's goods and treasure are to be disposed of in the event of the death of Mr. Foxcraft, or if he should be repulsed by Sir Edward Winter and kept out of his post. The petition of Joseph Dent to be examined, and in the meantime he is to be given 5*l.* or 6*l.* Nathaniel Herne is granted permission to send a box of necessaries in the *Constantinople Merchant* to John Nicholas, and a quarter cask of wine in the *Dorcas*. (1¼ *pp.*)

THOMAS KENDALL TO LORD ARLINGTON, DECEMBER 19, 1665 (*Public Record Office: C.O.* 77, vol. ix, no. 141).

Sends four bags of letters which came from Surat, two for the Queen; also a copy of a letter from Consul Lannoy at Aleppo which gives a fuller account of His Majesty's soldiers at Bombay than any yet received. The Company are sending out only one ship this spring 'by reason of the great danger', and she will be ready by the end of February or beginning of March. Bombay being delivered, it is probable that the soldiers who were to have been brought to England or sent to Fort St. George will not leave now until further order; but if the King is resolved to keep them there, money must be sent or they will be in a sad condition. . . . Asks for a receipt for the letters. (1 *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 20, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 54).

The petition of Roger Lorimer for employment as a factor is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

read, and he, being well recommended by Alderman Culling, is promised that he shall be one of the first to be considered when any are wanted. Spice, of the same sorts and quantities as last year, to be presented to the Farmers and other officers of the Customs, and to those servants of the Company who received it last year. Thomas Winter presents a letter he has received from his brother, Sir Edward Winter, as it concerns the Company; it is given to Mr. Wynn to read and report upon before next Friday. Silver to the value of 1,200*l.* to be laden in the *Dorcas*, and about 1,100*l.* of gold and silver in the *Constantinople Merchant*; Captain Prowd to see to this, as the Husband desires to go out of town. No ship having as yet been engaged by the Committee of Shipping, it is again left to them to conclude for one with Captain Milner, or for any ship they judge most fitting, taking power to send her to St. Helena if necessary; but if conditions of freight cannot be agreed upon, then they are to buy a vessel of about 250 or 300 tons. It being thought too hazardous to leave the relief of St. Helena to a single ship, and also to prevent any reflections being made upon the Company, if that place should be attacked, Mr. Kendall and the Committee for Plantations are desired to consider about a further supply of men, ammunition, provisions, and all other necessaries for that island, and freight or buy a ship to carry them. According to the annual custom, directions are given for 12*l.* to be distributed to the widows of seamen who have served the Company, and 5*l.* to the poor of the parish. Joseph Dent to be paid in full. A further supply of saltpetre to be delivered to Captain George Wharton for the King's service, upon account of the balance of the tally due March 25 next. The King's waiters are given 30*l.*, as a gratuity for their pains in unlading eight ships this year, and the Farmers' deputies 26*l.* for the like service. Upon the petition of William Dawes (now in the Company's service at the Fort), to be refunded money owing to him by Agent Greenhill from the estate of the latter in the Company's hands or elsewhere, direction is given for a copy of his petition to be sent to the present Agent, who is to do what he can in the matter; and the Court promises to inform the United Stock of Dawes's request, the late Agent having had little to do with this present Stock. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 22, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 56).

Lawson, the wharfinger, desiring some money on account, he is reminded of the losses and damage sustained in his lighters; hereupon he agrees to refer the matter to the decision of two Committees. To this the Court consents, and orders a warrant for 200*l.* to be made out for payment to him on account. Mr. Wynn reports that he finds in the letter of Sir Edward Winter excuses for himself and complaints against several factors, which it may be necessary for the Company to take notice of; hereupon order is given for a copy of the said letter to be sent to the Agent, with orders to right the Company, and for another copy to remain in the house. A letter from the Duke of Albemarle is read, and certain Committees are desired to wait on and deliver to His Grace several Dutch letters which came in the ships, and to inform him that those directed to any Portuguese or others in London were delivered some days ago; that the Company do not know of any estate in their ships belonging to Dutchmen, but there are several parcels of fine goods which were entrusted to their President and sent to them to be delivered to Mr. Desilva and other Portuguese merchants in London; for the safe delivery of these the Company's honour is engaged, and they beseech His Grace that they may not be hindered or obstructed concerning them, as it would be to their perpetual dishonour, the hazard of their estates in India and the diversion of the trade from the nation. The Committees are also to ask the Duke for protection for the *Dorcas* and a convoy for the two ships clear of the Channel. The owners of the *Isaac and Deborah*, a ship of about 300 tons, being willing to accept the Company's conditions and to depart on February 15, being allowed another 100*l.* if the ship go to St. Helena, or to sell the said vessel for 3,400*l.*, fitted out and victualled for six months, the Shipping Committee are desired to buy her or such other ship as they judge fittest for the Company's occasions. (1½ *pp.*)

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE'S PROTECTION FOR THE *DORCAS*, DECEMBER 22, 1665 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 119).

Forbids the pressing into His Majesty's service of any of the men belonging to the *Dorcas* and grants her permission to go to the East

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Indies with her company without stay or molestation. (½ *p.*) *Annexed is a list of the names of the twenty-four men serving in her.*

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE TO LORD ARLINGTON, DECEMBER 23, 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxxxix, no. 101).

The East India Company wish the enclosed articles to be included in the treaty with Spain, which is very fit to be done. . . . *Encloses*: *Clause proposed for insertion in the treaty with Spain; that English manufactures be not esteemed contraband; that the certificates of their ships be credited; and that goods of the growth of English plantations in America and the East Indies be freely transported to Spain.*

A MEETING OF EIGHT COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 29, 1665 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 57).

The Shipping Committee agree with Captain Stanton, on behalf of himself and the rest of the owners to buy the *Return*, a ship of about 350 tons, with everything belonging to her, except provisions, for 3,800*l.*, provided the Company approve, they to put into her what commander they please. Captain Stanton requesting to go as commander, he is desired to continue his care of her for the present, and when a full court meets his request shall be considered. (½ *p.*)

THE KING TO THE LORD TREASURER, DECEMBER [ ] 1665 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxl, no. 92).

. . . He is to reserve from the hearth-money . . . 7,000*l.* for the forces at Bombay . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 5, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 58).

Goods and diamonds to be brought up. The Husband is also to request 'a sufferance' from the Farmers of the Customs to land the calicoes; which if they will not grant, he is to offer 'a perfect entry of them at six per cent.', and if this is refused, then one at nine per cent., leaving out one bale.[1] A Court to be held next Thursday to read over the minutes of the several meetings of the Committees held during 'this mortallity', when a sufficient number could not be mustered to make up a court. Certain Committees to consider the good services of Captain George Chappell,

[1] Apparently in order to prevent the transaction being completed. The dispute as to the additional duty was not yet settled (see p. 201).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in his voyage to and from St. Helena, in convoying the five Coast ships from thence, and to report what the Company should do for him and for the other two commanders. The agreement concerning the ship *Return* is confirmed, and order given for her speedy fitting. Captain Thomas Stanton is entertained to go as her commander at a salary of 8*l.* a month. Warehouse room to be provided for the calicoes returned in the three ships from Surat. Goods and treasure not exceeding the value of 20,000*l.* to be provided for Surat. The Duke of Albemarle having given order to the Controller of the Prize Goods for the goods returned in the Dutch East India vessels to be sifted and garbled for the more exact rating, and for some persons to supervise this, several officers are directed to go accordingly, and the Committee for Prize Goods is desired to meet every Wednesday afternoon to give directions. Money paid in for redwood by the late Sir James Drax to be repaid to his executor. Upon request of the inhabitants of Poplar, John Peachie, who has officiated there as minister for the last six months and given good satisfaction, is now entertained as the Company's chaplain there and given 10*l.*, the other 10*l.* (making up the usual salary of 20*l.*) to be retained until further order. The Duke of Albemarle returns unopened the Dutch letters which were delivered to him, and the Court directs that all that are addressed to private persons be delivered, but not those addressed to the Dutch Company. The King to be informed that the Company intend to send a ship to Surat about the middle of February next, that so His Majesty may send supplies to Bombay, and to be requested to send orders to the commander-in-chief and officers there to comport themselves in a friendly manner to the Company's President and factors. His Majesty's pleasure touching the Company's saltpetre to be ascertained. (2½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN BARCKER, JANUARY 8, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 537).

In pursuance of an order of court concerning some jewels in his ship, the *Royal Charles*, they have sent the Husband, to whom Barcker is to deliver the said jewels, or to accompany him in the barge with them, that they may be delivered to the several owners, according to the bill of lading. (¼ *p.*) *A letter of the same tenor is sent to Captain Bowen of the* London.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, JANUARY 9, 1666 (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. x, f. 2 [1]).

They lately informed His Grace of the advices they had received concerning the King's forces at Bombay; and now intending to send a ship to Surat about the middle of February next, they think it their duty to beg His Grace to acquaint the King with this, so that such men, money, ammunition and other supplies may be sent by her to Bombay, as His Majesty shall think fit; otherwise, the Company fear that all there will be 'in great streight and hazard'. Pray that His Majesty will give order to the Commander-in-chief and officers there to behave in a friendly manner to their President and factors. (½ *p.*)

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE TO LORD ARLINGTON, JANUARY 9, 1666 (*Ibid.: S.P. Dom.*, vol. cxliv, no. 74).

Is glad to hear of his return to Oxford. Troubles him with the business of the East India Company. They want to keep up their credit, that the people of the country may see that ships can be sent thither, notwithstanding the bragging of the Dutch. . . .

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON TO LORD ARLINGTON, JANUARY 9, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 537 [2]).

His Lordship having in his letter of September 4 intimated that the King did not wish the Company to make any contract for their saltpetre which should arrive from the Indies without first informing His Majesty, and the Company now thinking of appointing a day for the public sale of their East India goods, they desire to know His Majesty's pleasure concerning their saltpetre. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 10, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 61).

The Committees who superintended the landing of the jewels are desired to see them delivered, and order the masters or pursers to be present and 'take in' bills of lading. The Farmers of the Customs to be paid 2,800*l.* on account, to supply their present emergency, notwithstanding the Company's right to two six months' time by their charter for payment of their customs, upon

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 120, at the India Office.
[2] See also *P.R.O.: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxliv, no. 75.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

condition of promise of repayment of as much as shall be paid over and above what is found to be due. Captain Peachie is given 3*l.* for his assistance and friendship when the three ships were at the Isle of Wight. On receipt of an order from the Duke of Albemarle, appointing Messrs. Stracey, Lewis, Wilson, and Herne to be present at the garbling of the goods from the two Dutch East India prizes, and desiring that this may be done with all possible speed, the Court orders the officers to proceed in the garbling and sifting, giving notice to those named above to be present. Decision concerning what goods shall be sold, and when, is deferred to this day sennight; when also a solicitor is to be chosen and an auditor considered. A meeting to be held next Friday before 9 a.m., to read and confirm the several minutes of the meetings of the Committees. The warehouses to be inspected and the warehouse-keepers told to prepare for the same, and all who have goods remaining in the warehouses to be requested to clear them. The Committees to meet, and any five of them, of whom Sir George Smith, and Messrs. Papillon and Albyn to be three, to consider about a fitting encouragement for those who hazarded themselves 'this time of mortallity' by remaining in town and looking after the Company's business and estate; also about the salaries of the Husband and George Papillon. Henry Johnson and Company to be paid 20*l.* for work done to the *Return*. Some stop having been put lately to paying bills before the full time agreed on, by request the Court now orders that anyone having money at interest in the Company's hands may receive it when he pleases. It is agreed that an acknowledgment shall be made to Mr. Vandeputt for his charge and trouble in having the meetings of the general court at his house at Clapton, by giving his wife a handsome present of about 20*l.* (1½ *pp.*)

The Duke of Albemarle to Lord Arlington, January 11, 1666 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. cxliv, no. 96).

. . . Cannot spare the saltpetre in the East India ships, but the Company has more to sell. . . .

A Court of Committees, January 12, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 63).

The minutes of the several meetings of the Committees from July 21 to December 8 last, in the time of the great mortality, are

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

read and confirmed as acts of a full court; hearty thanks are given to those who remained in town and did the Company so great service, and they are promised that, when an opportunity presents, 'some way more reall' shall be considered. Mr. Vandeputt desires the Court to forbear making any acknowledgment to him, the rather because some have said he was 'well enough payed for it'; but knowing this to be only scandal, the Court resolves to carry out their former intention, by giving some silks and fine calicoes. Quicksilver and glass bottles to be provided; also copper to go in the *Return* to Surat. William Reading is chosen purser for that ship at a salary of 40*s.* per month. Some small parcels from Sir George Oxenden to Madam Dallison to be delivered, if they contain nothing of great value or liable to fines. A chest of musk returned in the *Richard and Martha*, and sent to Mr. Thurscrosse, not to be delivered, but he and Captain Seaman are to come to the next court about it. A bill of sale for the *Return* is given in. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO RICHARD MANNING AND COMPANY, AT AMSTERDAM, JANUARY 12, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iii, p. 537).

Desire to be advised how many Dutch East India Company's ships sent for the Indies last year have arrived safely 'about our coastes', some being forced back by bad weather; how many have been sent out this season; whether flyboats or others; their force; what stock they carried; how many got safely about the north passage; and whether any others are preparing to be dispatched this spring. Also whether the Dutch Company have received any letters overland lately from the East; what advices they bring; what they intend to do; with anything else of moment there is to relate. There is to be a public sale for the East India goods some time in the spring; so they desire to be advised of the price of pepper and of other East India commodities since their last sale. (½ *p.*)

THE DUKE OF ALBEMARLE TO LORD ARLINGTON, JANUARY 13, 1666 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. cxlv, no. 9).

Lord Berkeley will have the saltpetre out of the East India Company's hands. Wishes he could pay for it, or they will be loth to part with it, as money is owing them for the former saltpetre. Hopes they will accept of money on the new Act. The East

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

India ships are preparing; so the instructions for Bombay should be considered. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 17, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 64).

Thomas Parr, a mariner who lost a leg at Achin in the Company's service, is admitted to their almshouse at Poplar. The committee desired to consider of a fitting acknowledgment to be given to those who remained in town and looked after the Company's business, etc., in the late time of mortality, report that, though the Company's officers are in duty bound to attend to their business at all times and the Company is not obliged to give them any extra allowance, yet, to encourage those who hazarded their own and the lives of their families, they think that the following rewards should be given: Thomas Sprigg 125*l.*, George Papillon 100*l.*, Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, 80*l.*, Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, 20*l.*, Lawrence Stanyan 50*l.*, Michael Dunkin 60*l.*, Richard Harris 50*l.*, (of which 10*l.* is to go to his wife), Jeremy Sambrooke 50*l.*, John Harbert 30*l.*, Captain Prowd 40*l.*, Charles Aston 20*l.*, and Thomas Clayton 30*l.*; they also think that the salaries of Sprigg and Papillon should be increased, but not until the next election; all which is approved of by the Court. The kallender and setter[1] having died, others are to be employed in their place. William Moses is chosen as solicitor to the Company at a salary of 20*l.* per annum, in the room of James Acton, lately deceased. At the request of Sir Thomas Allen, the Court promises to think of his son when they require factors; but at the same time they resolve not to entertain any more requests of this nature, of which the secretary is to give the court notice. The *London* to be put into the wet dock at Blackwall. Rebecca Sparks's petition to be examined. The Farmers of the Customs to be given an account of the diamonds they permitted to be landed and brought up. The sailors in the *American* to be paid all wages due. The Court, being now better informed of the services of Captain Peachy, increases the gratuity formerly accorded to him from 3*l.* to 10*l.* (2 *pp.*)

[1] A calender pressed broadcloth by passing it through rollers. A setter manipulated the cloth at an earlier stage by stretching it upon a tenter-frame.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY'S DESIRES TOUCHING THE SOLDIERS TO BE SENT TO BOMBAY, JANUARY 17, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 120).

Their ship for India will carry fifty men at the most and their provisions will take up sixty tons, with an additional ten tons for arms and ammunition; this is all the tonnage they can spare, as they are only sending the one vessel. Desire to know with whom they are to treat for the passage of the men to Goa, and to have directions for sending them from thence to Bombay, it not being safe for the Company's ship to go there in this time of war. Also desire to be informed how to dispose of the said men in case the rest shall have left, in accordance with the King's order of last year, or in case the Dutch have surprised the place, which is much to be feared; also what money His Majesty will send for relief of the men, and what ammunition. The Commander-in-Chief has given the King an account of what is necessary, but the Company have had no advice from that place. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 19, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 67).

The differences between the Company and Jonathan Dawes and the rest of the owners of the *George and Martha* are by mutual agreement referred to arbitration. Henry Hamlyn, who came home in the *Marigold* and is going out as gunner in the *Return*, is allowed remission of the fine on some calicoes laden in the *Zant Frigate*, and promised further consideration, if on his return he shall be found to deserve it. The petitions of Margaret Dun, Joan Kerrill, and John Gray to be examined. Joan, widow of John Phillips, who served the Company twenty-six years as porter at Leadenhall, to be given 5*l.*, on condition that she does not trouble the Company again. By the desire of Samuel Hazard, any wages due to him are to be paid to his wife. The request of Captain Millett, for the 200*l.* formerly ordered to be paid those who brought their goods out of the *Loyal Merchant* to the warehouse and paid the requisite fines, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. On report of the committee concerning the whitsters' bill for 244*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, the Court agrees to pay 200*l.* in full of the same. Mr. Thurscrosse asking that his chest of musk may be delivered, the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

matter is referred to certain Committees to settle. No money to be paid out by the purser of the *Return* without order from Captain Stanton or Captain Prowd; and the latter is directed to fit the said ship with guns from the *London*. Mr. Boone and others to get in the Company's debts, and see that all goods which have been bought are cleared from the warehouse. Captain Chappell to be given 160*l.* and Captain Basse 80*l.*, for convoying the Company's ships from St. Helena; and Captain Webber of the *Dorcas*, who has deserved well and gone out again in the Company's service, to be gratified with 15*l.*, which is to be paid to his wife. The owners of the *Happy Entrance* referring themselves wholly to the Court's decision concerning the surplus of private trade returned in that vessel, it is decided to pay them in full, abating only 50*l.* for the over tonnage. The Committee for Private Trade to settle about the victualling and wages to be paid for the *Constantinople Merchant* during her stay in Ireland. The Husband to ascertain particulars of the damage and loss done to the Company's goods in the lighters. Captain Prowd to confer with Captain Bowen and report their opinion as to what should be paid to the sailors in the *London*. (2¾ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, January 24, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 70).

Mr. Chichley desiring the Company to treat about saltpetre for the King's service, order is given for a general court to be summoned for next Monday afternoon for consideration of this matter. John Langley presents an assignment to himself from Samuel Moyer of an adventure of 750*l.*, but not attested according to rule. Hereupon the Court, on consideration that Moyer is under restraint and cannot go to the mayor of a corporation, decrees that, if he signs and seals the said adventure and sends it attested under the hand and seal of the Governor or Deputy Governor of Tynemouth Castle, it shall be sufficient; but this is not to be taken as a precedent for those who are at liberty.[1] An inventory of all particulars belonging to the *Return* is presented, and order is given for it to

[1] Moyer, as an adherent of the late government, was imprisoned at the Restoration. On January 30, 1664, he was ordered to be transferred from the Tower to Tynemouth; and he was not released until 1667, when he undertook to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy (see Pepys's *Diary*, May 16 and July 7, 1667).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be entered in a book and kept at the Company's house, and for such a proportion of treasure to be provided to go in that vessel to Surat as with her other goods will make up a total of 20,000*l.* A chest of chirurgery to be prepared for Surat. Messrs. Boone and Papillon are given permission to send seven tons of English mum as an experiment to Surat in the *Return*, giving 10*s.* per ton to the poor-box. Sir Joseph Ashe, Mrs. Rebecca Ashe, and Thomas Pettit to be allowed to receive sundry 'toakens' returned in the Surat shipping, if not of great value and not exceeding in freight 20*s.* each. Mr. Mascall reports that certain petitions lately referred to himself and Mr. Hobby could have been settled by the accountant without troubling the court. The account of James Colthorpe,[1] who died in India, to be examined and reported. Certain demands made by the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* are referred to the determination of the Committee of Private Trade. The purser of the *Return* is directed to seal a bond with security in 500*l.* for his fidelity, and the usual covenant and his single bond in 1,000*l.* for performance. The ground of John Langly's desire for interest on his dividend to be examined. At the request of Philip Travers, one-third of his salary is to be paid here to William Potter and Caldwell Hammond, for the maintenance and education of his children. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 26, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 72).

Richard Welch, boatswain's mate in the *London*, who was wounded in her and has served the Company thirty years, is admitted to their almshouse at Poplar and allowed the usual pension. Anthony Erning is admitted to the freedom, on payment of 5*l.* The Governor states that the Committee for Shipping are unable to come to terms with the Royal Company for the new ship; that there have been offers of freight for tonnage at 5*l.* per ton and 7*l.* per head passage, and for furnishing blacks at St. Helena at 16*l.* 10*s.* each; all which is left to be determined by the Committee for Plantations. The fine is remitted on some taffetas returned in the *Coronation* and delivered as 'toakens' to Sir Richard Ford and his relations. Certain Committees to examine and report on the

[1] Elsewhere called Calthrope. He had died in Bengal during 1664.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

delinquencies of the factors in the South Seas; also about Henry Paige, who was taken out of the *Richard and Martha* in Ireland by a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant; and to examine Richard Mohun's account of salary. The owners of the *Morning Star* to be paid in full. The men in the *London* to receive all wages due to them, and to be allowed three cwt. of ebony (of which six tons were taken in at Mauritius) free of freight, but those having a larger portion to pay on the overplus, and on any other goods they have. Captain Millet, on giving his bond to satisfy others concerned with himself, is to be paid 200*l.* formerly allowed to him and others of the *Loyal Merchant's* company for calicoes brought into the warehouse. James Colthorpe's accounts not having come home yet, nothing can be done with regard to them. Mr. Traveisa's business is again deferred until April 1 next, and Mr. Boone is added to the referees. Certain goods to be delivered to Sir William Rider, who has bought a large number for the Royal Company. The owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* to be paid in full for their last and this present voyage. Samuel Moyer to be allowed interest on money long detained by the Company, and to satisfy a debt of 28*l.*, with interest, which he owes to the United Stock. (2½ *pp.*)

A General Court, January 29, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 75).

The Governor, after directing the minutes of the last general court to be read, reports that the goods of the King's two East India prizes have been received to be sold for His Majesty's account, and a considerable sum has been advanced on them by the Company, according to agreement. He then intimates that the cause of this meeting is to consider a letter received last September from Lord Arlington (written by the King's direction), relating to the Company's saltpetre, and one written by the Company to His Lordship, intimating that there might be a sale and desiring to know His Majesty's further pleasure in the matter (both which letters are now read), upon which His Majesty's Commissioners of the Ordnance offered to treat for the saltpetre for the King's service. As, however, there is a standing rule of the general court against selling any commodity except by the candle, they are now called together to consider what shall be done, and at the same

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

time are reminded that on a similar occasion they gave power to the Court of Committees to sell a parcel of saltpetre for the King's service, by treaty, to the value of about 37,000*l.*, to be paid for from customs on goods imported by the Company; which account, though not fully paid up, yet there is thought to be sufficient to clear; also other tallies on the assessments, for which saltpetre bought at the candle was delivered, part of which has been received, the rest being due in March and June next. Hereupon the generality, 'through their zeale and affection to serve His Majesty,' readily and cheerfully resolve, *nem. con.*, notwithstanding the said order, to authorize the Governor and Court of Committees to sell the whole of the saltpetre to the King, on the best terms obtainable. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 31, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 76).

John Ashburnam and Colonel Windham represent that 3,200*l.* has been assigned by the King out of the proceeds of the goods of the two Dutch East India prizes for the eight Commissioners for Prize Goods for the port of London, and the Duke of Albemarle has given order for payment of 30,000*l.* to Captain Richard Kingdon on account of these goods more than has been already paid by the Company: that if the Company would pay to the said Colonel Windham 800*l.*, the proportion due to him and John Ashburnam, the Colonel having power from the Duke to receive it, they would give a receipt and acknowledge it as a great kindness. After some consideration a warrant is ordered to be made out accordingly for payment of the said 800*l.* The Governor or Deputy and any seven or more of the Committees are desired to treat and conclude with the Commissioners of Ordnance for the Company's parcel of saltpetre. Resolved that a court of sales shall be begun next Tuesday, March 20, and the court revokes the order for delivery of pepper upon a deposit. As, however, there is a convoy ready, which will be going 'suddainely', they agree to allow fourteen days to anyone wishing to provide himself with pepper for transportation, on depositing 14*d.* per cwt., and if the pepper is not shipped out, the said deposit will not be returned. The owners of the *Royal Charles* to be paid 500*l.* on account. Edward Ledger, gunner's mate in the *London*, to receive all wages due to him. (1½ *pp.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 1, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 78).

Mr. Chichley and some other Commissioners of the King's Ordnance appear in court and, after some preliminary discourse, agree to take the whole parcel of the Company's saltpetre, about 11,400 bags of several sorts at 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., as it is, without any allowance of refraction, at the time of payment the Company usually sells at and with the usual tares, interest to be allowed on certain conditions to both parties; the payment to be out of the 120,000*l.* assigned to the King's Commissioners of the Ordnance upon the 'action' for the 1,250,000*l.*; an assignment of 40,000*l.* to be forthwith made the Company, in part of what the saltpetre shall amount to, because it will be some time before it can be weighed and the account made up. Mr. Chichley states that 20,000*l.*, part of the 120,000*l.*, may come in at Lady day, 50,000*l.* more at Midsummer, and the other 50,000*l.* at Michaelmas next; some of this is already engaged, but he promises to give the Company satisfaction as far as possible. It is agreed to meet again next Monday afternoon, to perfect the agreement in the form of a contract. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 6, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 79).

Alderman William Webb, who took great pains in appraising the prize goods, is allowed twenty-five bags of Jambi pepper for his own use. Richard Cradock to be permitted to have cloths and edibles which he brought back in the *London* from Surat, but nothing else until further order. All differences between the Company and the owners of the *Marigold* are referred for settlement to four Committees now chosen. A letter is received from the Principal Officers of the Navy, stating that the ship *Eagle* is going to India on the King's business, and inquiring whether the Company would like to freight her home; the matter is referred to the Committee for Shipping and Plantations and as many other of the Committees as please (the Governor or Deputy to be one). Sir John Robinson to be allowed certain salampores on account, on signing a contract to pay for them at the price they would fetch at the next sale. An account of the saltpetre sold to the Lord Treasurer is ordered to be made out, with the interest due thereon fully stated; the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Committee of Accounts to see to this, and also to endeavour to get in the money due to the Company from the King, which is about 300*l.*, and 250*l.* in Sir Edmund Turner's[1] hands; and Sir Samuel Barnardiston is desired to see about the 780*l.* resting on the *Advice's* customs. On advice from Fort St. George that the untimely death of Francisca, a Christian servant to the wife of William Dawes, is laid to the charge of the said Mrs. Dawes, who is now in custody until order shall be received from the Company what is to be done about this 'cruell and unchristianlike action', the Court, seriously resenting it, desires the Committee of Lawsuits and the solicitor to consider and advise what is fitting, and give order accordingly.[2] The accountant is directed to find out whether the Company have the first pair of books for this Stock kept at Fort St. George, *Litera A*, they having heard that the originals are in the hands of Thomas Chambers, in which case they are to be demanded from him. Freight to be paid on all the private trade returned in the *London* at the rate of 20*s.* per ton for gruff and 24*s.* per ton for fine goods. Some question arising about packing the Company's parcels of cloth, the Court decides that the usual packers shall be employed. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, February 9, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 82).

Being moved to consider their promise to Philip Travers on his going out to Bantam, the Court gives order for his salary to be 100*l.* per annum certain, of which one-third is to be paid to his brother Potter for the maintenance of his children. Rowland Wynn is chosen as arbitrator between the two Stocks, in the room of Nicholas Corsellis, deceased. Mrs. Harris is told to permit the administrator of Mr. Marston to take away from this house all things belonging to the latter, except books and writings. Captain Barker is given liberty to land three tons of ebony wood at his own warehouse. The Husband is to sign an entry in the Custom-house of 1,200*l.* value in diamonds, prime cost, but valued by the Farmers at 2,400*l.*, for the account of Captain James Barker. Hoys and lighters to be sent to hasten the unlading of the *Charles*. A list of things sent by Sir George Oxenden to Elizabeth Dallison is read, and the Committee for Private Trade are desired to order delivery of the

[1] In the General Ledger the name is given as Sir Edward Turner.

[2] See Col. H. D. Love's *Vestiges of Old Madras*, vol. i, p. 273.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

same. The owners of the *Coronation* to be paid in full. Captain Milner is given 50*l.*, and returns his thanks to the Court. The business of John Gregory, who died at the Coast, to be examined. Fines on coffee, etc., are remitted to Rebecca Sparkes, who lost her husband in the *American*. Mr. Moses to be allowed to have the Company's charter book, to make copies to keep by him in order to direct him in their business, he to be very careful and return the book safely. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, February 14, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 84).

The accounts of Richard Cradock, lately returned from Persia, against whom there are complaints in the last overland letters from Surat, to be examined by certain Committees, who are also to look into the state of affairs in Persia and report. Mrs. Dallison is given permission to send glass beads free of freight in the *Return* to Sir George Oxenden. Mr. Boone is entreated to give retaining fees to Sir Walter Walker and Sir William Turner to be 'of councill at large' for the Company when occasion arises. The account of John Priddy, who died in the Bay, to be paid in full. Goods returned in the *Rebecca* to be delivered free of fine to Henry Dacres. Two pipes of Canary to be bought for Surat, and two pipes for the ship *Return*. Mrs. Ash, executrix of Jonathan Ash, desiring that the account of Thomas Leaver may be settled, certain Committees are entreated to examine and report on the said account. Richard White is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The Court, finding in a letter from Sir Edward Winter to his brother Thomas considerable charges against many of the factors at the Coast, in which Mr. Buckeridge is concerned, the latter is called into court and required to give an account of all passages during his voyage; but he having only prepared a brief relation concerning Sir Edward, he is directed to give to Sir Francis Clarke and three other Committees a full relation and diary, according to the instructions given him by the Court, and to answer to what is alleged by Sir Edward. (2 *pp.*)

Opinion of Sir Heneage Finch in the case of Ascentia Dawes, February 15, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 121).

The Governor and Council have a clear power to hear and deter-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

mine the case, and may award judgement and execution if the party is found guilty. But she must be tried by a jury, and the Governor and Council should direct a warrant or precept to their bailiff, in the nature of a writ of *venire facias*, commanding him to summon twenty-four men as a grand jury, to whom the indictment must be proved. If they find a *billa vera*, a new precept must summon a jury to try her for her life; and so according to the Courts of Law, supplying what used to be done by writ here, by a precept there.[1] ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*) *Annexed is a clause from the Company's charter, substantiating the above opinion of the Solicitor-General.*

A Court of Committees, February 16, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 86).

Charles Goodwin, Receiver of the Assessment for the Royal Aid in the County of Sussex, having paid in the money for the tally of 5,300*l.* formerly accepted on account of saltpetre, order is given for the said tally to be delivered to him, he returning the several receipts given by Dunkin as the money was brought in; and the Court is pleased to bestow on him 10*l.* for a piece of plate, for his care and expedition in bringing in the money. Henry Chowne is given liberty to send 250 dollars in the *Return* to his son without paying permission. The referees for the *Marigold* are to meet and determine concerning her without longer delay. A 'scrutore' and two quilts returned in the *London* to be delivered to Mr. De Lis, on payment of the freight. Sarah, widow of Captain Higgenson, commander of the *American*, to be allowed remission of freight on coffee and asafoetida returned in the said ship. The officers in the *London* to be paid all wages due to them. William Twisden to be given back the fine paid on certain calicoes returned in the *Loyal Merchant*. The Committees to meet on Wednesdays and Fridays in the afternoon to get in debts, and hasten the removal of goods already sold. Owbery Watkins, a blind sailor, to be admitted to the almshouse at Poplar and have the usual pension. Examination and report to be made on the petition of Ralph Price and the account of James Adams. The Committee for Accounts to direct the accountant in making out warrants for payment of money. Henry

[1] At pp. 123 and 124 of the same volume will be found instructions how to proceed in the trial, and a form of indictment.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hamblin, who is going out as gunner in the *Return*, is given a gratuity of 5*l.* Among the warrants signed is one for 50,000*l.* to Capt. Richard Kingdone, 'second payment' [on account of the Dutch prizes]. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 21, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 88).

George Papillon is admitted to the freedom by service, and David Clarke by redemption, paying 5*l.* Any five or more of the Committees are desired to meet from time to time to consider what sorts and proportions of the Company's goods may be fit to bring to the candle, and at what prices; also whether a division in money should be made to the adventurers, and report their opinions; Sir Andrew Riccard to see that this is done. The account of Henry Aldworth, who died in India, to be examined. The owners of the *Rebecca* to be paid in full, and Captain William Badiley to be given 50*l.* The Committee of Accounts are desired to consider whether in their opinions it is necessary for the Company to have an auditor, and what his employment should be. Matthew Goodfellow moving the Court to settle the account of Thomas Davies, certain Committees are entreated to endeavour to determine this by compromise. Thomas Winter gives in a copy of a letter from Thomas Chamber to Mr. Buckeridge and Mr. Prob[i]e for their assent to his drawing 1,100 new pagodas, to be made payable in England to Mr. Jearsey and Mr. Nicholas, and the order for so doing. The owners of the *Royal Charles* to be paid 3,000*l.* on account, and the Committee for Private Trade are desired to direct the delivery of her private trade, and to make up her account of freight. The petitions of John Burgis and Anne Cooze to be examined. The commanders of the *London* and *American* to be allowed two tons each freight free, the chief mates one ton, the second mates three quarters of a ton, and so on downwards, according to the qualities and deserts of the officers, and the common men to be allowed three cwt. free apiece. Sarah Higgenson's goods exceeding what was formerly allowed her, remission on the excess is now granted to her. The owners of the *Marigold* to be paid in full. Captain Thurrowgood is given 50*l.* for his good services, both at home and abroad. Mr. Papillon gives 3*l.* 15*s.* to the poor box, for 7½ tons of mum laden in the *Return*. (2¾ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ORDER OF COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 21, 1666 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 354).

For certain proposals from the Company, touching the sale of His Majesty's prize goods out of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, whether they shall be exposed for sale at the Company's sale on March 20 next, to be referred to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners for Prizes, as well touching their sale in this kingdom as whether it may tend to the King's advantage to have them transported beyond seas, and to what places.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 23, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 91).

Alderman Bathurst is chosen to act as arbitrator for the Company in the room of Mr. Boone (who cannot attend at present) concerning the *George and Martha*. An overcharge of 25*l.* having been made by mistaking diapers for dimities in the *Marigold's* account, a warrant is ordered to be made out for repayment of the same to the Company. Certain Committees are desired to examine and report on the accounts of Higgenson and Cooze and the whole voyage of the *American*. In fulfilment of a former promise, the Court now directs that, because of his good service at Fort St. George, the salary of Jeremy Sambrooke is to be raised from 40*l.* to 70*l.* per annum, to begin from his arrival there. The account of the late John Gregory to be paid; and James Adams to be given 40*l.* on account until further information is received from Bantam, he to give bond to repay so much as shall not appear to be due. The account of William Faldoe, who died at Guinea, to be examined. John Geare's bond to be cancelled. Coral to be bought from Mr. Wylde and vermilion from Mr. Corcellis. Mr. Kendall to agree concerning freight, passage, and blacks to be taken to St. Helena upon the best terms possible. Mr. Moses, the solicitor, to examine the papers belonging to the Company in Mr. Acton's room and take them into his possession. Henry Aldworth's account to be paid and his bond delivered up. Certain Committees to examine and make allowance on damaged calicoes left over from the last two sales; others to consider how to procure certificates to free East India goods from being searched, or freedom of shipping to transport them, and to confer with Sir George Downing and report to the Court what they think best to be done. (2½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE KING'S COMMISSION UNDER THE PRIVY SEAL, WHITEHALL, FEBRUARY 27, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 125).

In reply to the Company's petition for permission to try Ascentia Dawes for the murder of her servant, there having been of late years no precedent in a matter of this nature, His Majesty signifies his royal pleasure that they may proceed with the trial in the usual way; and, if the prisoner is found guilty, then sentence of death is to be passed upon her and the same executed accordingly, to the end that by such exemplary justice others may be deterred from committing like offences. *Signed* William Morrice. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 28, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 93).

Goods returned in the *London* and *American* to be delivered to the wife of John Goodyear free of freight. Wine to be sent free of freight in the *Return* to Sir George Oxenden. Two 'scrutores' belonging to Mr. Lambton to be viewed in order to ascertain what freight should be paid for them. Messrs. Dolislager and Van Overschalt desiring to be released from part of their bargain for green ginger, the matter is referred to the Committee for Debts. An order is to be forthwith published, forbidding all persons who have not already cleared their account with the Company to buy at the next sale. The Husband, desiring directions as to the delivery of private trade, is told that the mariners in the *London* and *American* are to be allowed 3 cwt. apiece of Surat goods freight free, if they have so much of their own over and above the 3 cwt. of ebony wood already allowed them; no freight to be charged them for damaged goods, or for any kinds of lac or aloes really belonging to them. The valuation made of the King's goods in the two prize vessels, the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, to remain in the custody of the Secretary. Basil Hearne is admitted to the freedom by redemption, paying 5*l.* Mr. Thomlingson is granted an allowance with interest on some China roots, and is cautioned to clear the rest of his goods. The Committee appointed to prepare for the sale having apportioned the several sorts and quantities of goods, the same is read and approved, and the following conditions agreed to: buyers to be allowed six months to fetch away their goods, from April 20 to October 20 next; also to be allowed two months' discount more than

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the said six months for all goods cleared and taken away within the said six months; for all goods cleared and taken away by June 20 next, one per cent. shall be allowed for prompt payment, over and above the said six months and two months. In addition to the usual preliminaries, it is to be declared before the sale that, as the additional duty on calicoes has not yet been determined by the Company, all buyers are to take notice that for all calicoes exported in time they are only, as formerly, to claim the benefit of the half subsidy and no benefit or allowance for any additional duty, however it shall be hereafter determined. The Court resolves to make a division to the adventurers of forty per cent. in money, payable February 20 next and, in order to encourage buyers, to allow them any dividend upon what goods they buy as ready money without discount, and one per cent. for prompt payment upon all goods cleared and taken away by June 20 next; this rule to be observed as well for the King's as the Company's goods. All warrants tendered as payment for the King's goods are to be entered as paid to the adventurers concerned, and the amount to be entered as received in the King's cash, discounting months or the remainder of the time till February 20 next. The accountant is directed to take care to make out the warrants of those who are indebted to the Company, in such a measure that they may be stopped until the debtor has paid up. The wife of Robert Sparrow to be paid 3*l.* Examination and report to be made of the petitions of John Davorne and Elizabeth Weston. Any three of the Committees are entreated to draw up what conditions they think necessary for sale of the King's goods. Treasure to be shipped in the *Return*, but only so much as with her goods shall amount to 20,000*l.*, or as near that sum as possible; the Company (to whom the ship belongs) thinking that amount sufficient to adventure in one vessel this 'time of danger'. Raw and wrought silks, belonging as well to the King as to the Company, to be examined, and Sambrooke directed how to lot and prepare them for sale. Certain Committees are added to those already desired to arbitrate concerning the *George and Martha*, all to endeavour to settle this business. A 'scrutore', some calicoes, some cornelian rings, and an agate haft, returned in the *London*, to be delivered to Matthew Andrews free of freight. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 2, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 97).

Sir Samuel Barnardiston to be allowed to send wine to Sir George Oxenden in the *Return*, free of freight. No warrants to be accepted in payment of any goods bought at the next sale after expiration of the six months allowed the buyers to fetch away their goods, unless discount is allowed the Company from the time the warrants are presented to the time they are to be paid. Certain of the Committees are desired to make up the account of customs for the King's two ships and arrange for the speedy settling of the same. Captain Stanton is allowed 18*l.* for fresh provisions, and is desired to hasten his departure. The referees for the business of the *George and Martha* report their inability to settle this matter; hereupon Sir William Ryder is requested to endeavour to bring them to an agreement. The washed calicoes out of the *Coronation* to be put to the candle at the next sale. Upon search in the Exchequer there appearing no entry of the 100,000*l.* to be paid his Majesty's Commissioners of Ordnance out of the 1,250,000*l.* to be raised, out of which 100,000*l.* they proposed to pay for the Company's saltpetre lately contracted for, and in order that the latter may not suffer by too many other sums intervening and so delaying payment, the Commissioners of the Ordnance are to be requested to procure the Lord Treasurer's warrant for 10,000*l.* of the 30,000*l.* to be paid the Company according to contract, and enter the same in the Exchequer as soon as may be. The owners of the *Royal Charles* requesting that the damaged goods from their ship may be put up to sale, and that their coffee may be delivered to them, they are told that the Company would gladly accede to their first request but that there is not sufficient time, and concerning the coffee they shall hear next Tuesday. The Company's coffee to be examined; also other goods in the custody of George Papillon. Calicoes to be delivered to Thomas Allum on payment of a fine. The sum of 10*l.* to be paid to the wife of Humphrey Weston on account of his salary; and the balance of the account of William Jones, who was drowned at Surat, to be paid to his administratrix. Two 'scrutores', one of them for the Duchess of Albemarle, brought by Ralph Lambton in the *London*, to be delivered to him free of freight. (2¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PRIZES, [MARCH 2], 1666 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cl, no. 81).

Recommending the adoption of the proposals of the East India Company, that all the goods landed out of the prize ships, *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, should be put up to sale on March 20, with the East India goods. The dividends due to the adventurers in eleven months the Company will allow as present payment of any goods they may buy, and pay the money to His Majesty on discount of one per cent. The goods to be set up at the candle at the rates they are valued by persons appointed to appraise them. (1½ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 2, 1666 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 370).

The Lords Commissioners for Prizes certifying their opinion as to the sale of His Majesty's prize goods, and His Majesty well approving of the same, he accordingly orders that all the prize goods out of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix* shall be exposed to sale on March 20 next, or when the Company's sale first begins, at the usual time and discount allowed by the Company; that they shall be set up at the candle according to the rates they are valued at by those appointed to appraise them, or at such a price as the Company shall think best; and that Charles Bennet, Richard Kingdon and George Clifford, or any two of them, are to be present at the sale.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 6, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 99).

The Governor stating that he gave his own order for some wine and tokens to be sent in the *Return* to Surat, it 'being of small concerne', the Court entreat him to use his discretion in such cases. Certain Committees are desired to treat for a further part of Leadenhall, in the possession of Mr. Coles, which may now be had. Musk to be delivered to Mrs. Dallison free of freight. Mr. Papillon is added to the committees appointed to settle Traveisa's business, and they are desired to draw up anything relating to the Coast and Bay factors, and more especially to Sir Thomas Chambers.[1] The commanders of the two convoys, the *Loyal Subject* and the *Baltimore*, are given a gratuity of 40*l.* apiece. Damaged coffee, cotton wool, and stick-lac returned in the *Royal Charles* to be sent

[1] The late Agent at Fort St. George had been knighted that day at Whitehall.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

back to her owners, who are to allow the Company for the same according to charter-party, and to have their own coffee delivered; but being called into court they request and are given permission to offer the said goods and their own coffee at the Company's sale. On the motion of Mr. Cliffe, order is given for any dividends on the adventure of the late Richard Lingham to be left in the Company's hands, and if the money is used the usual interest of four per cent. per annum to be allowed, seeing it is for an orphan. (1¾ *pp.*)

JOHN STANYAN TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PRIZE GOODS, EAST INDIA HOUSE, MARCH 8, 1666 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom.*, vol. cl, no. 82).

As the Company are making up the customs of goods landed from the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, they wish to know whether the claim of the Farmers of Customs for double or treble duties on pepper and spices, as being brought in by foreign-built shipping, is to be allowed.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 9, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 101).

Payment is made to the owners of the *George and Martha*, and order given for her charter-party to be delivered up to be cancelled. Richard Mohun to be paid his salary; but as some books from the South Seas, where he was employed, are missing through the miscarriage of some ships, his bond and covenant are to be kept as security, in case anything shall hereafter appear against him. Thomas Towers, a linguist who assisted with the Portuguese jewels, is given 3*l.* for his services. The Company's servants are ordered to attend the exhibition of the King's goods to be offered for sale until the day of sale. A draft of a commission, appointing George Foxcraft Governor of Fort St. George and of the town of Madraspatam, is approved, and ordered to be engrossed, and the Company's seal to be affixed. Upon the reports of several committees, order is given for the owners of the *American* to be paid in full, and for her charter-party to be delivered up; also for Thomas Cooze and Charles Higgenson to be paid in full. The Governor reports that the committee appointed to make up the customs for the goods of the King's two ships find that extraordinary rates are demanded, as the said ships are foreign-built; therefore, thinking

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

it right to inform the Duke [of Albemarle], they drew up a paper, which they caused the Company's secretary to sign, and presented it yesterday; this paper is now read and approved by the Court. Mary Graves and her husband are allowed remission of freight on some calicoes. Upon considering that many meetings of the Committees were held at the house of Sir George Smith 'in the time of sicknesse when this house was vissited',[1] the Court directs Sambrooke to provide something, not exceeding 10*l.* in value, to present to Sir George's lady; and there having also been some meetings of the Committees held at Mr. Papillon's house, a present of equal value is to be provided for his lady. Damaged calicoes returned in the *Royal Charles* to be sorted. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 14, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 103).

Sir John Robinson desiring to know what will remain in the Company's hands when the customs are made up on the King's goods from out the two ships, that he may be able to help himself for money disbursed for His Majesty's garrison, the Court agree to let him know, when the sale is over and the account made up. On petition, Charles Higgenson, who went out second mate and returned master in the *American*, is given 20*l.* for his extraordinary services during the voyage. The Governor states that last Friday the Committees, at a meeting with Sir John Duncombe and Mr. Chichley, perfected and sealed the contract for the Company's saltpetre and received seven certificates, one for 10,000*l.* which Sir George Downing is to enter in the Exchequer and then return, and six others for 5,000*l.* each, which are to remain in the Treasury and not to be presented for registration in the Exchequer until the Act is charged with the 625,000*l.*, according to an order issued by the Commissioners. The Court approves of the procedure of the Committees. The owners of the *Royal Charles* report that some of the goods returned to them as damaged are not really sea-damaged and therefore should not have been returned, but, as they are unwilling to dispute with the Company, they suggest the matter be referred to arbitration; this is done accordingly.

[1] There does not seem to be any evidence that a case of plague occurred in the East India House itself; the reference may therefore be to the fact that the houses of three of the watchmen were 'visited' (see p. 153).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mr. Thomson states that the United Stock are satisfied with the choice of Mr. Wynn to act as one of the arbitrators (in place of the late Mr. Corsellis) between the two Stocks. The owners of the *Richard and Martha* to be paid in full and her charter-party delivered up. Elizabeth Hatch to be given three months' pay of her son Robert Hatch's wages. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 16, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 105).

Consul Lannoy's disbursements at Aleppo to be examined. The Committees are desired to meet to-morrow morning to sign all the warrants for the division of forty per cent. lately resolved on. Mr. Northy acquaints the Court that of the 600*l.* subscription of Simon Smith, 200*l.* was in trust for the account of Mr. Greenhill, late vicar of Stepney, but that Smith's executor refuses to transfer this; Northy also shows receipts for 100*l.* paid on it to Smith, and asks that no money shall be paid or any transfer made until some course can be taken with the executor; hereupon the accountant is instructed accordingly. Calicoes brought back in the *London* by Robert Hogg to be delivered to him on payment of fine, and a gratuity of 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* to be given him for his good service. Mr. Bathurst is desired to help examine the damaged calicoes brought back in the *Royal Charles*; and the owners of that vessel acknowledging that forty bales of coffee returned in her are absolutely damaged, and it being uncertain how the remainder may prove, it is agreed that the latter shall be offered at the Company's sale, and that the referees before appointed shall determine concerning the same. The referees for the *Marigold's* business are requested to examine and report on the petitions of William Treveam and Captain Thurrowgood. Mr. Kendall is desired to deliver the six certificates for 5,000*l.* each, received from His Majesty's Commissioners of the Ordnance, to Sir George Downing, to be entered all together in the Exchequer, and to see this actually done at the first opportunity. Being informed of the state of Roger Scattergood's account and of his desire concerning it, the Court gives order for him to receive to the value of his dividends of forty per cent. resting in the Company's hands of the old goods he bought, clearing so much interest as is due on them, and to be allowed

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

interest for the time they have been in the Company's hands since they were payable, and that he may also be allowed the next dividend of forty per cent. on what goods he shall buy at the next sale. (1¾ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 16, 1666 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 385).

No person buying any of His Majesty's spices taken out of the prize ships *Slothany* and *Phoenix* is to be required to pay any more or other custom than if the said spices had come immediately from the East Indies upon account of the Company, and been imported in English-built ships.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 19, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 107).

A declaration is to be made to-morrow before the sale that, although the spices and other goods belonging to the King were imported in foreign-built vessels, the buyers are to receive the usual impost upon exporting any of them, as if they had been imported in English-built ships. Thinking that His Majesty's pigtail silk is priced too low at 5*s.* the lb., the Court raises it to 9*s.* the lb. of twenty-four ounces. They also resolve to offer the King's Jambi pepper at 12*d.* the lb., as it is valued, the Company's Jambi pepper at 12*d.*, and their Malabar pepper at 12½*d.* the lb. Mr. Kendall states he has heard from Lord Arlington that the King intends to send a Governor and one or two persons to India in the *Return*; whereupon he is desired to acquaint His Lordship that the ship is already much belated, which will hazard her voyage, that she is fully laden and not capable of taking any more bulky things, that she has her dispatches and only awaits a fair wind, and for her greater safety she is only to go to Goa; yet while she stays the Company will be ready to put any passengers on board in order to serve His Majesty. (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, MARCH 21 & 22, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 108).

Sale of Jambi pepper, damaged pepper, cotton yarn, musk, aloes succatrina and epatica, olibanum, tincal, spikenard, indigo from Lahore and Sarkhej, round, flat, and dust of indigo, indigo skins and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

shirts, cassia lignum, benzoin, China roots, sugar, tramboone, shell-lac, seed-lac, stick-lac, turmeric, green ginger, sticks of sappon, sandal and ebony wood, rice, coffee, damaged coffee, brawles, broad and narrow tapseils, birdseyes, mercolees, long and short derebauds, sovaguzzees, broad, narrow, blue and white baftas, eckbarees, niccannees, quilts, blue and white pautkaes, Serrounge [Sironj] chintz, dungarees, parcallaes, longcloth, brown and damaged longcloth, blue and damaged salampores, mullmulls, adathaes, sannoes, coloured and white ginghams, bettellees, dupataes, catchaes, allejas, mathelage stuff,[1] white China silk, taffetas and taffeta camlets, neckcloths, tabbenees, damask, white and black satins, gold stuffs, sayes cantan, crimson toqueens, lingloes, white lines pillongs,[2] damaged calicoes, and Guinea stuffs; with prices and names of purchasers. (12 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 23, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 120).

Order is given for any adventurer to receive upon discount when he pleases his division of the forty per cent. payable next February, unless there is something against him. Upon the desire of the trustees for the Fourth Joint Stock, order is given for the Company's seal to be affixed to Oswell's bill. Consul Lannoy's disbursements at Aleppo up to December 14 last (361 dollars at six shillings the dollar) to be paid in full to John Jollife, his assign. The remainder of the 3,200*l.* assigned by His Majesty for the eight Commissioners for the Prize Goods of the Port of London, out of the money in the Company's hands from the two East India prizes, to be paid upon Captain Richard Kingdon's receipt, according to a former promise of the Company. Sir Henry Oxenden requests, as executor to the late Mrs. Dallison, that Sir George Oxenden's things sent to her may be delivered to him; this causing some debate, he asks that he may receive the smaller things and that those of greater value be taken and sold by the Company, they to be accountable to Sir George for the same; this the Court is inclined to do, and directs the husband to examine and return an account of the particulars by the next court. A motion is made to pay

[1] Possibly 'Massalege stuff', i.e. coarse calicoes for bartering with the negroes at Massalege in Madagascar.

[2] These four items were evidently silks from China, captured in the Dutch prizes.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Sir George Oxenden for his proportion of money received for permission of diamonds, etc., but there being no one empowered to receive it, the same is to be entered to his account, and four per cent. per annum interest allowed until power is given to some one to receive the money. A letter being about to be sent in the *Return* to Surat, the Court is reminded of Sir George Oxenden's many services in defence of the Company's estate, saving of half of their customs there, and procuring other privileges, and is moved to give him, according to a former promise, a suitable encouragement; also to remember that there are others who have also deserved well and been promised consideration. The Court is quite willing to make Sir George and the others some proportionable return for their good services, yet 'least it might in this time of warr streighten the Companys hand', they defer doing so, in the hope there may ere long be peace, when it will be a fitter time; but they agree not to put it off longer than the time of the next advices to Surat, and direct the Secretary to remind them of the matter after the next election. Peter Collier, who bought the King's China silk, is allowed half per cent. on the 'cauls or wodds'[1] round the bundles. Captain Stanton's written request to entertain four or five more able seamen is acceded to. Captain Milner writing that the owners have still in their hands the gratuities which the Company bestowed on his wife in his absence, and that he had paid fines on allejas, which he does not think has been done by others, certain Committees are desired to examine and report on this. Captain Bowen to be paid what is due to him. Sir Edmund Turner to be presented with fifty gold pieces for good service done the Company. All the King's goods out of the *Golden Phoenix* and *Slothany* having been sold, and having fetched 21,000*l.* more than the estimated price, the Governor with some of the Committees is requested to inform the Duke of Albemarle and the rest of the commissioners for His Majesty's prize goods of this, and also that the Company are willing to advance 20,000*l.*[2] besides the 1,042,000*l.*[3] already paid; which sum with the charges, customs, discount, and interest will be so near the full amount that, considering the hazard of some

[1] Probably the matting and cotton wool used in wrapping the silk.
[2] A warrant was made out accordingly.
[3] This is evidently an error. Perhaps 104,200*l.* was intended.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

buyers' non-performance, it is the utmost they can provide until the whole account is perfected, which shall be hastened as much as possible. (2 *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 23, 1666 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lviii, p. 387).[1]

Thomas Skinner again petitioning that a court may be erected to put an end to his grievances, order is given for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Ashley to send for the Governor and some merchants of the Company and induce them to give Mr. Skinner such reasonable satisfaction as may in some measure be answerable to the losses and damages he has suffered.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 27, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 123).

Notice in writing to be given on the Exchange that all persons who have money at interest in the Company's hands, which was taken up to supply the first 50,000*l.* advanced to the King, and which will be due in May and June next, are to receive their said money at the end of the six months, or the Company will make a tender of it in their treasury and no longer allow interest on it. Resolved that a dividend of ten per cent. in money shall be made to the adventurers, and a general court held next Friday to inform them of this. Consideration is had about a master for the *London*, Captain Browne desiring to retire; but nothing is decided. Sir Andrew Riccard and Sir William Ryder to advise how and to whom to make procurations to return the Company's estate from Guinea by the ships now designed for that place. Captain Prowd is directed to spend 25*l.* on fresh provisions and present them to Sir Gervase Lucas, who is to go out in the *Return* as Governor of Bombay. A letter to be written to Consul Lannoy to inform him that his account has been paid, but that the Company opine there are some extravagancies in it, which are pointed out that they may be avoided in future. (1½ *pp.*)

REPORT CONCERNING THE AUDITOR'S DUTIES, MARCH 27, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 130).

1. In reference to transactions abroad: he is to inspect all

[1] Printed in *State Trials*, vol. vi, p. 711.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

accounts received from the East Indies, examine how the factors comply with the Company's orders, how goods are sold and bought, what charges are expended, what freights made, and whether the Company is well and honestly served. To advise the Committee of any misbehaviour of the factors or others abroad, and in case of any dispute to draw up and manage the Company's charge against the disputant, and if before referees or at law, he is to instruct the solicitor, so that the Company may not lose their right. 2. In reference to home affairs: he is, after due perusal of the accounts from abroad, to take care that the Company's books are balanced in conformity with the same, to register all exceptions, with the reasons, in a book provided for the purpose, that the Company may have satisfaction, and the India voyages may from time to time be settled. To see that all orders issued by the Committee are executed, and to acquaint the Court with any neglect. To see that all owners and masters of ships comply with their charter-parties, and buyers with their contracts, and in the event of any controversy arising, he is to draw up a true statement of the same, inform the Court, and, upon their directions, give instruction to the solicitor to compel performance by legal means. He is generally to inspect all foreign and home affairs of the Company, to peruse all their books, papers, letters, and other writings; also to inspect their warehouses and goods as often as and when convenient, and inform the Committee of anything wrong he shall see, and propose such remedial measures as he shall think proper for their consideration. To take an oath for the faithful discharge of his trust and for preserving the Company's interest and right without favour, and oblige himself by oath not to trade directly or indirectly to the East or hold any correspondence with anyone there, or receive any present from anyone employed by or accountable to the Company, without the knowledge and consent of the Court of Committees. (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, MARCH 30, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 125).

The Governor states that the occasion of the present meeting is to inform the generality of the resolve to declare a division of forty per cent. in February next, and one of ten per cent. payable presently, which it has been thought fit to make in



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

order that their money should not lie dead, the trade being now at a stand. A motion is then made for consideration of the several promises formerly given to Thomas Andrews and others who have done this Stock service, and a letter from Andrews and several orders of court concerning this are read. After long debate about private trade, the debts of this Stock, and the amount to be given to the Committees for their pains, it is unanimously resolved that 8,000*l.* shall be distributed among the Committees, whether dead or alive, and it is left to them to proportion it according to each man's attendance. This they agree to do, and return the generality their thanks. After considering what acknowledgment to make to the several Governors and Deputies who have served since the beginning of this Stock, it is unanimously resolved to allow 200*l.* per annum to each Governor and 100*l.* per annum to each Deputy, and so *pro rata* until the next election; and what Sir Thomas Chambrelan has received less than in proportion to these sums, for the time he served as Governor or Deputy, is to be made up to him. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 30, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 126).

Wednesday next, April 11, is appointed for votes to be brought in for Governor and Deputy, the choice to be declared the following afternoon at a general court. Votes for the Committees to be brought in on Friday, the 13th, and a general court to be held the next afternoon to publish the names of those chosen. The Committee for Lawsuits to instruct the solicitor how to proceed for the recovery of Mr. Wyche's debt. Certain Committees to examine damaged silk and calicoes belonging to the King and to the Company, and the secretary to acquaint Mr. Bennett and Mr. Kingdon, so that they can attend if they please. John Chevall to be allowed the next dividend of forty per cent. on account of some goods he bought at the last sale, provided he passes 200*l.* in old dividends to the account of his goods formerly purchased. Daniel Sheldon, lately returned from the Bay, appearing in court, is directed to draw up his observations on the trade of those parts where he has resided and to enlarge particularly on raw and wrought silks; and the Court, sensible of his good services in the manufacture he set

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

at work, refers his business to the examination of the Committees, that, if they are satisfied, he may receive particular favour and thanks. Sir Henry Oxenden, as executor, produces the probate of Mrs. Dallison's will and asks for the remainder of the things sent to her by Sir George Oxenden; the Court orders them to be delivered. Examination and report to be made of the petitions of Henry Gargenn and Frances Collard. Mr. Kendall reporting his inability to obtain men and money for St. Helena, the matter is deferred until after the next election. The Committee of the Treasury are desired to continue at interest as much money left with them at four per cent. as the Company may require, and so prevent them from being suddenly obliged to pay a higher rate. Warrants to be made out and signed for payment of the division of ten per cent. lately resolved on. The Court having promised to do Sir John Robinson some kindness with regard to the customs on the goods in the two East India prizes, on his procuring an assignment from the Farmers, they now direct the account of the said goods to be made up and promise to pay Sir John what shall remain in their hands upon account of the said customs. John Privett, chief mate in the *London*, who has always been in the Company's service, is appointed master of that ship, to take care of her and all belonging to her. (*2 pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO LORD ARLINGTON, MARCH 31, 1666 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. clii, no. 65).

Have with difficulty induced a quorum of the committee to subscribe a letter of credit to Sir Gervase Lucas for 1,500*l.* Desire to know on whom Sir Gervase shall charge the bills, and request that the amount may be repaid to the Company out of the sale of the first prize goods, or by deduction from the customs.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 3, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 128).

The Court, on reading a letter from Mr. Kendall about the six certificates for 30,000*l.*, directs the secretary to wait on Sir George Downing with them, and desire him in the Company's name, as soon as the 625,000*l.* is charged in the Exchequer, to see that one of the certificates is entered, and then allow other sums to intervene (not exceeding 3,000*l.* between any of them) before entering the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

second, third, and fourth certificates, and so after entry of the fourth to let other money intervene and then enter the two last together. The Governor reports that he received a letter last Saturday morning from Lord Arlington, intimating the King's desire that the Company would furnish Sir Gervase Lucas with 1,500*l.* in India, if he has occasion for it, to supply the garrison of Bombay; this being a sudden thing and there being a necessity for it, he sent about for Committees, but could only get seven, who agreed on a letter to the President and Council of Surat, asking them to furnish the said money; and now he wishes to know what security shall be fixed upon for payment. The Committees tried bills of exchange to be drawn on the Farmers or Collectors of Customs, but could not arrange this. The Court, after approving of what has been done already, resolves to request an order to deduct it out of the Company's own customs at the rate of 6*s.* the dollar, to be allowed interest from the time it shall become due until it is made good. The Governor states that he bought goods through a broker to a considerable value at the Company's last sale, but, on paying in his money, receipts were given in the broker's name; after some consideration order is given that all who buy goods at the Company's sales through brokers shall, on signing and sealing the contract for the same, be allowed receipts in their own names. The division of ten per cent. is to be allowed as ready money from March 30 last upon any goods bought at the last sale. Having regard to the proceedings of the last general court, when certain sums were named to be distributed to the Governors, Deputies, and Committees who have served this Stock, the Court now takes into consideration the extraordinary pains of Sir George Smith, Thomas Papillon, and Benjamin Albyn, who continued in town during 'all the contagion', and carried on the Company's business. It is decided to give them 100*l.* apiece apart out of the 8,000*l.* over and above their proportion according to their attendance. The Governor, Deputy, and Committee of the Treasury are to meet and divide the remaining 7,700*l.* according to the order of the general court, making one general distribution to the Governors, Deputies, and all the Committees alike, for every appearance for the whole time. A gratuity of 12*l.* is bestowed on William Kennon. No petition to be received for abatement of fine or any other allowance

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

relating to any ship after her account has been made up with her owners, unless to rectify some mistake. Captain Brewster to be allowed 40*s.* a year to keep the paintwork of the front of the house in repair. Examination and report to be made of the petitions of Francis Ansell, Nathaniel Hawes, and Lucy Fullwood. Calicoes to be received back from the owners of the *Royal Charles*, and they to be paid a further 2,000*l.* The Husband to deliver the 11,400 bags of saltpetre sold to the Commissioners of the Ordnance for the King's use, as they shall desire it. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 6, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 131).

The *London* having been taken for the King's service, certain of the Committees are desired to attend the Principal Officers of the Navy and agree on as good terms as possible for her. The Court, understanding from Sir George Downing that he will observe as near as he can their desires as to the entry of the six certificates for 30,000*l.* in the Exchequer, but that it may happen that a larger sum than 3,000*l.* may be entered in one day (which it is not in his power to prevent), directs that, in the event of this happening, he shall enter two certificates together. The Governor asking the opinion of the Court as to the proportion of the gratuities to make to Mr. Wyche and Alderman Temms, it is decided that no warrant shall be issued for either of their shares of the 8,000*l.*, but Mr. Wyche's shall be brought to his credit, as he owes money to the Company. After some debate touching the taffetas sent in the *Coronation* by Traveisa, which were claimed by Thomas Heatley, who took them and so deprived the Company of what satisfaction might have been had from them towards Traveisa's delinquencies, the Committee for Private Trade are requested to see that Heatly appears to answer to this at the next court; meanwhile the warrant for his dividend is to be stopped. A parcel of calicoes from Dover, which were seized on the Company's behalf in the Custom-house, to be delivered to the owner, George Willoughby, he producing a certificate from the Mayor of Dover, proving that they did not come in any of the Company's ships. Upon report of several committees, order is given for Edward Colliard to be paid 75*l.*, an officer at Rochester who gave information to be gratified with 40*s.*, William

NATIONAL ARCHIVE OF INDIA

Treveham to be gratified with 45*l.*, Captain Thurrowgood and Thomas Boone to be allowed for damaged calicoes, and the bonds of Captain Bowen and John Privett to be delivered up to be cancelled, and the former presented with a piece of plate to the value of 10*l.* for his late services to the Company. Examination to be made of the account of Joseph Cook, who died at Guinea, and of the petition of Elizabeth Prince. Humphrey Edwin's petition being read, the Court decides to consider it when Mr. Papillon's business is settled. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 10, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 133).

George Papillon is given permission to treat with James Edwards for a beam and scales for the Blue Warehouse. A warrant to be made out for payment of 32*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* for fresh provisions for Sir Gervase Lucas. Richard Harris's salary for his services in the Treasury is raised from 80*l.* to 90*l.* per annum, and his salary as housekeeper from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, because of the increase of business in both posts. Humphrey Edwin, who has served the Company several years under Samuel Sambrooke and of late done some extraordinary service, petitioning for some consideration and to be appointed to the vacant post of auditor, he is given 25*l.* and directed to draw up an abstract of all miscarriages and abuses committed against the Company in any part of the South Seas, the Coast, the Bay, or other parts of the Indies, for information of the Committees or arbitrators, and to attend them when they meet on such business, and a salary shall be allotted to him according to his ability and diligence. Mr. Sheldon presents a written relation of his observations in India, which is given to Samuel Sambrooke to keep, until it can be read and considered at leisure. The committee report that 10*l.* per ton per mensem is to be allowed for the *London*, and that many of her guns are missing; hereupon they are directed either to borrow, hire or buy guns, and fit her out as they think best. Alderman Francis Dashwood to be allowed tare on three bales of the King's silk he bought. Joseph Cook and Joseph Blackman to be paid in full. Sir Allen Apsley, one of His Royal Highness's Commissioners, desires to be informed how the forfeited adventures of delinquents in the Company's Stock have been disposed of, and to have copies of receipts or orders concerning

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

them; he is given an account of all, drawn up by Sambrooke, and told that he may have copies of any such writings he pleases. Mr. Buckworth states that at the beginning of this stock he underwrote 500*l.* for the Lady Atkinson in the name of a maiden kinswoman of hers, who having since married, she and her husband have reassigned it to Lady Atkinson, and she, being a widow, has by deed transferred it to Charles Pitfeild; the last named being present requests that the said adventure may be transferred to him, and offers to engage his whole stock to indemnify the Company for so doing; the Court consents, on condition that the deed of assignment is left in the Company's hands. At the desire of Margaret Aston, the Court directs that the 100*l.* adventure in the name of her husband, John Aston, shall not be passed away nor any dividend paid on it, unless the executors give discharges, and that the dividends shall be paid to her according to the purport of the will of her late husband. Sir Samuel Barnardiston states that his servant by mistake discounted his brother's dividend in money instead of in goods, therefore he was obliged to receive the money and pay it in again on the goods he bought; he asks that a warrant may be allowed him as if the mistake had not been made; the matter is referred to the Committee of the Treasury, who are to accommodate Sir Samuel if they can do so without breaking the Company's rule. The accountant to prepare a list of those who have not paid in their ten per cent. on goods bought at the last sale; also a list of all debts, and of all goods bought and not cleared away, and present it at the next court after the election. Examination and report to be made of Mr. Boone's bill for chirurgery and of John Mason's petition. Drafts of a subscription for the principal to sign and seal on buying goods through a broker, and for the transfer of a bargain from the first buyer to another, are read and approved; yet though by this the Court endeavours to accommodate buyers, they do not intend to release the first buyer, but to keep it in his name, so as not to incommode their own business. (2½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, April 10 (Afternoon), 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 136).

Maurice Thomson, Junior, is admitted to the freedom gratis, for several services performed for the Company. Edward Ely, carpenter

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in the *London*, is gratified with 10*l.* for his good service. Consideration of the petition of John Mason is deferred until the close of the account of the *Royal Charles* with the owners. William Moses to be paid. The several warrants for gratuities to the different governors, deputies and committees, for their shares of the 8,000*l.*, are to be signed; but the accountant is told to detain the warrants of those who have any old debts or disputes in accounts with the Company, until these are satisfactorily settled. (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 12, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 139).

The Governor states that the occasion of their meeting is according to their printed papers. A scrutiny is taken of the votes, when it is found that Sir Andrew Riccard has been chosen Governor, and John Jollife Deputy Governor for the ensuing year. They both take their oaths according to custom, in the presence of the generality. (½ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 14, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 140).

The Governor causes to be read the names of the twenty-four Committees chosen for the ensuing year, viz.: George, Lord Berkeley, Benjamin Albyn, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Thomas Bromefeild, John Bathurst, Christopher Boone, Sir Francis Clarke, Michael Davison, Henry Dacres, Nathaniel Hearne, William Harrington, Thomas Kendall, Peter Vandeputt, Thomas Papillon, John Paige, Sir John Robinson, Sir William Ryder, Sir George Smith, Sir William Thomson, Maurice Thomson, Major Robert Thomson, Charles Thurrold, Sir Stephen White, and Rowland Wynne; 'whereof the generallity tooke notice and, being satisfied, departed.' (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 20, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 141).

The Duke of Albemarle being present, with Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, the Governor states that the occasion of their being called together is a letter received from the Duke. Hereupon His Grace stands up and acquaints the Court that, being suddenly obliged to go to sea, and having had transactions with the Company about the King's two Dutch East India prizes (in which His Majesty acknowledges the Company have done him very great and unexpected service), and being under an obligation by articles

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to see that all things are done to their satisfaction, he now desires to know if there is anything else they wish for, as he is ready upon all occasions to do them service. He is told that as much has been done as time has permitted, and the Court returns him humble and hearty thanks for his many favours. His Grace then presents a letter from the King directed to the Company, dated from Whitehall the 19th of April,[1] in which His Majesty thanks them for having advanced a considerable sum of money upon the two East India prizes, 'which being done in a time of soe publique calamity and sicknesse, and when those from whom Wee might otherwise have expected that supply were abcent and withdrawne from the City, Wee consider as a singular service, and shalbe readie to owne it to your advantage in any occation where the security of your trade may bee concerned'. His Majesty goes on to say that there is a necessity for a sum of money to pay off the arrears of the seamen, and until this is done it is impossible for the fleet to go to sea, 'which considering the forwardnesse of the season and the opportunities of action that now draw on, wee desire may be hastened with all speed possible'; therefore he has thought fit to ask the Company for a second supply of 50,000*l.*, to be lent upon such firm and effectual security as shall be every way for their satisfaction, the terms for which are left to the Duke of Albemarle to settle with those the Company shall appoint 'for the accomodating us in this occation, which is soe pressing and important that Wee cannot but againe very earnestly recommend it to you, assuerring you to the perticuler sence Wee shall have of your readinesse and good affection to gratifie us in it, and that We doe not intend it shall be made a president for future applications of this kind'. After reading the King's letter the Court, 'being left unto themselves,' debate the matter, and there being a very great readiness to serve His Majesty to the utmost, 'according to the desire of His gracious letter,' they having found him so continually graciously inclined towards them, it is their great endeavour how to avoid the several inconveniencies that must inevitably arise from a transaction of this nature, which in former years had given such great discouragement to the adventurers that the whole trade was nearly lost, and if done again they fear will greatly weaken the Company's credit; for to

[1] See *P.R.O.: Entry Book*, xvii, p. 184.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

divert any part of the stock from trade is contrary to the intent of the adventurers, among whom are many hundreds of families and divers widows and orphans, some wholly dependent upon it; yet upon consideration of His Majesty's pressing need, which so highly concerns his honour and the welfare of his kingdom, his promise of a firm and effectual security, and assurance that this shall not be made a precedent for future applications of the kind, and that half of the sum desired is to be advanced for three months and half for six months, which it is hoped will lessen the inconvenience to the Company, it is resolved to accede to the King's request, and it is left to the Court of Committees to settle the security, the interest to be at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The Duke is informed of this resolution, and how great the Company's difficulty is in acceding to the King's request, and His Grace is asked to represent the same to His Majesty and the Company's request that it may not be made a precedent. His Grace assures the generality that the King has no intention of doing it again, but promises to inform him of their desires. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, April 24, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 143).

Charles Goldsmith and Thomas Lewis, who were appointed by the Commissioners of the Prize Goods to attend on His Majesty's behalf at the garbling and sifting of the goods received from the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, to be paid 10*s.* apiece per diem for sixty-seven days' attendance, in accordance with a letter from Charles Bennett and Richard Kingdon. Captain Prowd to look out for a nimble sailing vessel of about sixty or one hundred tons, to be sent as adviser to Bantam. The Company having been unable last season to supply St. Helena, because of the preparations being then made for the Royal Navy, now renew their instructions to Mr. Kendall to provide such men, money, and provisions as shall be thought necessary for the better security and reinforcement of that place, and especially to send an able planter to instruct the people there. Sir William Thomson, Maurice Thomson, and Christopher Boone are desired to superintend and direct the Company's affairs in the Treasury. Sir George Smith and Messrs. Harrington and Dacres are to replace those men who have 'fallen off' from the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

committee appointed to draw up a charge against the factors in the South Seas for their several delinquencies, and Mr. Wynn is to take especial care about this. Jeremy Sambrooke is re-elected accountant-general at his usual salary of 220*l.* per annum; but, other business intervening, the re-election of the rest of the Company's officers is deferred. Henry Hampson, as executor to Robert Cranmer, presents the probate of the latter's will and desires to know whether there is any hindrance to his receiving the dividends, and disposing of Cranmer's adventure; the matter is referred for examination and report. Among the warrants signed is one for 20,000*l.* 'lent His Majestie'. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 27, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 145).

The account of Robert Cranmer being found clear, the Court consents to his adventure being disposed of by his executor. The following officers are re-elected: Michael Dunkin as cashier-general, at 200*l.* per annum; Richard Harris as his assistant, at 90*l.* per annum, and as beadle and housekeeper, at 30*l.* per annum; Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, as writer of letters and keeper of the Calico Warehouse, at 200*l.* per annum; John Harbert, assistant to the accountant, at 80*l.* per annum; Thomas Sprigg as husband and warehouse-keeper, at 100*l.* per annum; Francis Thomson as his assistant, at 40*l.* per annum; George Papillon, keeper of the Blue Warehouse, at 100*l.* per annum; John Stanyan, secretary and keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, at 160*l.* per annum; Lawrence Stanyan as his assistant, at 20*l.* per annum; Captain John Prowd, surveyor of shipping, at 80*l.* per annum; William Moses, solicitor and attorney, at 20*l* per annum; Charles Aston as paymaster of the mariners, at 30*l.* per annum; Thomas Clayton as doorkeeper, at 30*l.* per annum. Petitions for increase of salary are read from Sprigg, Papillon, Stanyan, Harbert, and Thomson; and the Court, remembering their promise to the two first, agree that there is reason for doing something, but because of the present decline in their trade, caused by the war, they defer moving in the matter until a more suitable time, but bestow a gratuity of 60*l.* on Sprigg and one of 50*l.* on Papillon for their extraordinary pains, and on Stanyan (whose salary they think 'bare and meane'), Harbert, and Thomson a gratuity of 20*l.* apiece, with promise that they shall be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

considered later on for an increase suitable to their pains and employments. Jeremy Sambrooke, on request, is also given 20*l.*, he stating that formerly his salary was 253*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, in which 20*l.* was included for a servant, but the latter sum he has never received. A letter is read from the Farmers of the Customs, desiring payment of 1,809*l.* to Sir John Robinson from customs due on His Majesty's two East India prizes; but as only about 1,500*l.* appears to be in the Company's hands on that account, order is given for a warrant to be made out for that sum. The petition of Elizabeth Prince, and the bills of the carpenter and gardener for work done in the garden, to be examined. Among the warrants signed is one for 10,000*l.* 'lent His Majestie, part of 50,000*l.*' (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 4, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 148).

Sir Allen Apsley, in a letter now received, desiring, by the direction of His Royal Highness, that Mr. Cooke may receive full satisfaction in the matter of the forfeited adventures, of which an abstract was lately delivered to Sir Allen, which he failed to understand, the accountant is directed to inform Sir Allen in all the particulars desired; and if he still remains unsatisfied, then the Deputy and Messrs. Kendall and Papillon, or any two of them, are to try and satisfy him, and take care to procure condemnations and discharges for the said adventures. Six certificates of 5,000*l.* and one of 10,000*l.*, for saltpetre sold to the King, having been entered in the Exchequer, are delivered into the custody of the Committee of the Treasury. Fines on calicoes are remitted to Francis Coventry and his wife, and also freight, provided the said calicoes came in the *London*. Jane and Dorothy, sisters of Anthony Greene, who was slain in the *Royal Charles*, are granted remission of fines on calicoes and paintings and given 40*s.* from the poor-box. Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, is elected assistant to his father at 20*l.* per annum, and John Coltman is appointed to discover private trade at 20*l.* per annum. All the Company's officers are sworn, according to custom. The Committee of the Treasury are desired to give such a moderate rate of interest for money as they think fit, to supply the Company's occasions; and the Committee of Lawsuits to direct the solicitor from time to time to prosecute all those

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

who do not comply with their engagements to the Company or give the Committee satisfaction. Joseph Heiron and Samuel Lewis, who attended the garbling, etc., of the King's goods thirty-nine days, to be paid at the rate of 10*s.* per diem, according to a letter from Charles Bennett and George Clifford. Calicoes having been found packed amongst the wax and seed-lac with the private trade in the *Royal Charles*, the discoverers of this are to be allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* on each piece. Certain Committees to examine the delinquencies of the Coast and Bay factors, speak with any they see fit, and draw up charges against them. Mr. Albyn to see to Traveisa's business, and Mr. Papillon to Sir Thomas Chambers'. Among the warrants signed is one for '20,000*l.* lent His Majestie'. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 9, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 150).

The Court orders that, if those adventurers who live far away, and cannot receive their dividends because they have not subscribed the last preamble, shall subscribe the printed preamble in the presence of two credible witnesses, they may then receive their dividends. The secretary to notify Sir Thomas Chambers to appear at the next court to settle his business with the Company. Upon report of the several committees, order is given for Joseph Blackman to be given 500 mahmūdīs, half of what he is charged with in the account from Surat for extraordinary expences in the *Vine*, Henry Fullwood to be paid in full, John Burgis to be paid 30*s.* per month for the time he served in the *American*, and gratified with 10*l.* for his extraordinary service, Henry Gargeen to be paid 3*l.* for his service in the *London* and given 3*l.* for his wife's services in the dairy at St. Helena. Humphrey Graves is admitted to the freedom by redemption, paying 5*l.* Certain Committees to examine and report on the business of Thomas Rolt, who has returned from Surat; and Rolt is called into court and told to prepare a narrative of what he has observed in his several employments to be prejudicial to the Company, or that may be turned to their advantage, and anything else of moment. The petitions of Amy Flower and Alice Wanley to be examined. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 11, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 152).

The Royal [African ?] Society acquainting the Court that they are in great want of the gallery of Gresham College and very

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

desirous to have some part of the walks cleared, order is given for this to be done as soon and as far as attention to the King's affairs will conveniently permit. Edward Welden having cleared his father's account, the freedom of the Company is to be bestowed upon him gratis when he is capable of receiving it. The standing committees are desired to keep books in which to enter their proceedings from time to time, in the same way as is done by the Committee for Private Trade. Examination and report to be made of the business of Mr. Buckeridge, the petition of Richard Chambrelan, and the affairs of Thomas Leaver. Certain Committees to report on the delinquencies of the factors lately returned from Surat, and draw up charges against them. Thomas Neale admitted to the freedom by redemption, paying 5*l.* Robert Grosse, who has returned from Bantam, to be paid his account and gratified with 60*l.* for his extraordinary service as master of the *Surat Frigate*. The Committee for Lawsuits to procure the King's discharge for Colonel Barkestead's adventure, and report what they think should be done about it. The widow of Captain Phineas Pett, commander of the *Tiger*, who convoyed the *Return* out through the Channel, to be given a piece of plate to the value of 10*l.*, in recognition of her husband's good service. Mr Goodwin, Receiver-general of Sussex, having been very careful and expeditious in bringing in money assigned the Company for saltpetre by tallies, is presented with 10*l.* Sir Thomas Chambers declares his willingness to refer his business with the Company to arbitration, and is allowed until Wednesday for the nomination of persons to act in his behalf. Alice Wanley to be paid two months of her husband's wages. The mother of Stephen Flower is not to be given anything, as her son appears to be indebted to the Company. John Peachie is elected chaplain at Poplar for the ensuing year, he having by the Court's appointment and the desire of the inhabitants officiated there since Mr. Marriott left and given general satisfaction. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, May 16, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 154).

Some half pieces of damaged calicoes returned in the *Royal Charles* to be delivered free of fine to Agnes Hubbard and her brother and sister; also some pintadoes, which came in the *London*,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to be delivered free to Elizabeth Vincent and her child. Some seed pearls and jewels consigned to Widow Terrill to be delivered upon payment of two per cent., but freight to be charged on any gruff goods, two parcels of white pepper excepted. Sir Thomas Chambers naming two Committees to act as his referees, and the Court naming two, all matters in dispute are referred to their determination. A letter is read from the widow of Captain Pett, and the Court, upon consideration of her condition, decides that, on returning the piece of plate, she shall be given 15*l.* William Gifford, who has returned from the Coast, is called into court and told that there are some objections against him; he agrees to these being referred, as is usual, to arbitration; but, as it is 'a suddaine motion', desires to be allowed until next court to choose his referees. Ion Ken, being called into court 'upon a like occasion', names two Committees and the Court names two, and to these, or any three of them, are referred all differences. Captain Millett to be given the names of those persons and extracts of such affidavits as may be of assistance to him in his endeavour to recover his fine. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, May 23, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 156).

The affairs of Peter Cooke are referred to arbitration; but he having named Sir Andrew Riccard as one of his referees, the Court, thinking it might be inconvenient to have the Governor engaged in business of this nature, resolves that he shall be exempt from acting as arbitrator. Jonathan Traveisa desires to renew the reference of his business with the Company, the time limited for settling the same having expired; therefore four arbitrators are chosen, to whom all is referred for determination. In order that there may be an orderly and regular care had when referees are chosen, the Secretary is told to notify the solicitor to prepare such covenants as are needed, which when agreed to and sealed are to be delivered to the committee appointed to manage the reference, who are desired thereupon to prepare the charges and call the arbitrators together as they shall see fit. John Hunter, late Agent at Bantam, neglecting to answer or satisfy in any way the Company's objections and demands, he is to be written to and told that, if he does not do so at once, proceedings will be taken against him. The security of Henry Paige to have notice to appear and give satisfac-



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion for wrongs and injuries, or proceedings will be taken against him. On report of the committee, the Court consents to the delivery, free of freight and permission, to Elizabeth, widow of Captain Tirrill, of 150 ounces of dust of seed pearls, five diamond rings, and a crucifix set with saphires, valued altogether at 100*l.*, and consigned to Sir William Rider, who renounces all claim to them. There appearing some difference in the account of Alderman Bathurst, which he declares is occasioned by some mistake, and that there are goods of his not yet delivered, the Court resolves to allow him some abatement, if he pays in the sum remaining. Sir Francis Clarke complains that interest has been charged on his account, an additional 10*l.* quite recently, for which he knows no reason, and that he has been so charged before any money has been demanded from him; for this and other reasons he asks that the said interest may be taken off. The Court consents to take off the 10*l.*, it being a mistake, but desires him to pay in the remainder, promising that, when an opportunity occurs, he shall be considered because of this. The committee acquainting the Court that they find by Mr. Hallford's books 782*l.* of the 3,000*l.* deposited on the custom of the goods brought home in the *Advice* was returned to Richard Seaborne, of which he says he knows nothing, and that seventeen pieces were found wanting in a parcel he packed for Guinea, and other things charged against him, order is given for Seaborne and his security to be prosecuted. William Gifford names two Committees, and the Company names two; and to these four all matters in dispute are referred for determination. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

Sir Andrew Riccard to the Principal Officers of the Navy, May 23, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 126 [1]).

Acknowledges in the name of the Company the receipt of their letter of the 22nd instant, relating to the freight of the *Leopard* and other ships belonging to the King. The Company have always been desirous to do what is just and right in that affair, and have endeavoured to serve His Majesty faithfully, though to their own loss. They have waited on Their Honours several times about this business, and are ready to do so again, or to attend the Lord Treasurer and settle it. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

[1] See also *P.R.O.: S. P. Dom.*, vol. clvi, no. 113.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, MAY 25, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 1 [1]).

Humphrey Edwin to be given by John Harbert an account of all the Company's debtors from time to time, and to notify the committee of these, in order to receive their directions for summoning the debtors; to be present to take down their answers, and if they do not give satisfactory accounts and clear debts that are due, Edwin is to acquaint the committee and receive their instructions about taking law proceedings. Further, in order that the committee may receive a perfect account of all the Company's debts, Harbert is to examine the ledger from beginning to end, and draw up a list accordingly. The warehouse-keepers to be directed to draw up an account of all goods sold but remaining in the warehouses, with the names of the owners. Sir William Rider to be questioned concerning Mr. Penning's account and to be desired to clear the goods he bought, said to be for the Royal Company. John Swift's account to be cleared, except what was engaged for by Benjamin Glanville. The Court to be notified next Wednesday of Sir Francis Clarke's account. Sprigg to be reminded to clear the account of Sir Edmond Turnor of 250*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, also of 330*l.* paid to the King in gold. Francis Thomson to be asked if he has any debentures [2] in his custody due from the Farmers to the Company. The account of Alderman Bathurst to be examined, and the committee notified if he has cleared his old account. Benjamin Stone to be sued for his old account and told that, unless he pays in a considerable sum, proceedings will be continued. Jeremy Sambrooke presents an account of the produce of a parcel of sand-gold brought by Captain Mitchell from Guinea to India, upon pretence that it belonged to Jeremy Sapster; he is told to give a written statement showing what right he has to the said gold, and Edwin, after examining the letters from Guinea, is to draw up an answer to Sambrooke's claim on the Company's behalf, for the Court's consideration. John Stanyan to be called upon to inform the committee how Messrs. Jones, Dawes, and Houblon's accounts stand as to pepper, and why more pepper was delivered to them than was

[1] This book was evidently started in obedience to the directions given by the Court on May 11.

[2] See a note on p. 81 of the 1660–63 volume.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

paid for. The accounts of John Langham, Henry Sherbrooke, Peter Deluvier, and Nicholas Lesheire to be examined and reported. Upon examination of the list of the Company's debtors, order is given for the following to be summoned to the East India House: Henry Hampson, Thomas Fox, Thomas Woorrell, Thomas Wareing, Nathaniel Clegatt, Thomas Short, Thomas King, grocer, Thomas King, merchant, Gerard Weyman, Ralph Hudson, and Messrs. Carter and Eylors. Daniel Judd and Roger Chappell are to attend the Court on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock. George Papillon to be reminded to clear his account. The committee taking into consideration how many debts still remain due to the Company, and that the debtors do not comply with the notice to attend when called upon, the solicitor is directed to take out writs against the following: John Samayne, James Hill, Jacob Aboab, James Beacham, Roger Scattergood, Thomas Woorrell, George Willoughby, Christopher Tomlinson, Thomas Gould, Laurence Sawcer, Robert Woolly, Jacob Strange, Humphrey Broome, Thomas Denn, and Messrs. Dollislagar and Overskelt; also to ascertain how far the proceedings against William Bullivant have gone. A bill to be exhibited in Chancery against Richard Bladwell, and Mr. Moses to be directed by Thomas Papillon how to proceed against him. Of all the debtors summoned to appear, four only come, viz. George Day, Abraham Sands, Benjamin Stone, and Simon Lewis. All promise to make payments; and Humphrey Edwin is enjoined to advise the committee from time to time whether the debtors comply with their promises, that directions may be issued accordingly. (3 *pp.*)

A Committee for Debts, May 28, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 4).

The following persons, against whom writs for arrest have been taken out, appear this day: John Samyne, James Beacham, Benjamin Stone, Lawrence Sawcer, and Thomas Woorrell. Order is given for the solicitor to stay proceedings against these five men, but to prosecute the others. Of those summoned to appear this day, the following come: Nathaniel Clegatt, Thomas Short, Ralph Hudson, Robert Woolley, Edmond Lightfoot, Thomas Fox, and Henry Hampson. Sir William Rider is to be spoken to about

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

certain Guinea stuffs Hampson stands charged with. Sir William Rider, Sir Francis Clarke, and Alderman Bathurst are to be reminded to clear their accounts. John Stanyan is called upon to give in, this day month, an account concerning the pepper delivered to Messrs. Jones, Houblon, and Dawes. William Withers' debt for salampores to be looked upon as a bad one, until the Company has an opportunity to recover it. Jeremy Sambrooke is directed to perfect the saltpetre men's account as soon as possible, and to take instructions from the committee for closing and carrying over to the new books several outstanding accounts in the old, and to draw up a balance of the new books to June 30 next. Samuel Sambrooke to give an account how the half salampores came to be delivered to William Withers. Those who were summoned to appear this day and did not, to be summoned to appear next Friday sennight; also all others who have not fulfilled their promises. Francis Thomson presents a list of debentures due to the Company from the Commissioners of the Customs, details of which are given. ($3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, May 30, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 159).

Richard Cradocke, lately returned from Persia, desiring to refer his business according to the usual custom, four arbitrators are named to settle the same. Thomas Marriott, who officiated as the Company's chaplain at Poplar until last midsummer, is gratified with 10*l.* Sir John Robinson is desired to join with and assist the Deputy in adjusting the additional duty with the Farmers of the Customs. The sum of 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* being due for salary to Thomas Mollineux, who died at Guinea, and his father putting some considerations before the Court, they are pleased to make the said sum up to 15*l.* Roger Chappell, long since returned from Guinea, is summoned before the Court and told that the Company have some demands upon him; he agrees to these being referred to arbitration, which is accordingly done, and a committee is also nominated to look after the Company's interest with the arbitrators. Examination and report to be made of the petition of William Sapster concerning the estate and salary of his son Jeremy, who died at Guinea. The Court, in order to avoid being troubled by those who have goods returned in the *Royal Charles*, desires the Committee

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for Private Trade to see to these, when making up the freight of that vessel. Certain Committees are requested to treat upon reasonable terms for the *Joseph* or any other ship suitable for Bantam. The committee making further charges in writing against Richard Seaborne, and desiring the Court's direction how to proceed with him, they are told to reconsider and report their opinions as to what should be done in the matter. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 8, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 161).

The action against Jacob Strange to be stopped, on condition that he pays his ten per cent. and clears the goods. Certain Committees to speak to Captain Kingdon and Mr. Bennett about several charges demanded from the Company on the two East India prizes. A gratuity of 25*l.* is bestowed on Nathaniel Sturges and his father-in-law, for their good service to the Company. (1 *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JUNE 8, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 8).

The debts of Christopher Tomlinson, Thomas Wareing, and Thomas Woorrell are dealt with. Humphrey Edwin to obtain a statement from Sir William Rider concerning the Guinea stuffs charged to Alderman Hampson's account. Those who have not appeared according to summons to be called upon to do so next Wednesday; also all who have not fulfilled their promises to the committee, and those against whom writs have been issued. (¾ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JUNE 13, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 9).

Nathaniel Clegatt, James Hill, Humphrey Broome, and Roger Scattergood attend and make statements about their debts. Mr. Richardson's account for saltpetre to be stated and cleared. The request of Thomas Donn, to be allowed a month to clear his account, is denied, and he promises either to clear it in a fortnight, or else to pay in 100*l.* Jacob Aboab promising to clear his long-cloth this week and pay the solicitor's charges, order is given for the proceedings against him to be stayed. Those who have not appeared to-day or fulfilled their promises, are to attend next Wednesday afternoon. (1¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 13, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 162).

Thomas Carter, Christian Elliors, James Loid and John Samine, powder-makers, who bought several parcels of saltpetre from the Company, having intermixed the same and their payments for it, which makes a very difficult task for the husband and accountant, the said powder-makers now settle their accounts separately and agree how to pass the money paid in on saltpetre from the account of one to the other; this is approved by the Committee for Debts and by the Court, and the accountant is ordered to enter the said accounts in the books. Certain Committees to meet the Farmers of the Customs and treat and conclude with them for farming the additional duty; also to use their own discretion with regard to jewels. The Committee of the Treasury report that the money due on the King's goods not coming in as fast as they thought it would, there will be about 20,000*l.* remaining of the money taken up at interest for His Majesty's account more than the money brought in will pay off; hereupon it is decided to pay off the said 20,000*l.* with the Company's money, and the committee are desired to do so accordingly. At the request of Captain Barker, all differences between the Company and the owners of the *Royal Charles* are referred to arbitration. Examination to be made of the petitions of Mary Gill and John Mason. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 20, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 164).

Upon reading a letter from Leghorn, the Court orders a commission to be given for purchase at the best rates of grezio and ricaduta coral, not exceeding 400 dollars. The Committee for Buying Goods to consider what goods it will be best to buy, and report about the end of July or the beginning of August. Captain Martin, who is in command of the Company's ship *London*, now in the service of the King, is desired to be as careful of her and her stores as possible, and to charge his officers to be the same, and the Company will gratify him accordingly. Upon petition of the mother, three brothers, and five sisters of Jacob Priaux, a prisoner at the Cape, the fine is remitted on certain goods returned in the *Royal Charles* to redeem him. The Governor and some of the Committees to attend His Royal Highness and inform him that the Company are expecting four ships from India, in which there may

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be a considerable quantity of saltpetre, and to beg His Highness to appoint some ships to look out for and convoy them into the Downs. John Langham desiring some allowance of impost on pepper he bought for transportation but was not in time, the matter is referred for examination. Thomas Heatley wishing to know why his dividends have been stopped, he is told to apply this day sennight, and meanwhile certain Committees are desired to look into this, that they may be able to give Heatley an answer. The engagement entered into by the Committees not to remit fines on calicoes or black pepper nor to ask for such remission, according to a former order of this court and of the generality, not being thought as explicit as it should be, Messrs. Boone and Thomson are desired to draft a full and effectual engagement, to be signed by the Committees. Messrs. Thomson and Kendall to join with Mr. Papillon in managing the business of Sir Thomas Chamber and other Coast factors. A warrant for 20*l.* to be made out for payment to the four Farmers' Deputies who took up the two prize ships; and certain Committees are to consult with the Husband about gratifying the officers and waiters of the Custom-house and report their opinions; others to consider and report what they think should be given to Mr. Clarke, assistant to Mr. Halford, for his service in landing the King's goods. The owners of the *Royal Charles* to be paid 1,000*l.* on account. Richard Bladwell's petition is deferred until Mr. Harris has been spoken to about it. (*2 pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JUNE 20, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 10).

Thomas Saunders, who has gone to live in the country, having failed to answer several summonses, order is given for a writ to be issued against him. Edward Whitwell to be notified that, if he does not clear his taffetas in a week's time, a writ will be issued against him. John Chevall, James Hill, and Thomas Gould promise to settle the claims against them. Humphrey Broome giving no satisfactory reply, the committee orders proceedings to be taken against him, if he does not pay up in a week. The Court to be informed that Sir William Rider has cleared Mr. Penning's account. The account of Thomas King, merchant, to be drawn up and presented to the Court. All those debtors who have

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

not appeared, and those who have failed to keep their promises, are to meet the committee next Wednesday. (1¼ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES FOR THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, JUNE 21, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 716).

The committee for the United Joint Stock agree to join with the New General Stock in the business of Thomas Skinner, and to put in a bill against him to settle the matter, that they may be freed from his vexatious and unjust clamours; therefore they desire Messrs. Thomson and Edwards to act in their interest with the New General Stock, as they shall think fit. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 22, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 166).

The committee desired to treat about the additional duty report that they met the Farmers of the Customs, but their endeavours proved fruitless; hereupon they are told to wait on Lord Ashley and Sir Philip Warwick and inform them of the Company's proceedings and the Farmers' behaviour, and conclude with them what they think fit in the Company's behalf. The Governor reporting that His Royal Highness has promised to take particular care himself that effectual orders shall be given to the Western and Irish Guards to look out for the Company's expected shipping, the Court entreats him and the Deputy to attend Sir William Coventry about the matter, lest it should slip the Duke's memory through multiplicity of other business. The Committee for Private Trade wishing to know whether the Company will provide a vessel to meet the returning ships, as is usual about this time of year, to look after their private trade, they are told that this would be too hazardous and costly, and are desired to write to such persons and places as they think best for the discovery of private trade. The Court, observing that white pepper has become much esteemed and used, decides to prohibit it in the same way as black, and that an order to this effect shall be inserted in the new engagement to be subscribed by the Committees. A book being missing from the Counting-house which is of importance, and this being 'a thing of ill consequence', an oath is to be prepared to be administered to all Committees, officers, and other persons, for them to declare what they know about the said book, that if there be any abuse it may be discovered. Directions are also given for

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a register to be kept (in a book to be provided for that purpose) of all foreign books and writings of consequence now in the Counting-house; these to be entered from time to time as they shall come to hand. Roger Chappell not attempting to clear his account or proceed in the reference he entered into, the Committee for Law-suits are told to take proceedings at law against him. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JUNE 22, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 11).

Having consulted with the solicitor how to proceed against Roger Chappell, the committee resolves to meet again next Monday afternoon, when Chappell is to be desired to be present and to be asked whether he is willing to stand to the reference already agreed upon between him and the Company, and if he refuses to do so, then to demand from him more satisfactory books of accounts (those delivered being imperfect), also how much he stands indebted in the books, how much he is short in the remains delivered to Mr. Young, and about the gold received on William Huling's account and not placed to his credit in the books. The Governor is to be desired to procure a written statement from those who were employed in his private shipping to Guinea of what goods were at any time sold to Chappell; Mr. Dacres is also to be requested to do the same from those persons he thinks may have sold goods to Chappell; and Humphrey Edwin is to make inquiries and ascertain all he can about this business. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 25, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 30).

Because of the encouragement given in their last letter, they commission them to invest four thousand dollars in the best sorts of grezio coral, using their utmost endeavours to buy it cheaply, 'large branched, well packt, and free from dust and scruffe'. They may draw upon the Company for money, but are to keep the coral until further advice, and not to buy any unless it is far cheaper than the last. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JUNE 25, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 30).

Being in daily expectation of the arrival of their ships, in which

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

they fear large quantities of private trade will be brought and endeavours made to land and conceal it, they desire that, if any of the said vessels put into Plymouth, he will place on board each one two trusty persons, with orders to remain there until arrival in the Thames, and keep careful watch that no goods whatsoever are taken out of the ships under any pretence. If any goods are landed at Plymouth he is to note the quantities, qualities, and to whom they belong, that if necessary he may make an affidavit of the same. Any commander refusing to receive these persons on board his ship is to be shown this order. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JUNE 27, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 12).

The claims against George Day, Humphrey Broome, Edward Whitwell, and Thomas Gould are dealt with. Sir William Rider, having paid in money on account of his cowries, desires some particulars about them; Harbert is directed to draw up an account of the same and deliver it. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 27, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. XXV, p. 168).

The draft of an engagement to be subscribed by the Committees against remission of fines on calicoes and black and white pepper, is read, approved, and ordered to be entered in the book in which the last preamble is signed. Isaac Tillard, the Company's correspondent at Plymouth, is given 10*l.* for postage of letters and his pains in the Company's affairs, and certain Committees are desired to examine and report on his account. April 10 is appointed to be entered in Richard Cradock's covenants for the determination of his business. Mr. Clarke, assistant to Mr. Halford, to be given a gratuity of 5*l.* for his service in landing the King's goods. Certain of the Committees are desired to speak with a person who has some Dutch books and papers which came in the two prize ships, read these, and report if there is anything of use to the Company. Penning's account being cleared, Sir Francis Clarke is to be asked to clear his, and Thomas King to be spoken to about paying his debt. The petitions of Elizabeth Barton and Elizabeth Townsend to be examined. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 3, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 169).

Mr. Chesterman's bill of law charges to be examined. Two small jars, received in the *London* and consigned to Mr. Povey, to be delivered freight free. The Governor and Deputy to dispose of tea to the value of 10*l.* to some men where they see reason to place it. Resolved that Captain Hart's ship shall be bought for 680*l.*, and Captain Prowd is directed to take possession of her and the particulars of her inventory, with a bill of sale to the Company. The mother of Gabriel Townsend to be paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on account of her son's salary. Messrs. Bennett and Kingdon stating that by order of the Lords Commissioners John Stracey is to be paid 23*l.* 15*s.*, the Court directs that a warrant be made out for payment of that sum. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 11, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 170).

The wife of Sir Samuel Micoe desires permission to hold a sale one day in the Company's house of some goods she has remaining by her, and the Court consents, though it may be at some inconvenience, remembering that her husband has been a great buyer of their goods. Thomas Gold, who bought the *Restoration*, having some dispute with the Company concerning her inventory, the matter is referred to arbitration, to be determined by September 15 next. Examination and report to be made of Henry Gary's account and business, so that the Court may know what answer to give Mr. Povey, who wishes to receive Gary's salary. The dispute between the Company and Thomas Heatley is referred to arbitration. Sampson Bickford to be given 10*l.* for certain Dutch books and papers he delivered to the Company, a list of which is now read. John Barton's account to be paid. Mr. Smith, the garbler, reports that some buyers, under pretence of shipping pepper, have disposed of it to the town without his knowing or garbling it. He asks to have an account from time to time from the Company's books what pepper has been delivered, and to whom; to this the Court consents. (2 *pp.*)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE CONCERNING GRATUITIES, JULY 11, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 128).

Having met in accordance with the Court's order of June 20,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

they are of opinion that the Custom-house waiters should be paid for the three last ships (having been paid already for eight ships) 3*l.* 15*s.* for each of the two great ships and 2*l.* 10*s.* for the *American*. The King's waiters to be paid 15*l.* (by Richard Clarke) for the said three ships. The King's 'officers abovestaires' to be paid 40*l.* for the dispatch of eleven ships in 1665, and the three surveyors-general (by Mr. Fowes) 10*l.* Sprigg to gratify the waiters as follows: Thorpe with 2*l.*, Davison with 5*l.*, Outred with 2*l.*, and Brewer with 3*l.*; he is also to gratify Samuel Clarke, in Mr. Halford's office, and give Paine, the tide surveyor, 'a peece or twoe'. Mr. Davison's 5*l.* to be detained until order from the committee or the Deputy. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 18, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 172).

John Hunter to be informed that the Company is not satisfied with his answer to their demands, and, if he does not attend them personally within a month, proceedings will be taken against him. The draft of an oath, for discovery of the abuse done the Company by the defacing of a book which was missing for some time, is read and approved, and the said oath is solemnly taken by the Governor, Deputy, and all the Committees, and afterwards by Peter Cooke. Upon report of the several committees, the Court agrees to William Moses being paid 45*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for law charges for this Stock and Thomas Chesterman 10*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* in full of his bill for law charges; also to the sum of 87*l.* being paid among the Custom-house officers, the particulars thereof to be entered in the Petition Book. (1 *p.*)

DEPOSITION CONCERNING A BOOK SENT FROM BANTAM, [JULY 18, 1666] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 127).

A certain paper book was lately sent, or said to have been sent, from Bantam to the Company in London. It was much damaged, the upper part being rotten, but the rest fairly sound and legible. When it came into the Company's hands it was placed in a little inner room in their house next to Jeremy Sambrook's office, amongst other of the Company's books, and was seen there by several of their members and servants. But since, upon diligent search and inquiry, it cannot be found, but in its place some part

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of a damaged book (which may probably be part of the said book) with nothing legible remaining in it, has lately been found to the prejudice and dissatisfaction of the Company, they not knowing who has defaced, hidden, or taken away the said book or any part of it.

*Annexed is the draft of an oath denying any knowledge of how the said book became so damaged, by whom the damage was committed, or by whom the said book has been concealed or taken away.* (1½ *pp.*)

JOHN STANYAN TO CAPTAIN JOHN HUNTER, [JULY] 18, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 131).

Acquainting Hunter that his answer lately returned to the Company's demands is not satisfactory, and that they expect him to appear personally before them within a month to settle his business. Otherwise proceedings will be taken against him. (¼ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JULY 18, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 13).

Sir Francis Clarke to be called upon to clear his account. The committee to whom the business of Jeremy Sapster was referred to be entreated to bring it to a speedy end, his relations having a claim to the gold. All those sued by the Company are, when clearing their accounts, to pay the law costs, or proceedings will be continued against them. Harbert to direct Mr. Moses from the Company's books how to proceed against William Bullivant, and the latter to be summoned to appear at next Wednesday's court, that it may be ascertained whether he will own his former contracts. The examination of John Stanyan's business about his mistakes in the delivery of pepper is deferred until next Wednesday. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 25, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 173).

Thomas Heatley to be paid his division of ten per cent., on promising that it shall be no bar to the award which shall be made in his dispute with the Company by the arbitrators, who are now to be allowed until April 10 next to settle it. Upon the death of Henry Boone, who usually provided the Company's chirurgery stores, the post is solicited by Henry Boone, Junior, Thomas Woodall, William Pearce, Laurence Loe, James Whitchurch, and David Clarke; but the Court, noting that there is no occasion for

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

such stores at present, resolves not to fill up the appointment, though judging all the applicants to be well experienced men, but thinks it more expedient to employ one of them when there shall be occasion, or provide themselves where they can do so best. Captain Prowd, with the advice of Sir William Rider, to see such work done to the ship lately bought from Captain Hart as may fit her for an East India voyage. The accounts of the several warehouses to be examined and adjusted. Isaac Tillard to be paid 47*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* in full of his account, and the gratuity lately ordered to be given to him. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Committee for Debts, July 26, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 14).

Stanyan presents a written answer about the several parcels of pepper delivered to Thomas King, grocer; this is read, but the committee not finding it satisfactory, Stanyan is told to speak with Mr. King and endeavour to clear the account by next Tuesday; and, if this is not done then, the matter will be reported to the Court for them to settle. Michael Davison promises to clear and take away his goods in five or six days. The warrant for Maurice Thomson not to be paid until he clears his account. It appearing that the books of accounts arriving yearly from Surat, the Coast, and Bantam are not inspected and entered into the general books to make them balance and correspond with the books of the several factories, and the accountant declaring that it is not his work, order is given for the matter to be reported to the Court, that the work may be allotted to some one. All debtors to be summoned to appear at the Court next Wednesday afternoon. (1 *p.*)

The Company to Isaac Tilliard [at Plymouth], July 26, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 31).

Have received his letters, with enclosed account amounting to 37*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, which, according to his desire, they have ordered to be paid to Nathaniel Hearne; and, in acknowledgement of Tilliard's past services, they have directed the payment of an additional 10*l.* for his acceptance. (¼ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO ANTHONY STAWELL [AT KINSALE], JULY 26, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 31).

Have received his letter, promising punctual performance of their desires and reminding them that he has received no compensation for services rendered last year. They gave orders for all who had assisted in promoting their interest to be gratified, and concluded that this had been done; but if he will send an account of his services, they shall be taken into consideration. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JULY 31, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 15).

George Papillon promises to clear his sal-ammoniac as soon as Thomas Fox returns from the country. Humphrey Edwin to speak to Maurice Thomson and Michael Davison about their accounts; also to inspect the general books to see how and to what account Jeremy Sambrooke entered the calicoes brought home by Captain Stephen Mitchell in the *Castle Frigate* for the parcel of gold received from Mr. Davis, the Company's agent in Guinea, which is pretended to belong to the account of the late Jeremy Sapster now in dispute. John Stanyan's business is again deferred. An order concerning the clearing of goods is drawn up for submission to the Court. Resolution concerning the account of Thomas King, merchant, is deferred. Sir Francis Clarke to be desired to clear his account. Upon consideration of the non-appearance of several debtors, the Court orders that, when the solicitor comes to town, he shall be directed to proceed against those who have not cleared their accounts. (1 *p.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO THE GOVERNOR, [JULY, 1666] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 131).

Humbly requesting him to inform the Court of Committees that, according to their order of April 10, he has some time since finished the Company's demands from several persons arrived from India, and to desire them to give him the vacant post of auditor, according to their promise of the said date. He has considered well the weightiness of the employment and read a paper containing particulars of its duties, and feels satisfied that he will be able 'by the assistance of the Almightie to render a plenary and palpable accoumpt thereof'. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 31, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 175).

A letter is read from Sir Thomas Bludworth, Lord Mayor, desiring those members of the Company who can contribute to the loan of 10,000*l.* lately undertaken by the Common Council on behalf of the City, to help the King in his present great affairs. Hereupon the Governor, the Deputy, and certain of the Committees are requested to attend His Lordship and give him such satisfactory reasons as shall convince him that the Company are not in a position to do anything of the kind, and to inform him of what they have already done for His Majesty's service. A charge drawn up against Richard Bladwell is read, also proposals on his behalf; and it is left to the committee to conclude this business as they shall see fit. A memorial from Humphrey Edwin is read, praying for the post of auditor, in accordance with an order of April 10 last, he having done the work then appointed him and considered the work of the said post (drawn up by a committee) and is willing to undertake the same; after some consideration he is elected auditor for a year, to begin from April 10 last, his salary to be considered at the next election. His memorial and the paper about the work of the auditor are to be recorded, and he is to take an oath suitable to his employment, a draft of which certain Committees are now desired to prepare. The account for saltpetre with Sir John Duncombe and Thomas Chichley to be settled, and the Husband is directed to deliver saltpetre to the value of 800*l.* bought by the powder-makers. (1¼ *pp.*)

[JOHN STANYAN] TO CAPTAIN JOHN HUNTER, AUGUST 2, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 131).

Has shown Hunter's letter of the 24th ult. to the Court. They notice the passage in which Hunter, in justification of his innocence, refers himself wholly to them, and by this suppose that he wishes all to be settled by arbitration, as is the usual custom. Sends the names of the Committees for Hunter to choose two to represent him, and says that the Court expect some further explanation from him, that they may, if they see cause, stop legal proceedings against him. (¼ *p.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A MEETING OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 8, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 176).

The Governor and Deputy being absent, the Committees cannot act as a court; but they read the minutes of a meeting of the Committee for Debts of July 31, in which several particulars for the Court's direction and order are noted. These are considered, and it is thought that Maurice Thomson should be desired to clear his account for indigo, and be empowered by the Court to use his best endeavours to procure satisfaction from Sir Thomas Chamber (as formerly promised) for any abuse or prejudice caused by him to the said indigo. It is also thought that the said minutes should be read at the next court. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 15, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 177).

Mr. Goodwyn, Receiver of Sussex, having brought in 3,749*l.*, thus clearing the last tally for saltpetre, the Court orders that 'tenne peeces' be presented to him for his care and punctuality, and 40*s.* given to the guard who conducted the money. The report of Sir William Ryder and Sir Samuel Barnardiston, concerning the dispute between the Company and John Lawson, the wharfinger, is read and concurred with; by it Lawson is to pay 80*l.* in full of all damages and losses sustained by the Company through the sinking of a lighter laden with bale goods at the side of the *Coronation* in August, 1665, and the Company to pay what remains due to Lawson, and each to give the other a discharge. Joseph Chambers is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. The report of the committee to whom the business of Richard Bladwell was referred is read and approved; by it Bladwell is to pay 205*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, which with his salary is 250*l.*, in full satisfaction of all the Company's demands, and his bond and covenant to be cancelled, or else to be otherwise discharged. A loose paper having been found in Agent Younge's desk at Guinea and afterwards put into the Company's cash chest, on which was written '5 marks 4 angles[1] gold, Sapster', it is supposed that such a parcel of gold was taken out of the Company's gold and committed to the charge of Captain Michell, who engaged not to dispose of it without the Company's permission;

[1] This seems to be meant for some form of 'aky'. Sixteen 'akys' went to the ounce, and eight ounces to the mark.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and as the goods brought home by Captain Michell were delivered into the Company's hands and sold as theirs, as is stated in the valuation, yet have been unduly carried to the credit of the late Jeremy Sapster by Jeremy Sambrooke, the accountant, an interested party, the Committees, disapproving of this, have ordered the said account to be discharged and the next product of the gold carried to the Guinea account as the product of the gold taken out of the Company's parcel. Henry Hampson to be allowed prompt payment on the warrants of Robert Cranmer's divisions which were tendered in time, towards payment of the goods he bought at the last sale. Thomas King, merchant, to be told to appear at the next court about his debt. All matters in dispute between the Company and Captain John Hunter are referred to arbitration and arbitrators now chosen, who are to settle by April 10 next. The Committee for Debts opine that an order and standing rule should be made to the following effect: At the expiration of the time for clearing any goods out of the Company's several warehouses, as fixed at the general court of sales, the several warehouse-keepers shall send tickets to all who have not complied according to their contract, and if after that they shall not comply within eight or ten days' time, then all weighable goods shall be weighed and charged to the buyer's account, and they and all piece goods may then be removed elsewhere at the buyer's charge and hazard, and the warehouse room charged to them according to the quantities remaining, the buyers to lose the benefit of prompt payment; and the particulars which are not taken away and cleared shall be drawn out at large and delivered to the auditor, that he may instruct the solicitor to immediately issue out writs and prosecute; provided that what is contained in this order is in no way prejudicial to the Company's reassuming any of the goods according to contract, if they shall see fit. Of this the Court approves, and orders it to be observed as a standing rule for all future sales by all the warehouse-keepers, who are to take notice of and advise all buyers accordingly; and that this order may be still more effectual, provision is to be made in all contracts to oblige the buyers to observe it. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

GEORGE CAREW IN THE FLEET PRISON TO LORD ARLINGTON, AUGUST 16, 1666 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxlvii, no. 161).

Recapitulates his past services, in writing a treatise on the Crown revenue,[1] refraining from making claims for 9,000*l.* due to him on behalf of his first wife from the estates of Sir William Courteen and Sir Paul Pindar, to whom the late King owed 50,000*l.*; and for his share in a debt of 200,000*l.* to the Farmers of the Customs; also his claim to the soil of Barbadoes, as the property of Sir William Courteen, the first planter. Having, by a special exception in the treaty with the States General, been granted letters of reprisal against the Dutch for injuries suffered by Courteen and Pindar in the East Indies, he begs that his patent may not be recalled by proclamation till he is heard.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 22, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 179).

Order is given for the account of the permission money received for jewels to be made out, and Sir George Oxenden's fourth part to be placed to his account. Captain Barker is to be allowed a fourth part of the permission money received for jewels brought in the *Royal Charles*, and Captain Bowen is to be paid his fourth part for jewels brought in the *London*, and is to deliver in his journal of his voyage to Pulo Run, as formerly directed. The Committee for Letters to give instructions to Samuel Sambrooke to prepare letters to send overland to Surat. Alderman Bathurst reporting that the committee have agreed for that part of Leadenhall lately belonging to Peter Coles, the Court approves and agrees to the particulars of work to be done to make it convenient and serviceable. William Sapster, administrator to his son Jeremy Sapster, is to be paid 55*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* in complete discharge of the latter's salary and debts, and 100*l.* in satisfaction of the disputed claim to some gold. Upon report of the committee, it is agreed that Elizabeth Weston shall be paid 10*l.* half yearly on account of her husband's salary. Sir Francis Clarke is to have a copy of his account.

[1] *Several grounds . . . offered to the King's Majesty for the Improvement of his Revenue*, London, 1660.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Certain Committees to consider and report what repairs they think should be done to the Blue Warehouse; and others, with the Committee for Sea Affairs, to examine the Company's books and see if there is sufficient belonging to Thomas Leaver in the Company's hands to make good the debt of 1,500 dollars to Thomas Skinner, and what effects either of the latter or of Frederick Skinner come to the Company; and to wait on the Lord Chancellor on Monday come sennight and give him an account of the same. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 29, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 181).

The Committee for Debts are desired to use their discretion with regard to Thomas King's pepper. The draft of a discharge from the Company to Richard Bladwell is read, approved, ordered to be engrossed, and sealed; and it is ordered that, should it be found that any goods of his in India have been seized by the Company's servants there, he shall be satisfied in England at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar, notwithstanding the general release given by him. On information that the Company has been obliged to pay 1,100 rupees to a native in India, for indigo sent to Bussora in the *Welcome* and afterwards returned to Matthew Andrews and disposed of by him, the Court desires Humphrey Edwin to demand the same, with damages, from Andrews. Sir William Rider is entreated to perfect the charter-party of the *London* with the Principal Officers of the Navy. Cloth and other commodities to be bought for India. An order is received from Lord Brunker for payment of 123*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to James Yates for pepper bags provided for His Majesty's use, but on examination it is found that a charge has been made for ninety more bags than were received; therefore two of the Committees are requested to wait on Lord Brunker and tell him of this. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 31, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 183).

At the recommendation of the committee, certain repairs in the Blue Warehouse are ordered to be carried out. The charter-party of the *London* is approved and ordered to be sealed. The Committee for the Dutch business to consider and report on the general affairs of the East Indies. Letters for Surat are approved and signed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Captain Richard Kingdon to be paid for pepper bags supplied for the King's service by Lord Brunker, etc., according to the number the Company received. Richard Boileston to be paid 1,000*l.* on account of cloth bought of him. The owners of the *Zant Frigate* to be paid 94*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* in full of their account; the charter-parties to be delivered up to be cancelled. Mrs. Stringer and her daughter to be allowed to receive free of fine certain calicoes which came in the *Dorcas*. On the petition of Mary Dimmeere, on behalf of her servant Robert Saunders, a mariner who had the plague and was put out of the *Return* and left behind, his clothes burnt, and he much disabled and impoverished, the Court is pleased to give 4*l.* to discharge his debts and supply him with necessaries. The brother of the late Henry Page, a factor at Bantam, asks to see the books taken away by the Company's agent, so that he may have satisfaction for damages sustained and for what was taken from him; he is told that no such books are in the Company's hands, but they are ready to let him see any that will give him information, and that they expect someone to appear on his brother's behalf and account for what he owes the Company. Mr. Page also states that he understands that Peter Cooke (who was jointly concerned with his brother) is about to conclude his business with the Company, therefore Page begs that this may not be done until he has been heard. Hereupon the committee appointed to see about Cooke's affairs are desired to ascertain from Page how far his brother and Cooke's interests are implicated, in order that justice may be done to Page before anything is settled with Cooke. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 31, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 32).

Observe from their letters that they have invested 4,000 dollars or more in grezio coral; hope it will prove answerable to the price. They can give no directions about its transport; so it must remain with them until further orders. The two bills of exchange drawn upon them have been accepted and payment will be made when due. Send letters to the President and Council at Surat, enclosed to Consul Delanoy, to be forwarded by the first safe conveyance. *P.S.*—The bills are at a higher rate than some drawn by others at the same time upon London. Desire them to lade the coral in the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

first good shipping for London. If they forward the packet to Aleppo in any French vessel, they are to enclose it under some Italian cover. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY [AT ALEPPO], p. 32, AUGUST 31, 1666 (*Ibid.*).

Have received nothing from him since his letter of February 13 last, though they have earnestly expected advices from India. None of their ships has arrived, and so they are wholly ignorant about their affairs in India and have cause to doubt that all is not well. Enclose a packet for Surat, via Leghorn, and intend to send copies next week by two other ways. The first to reach him he is to send off alone, and the two last together. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 184).

Mr. Pollington, a haberdasher whose house was lately burned, asks to be let part of the Company's house next to the street upon reasonable terms; but the Court, not thinking it convenient at present to parcel out or divide the house, tells him so, adding that, if hereafter they contemplate any such thing, his request shall be considered before any other. An order of the 9th instant from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen is read, in which they desire that the walks of Gresham College may be cleared of the King's goods with all convenient speed, as the Exchange is to be kept in the said walks or gardens[1]; the Court, having no power to do this without acquainting the Duke of Albemarle and the buyers of the goods, desires the Deputy and Sir George Smith to attend His Grace and the Commissioners for Prize Goods for their directions. Being acquainted that some of the Committees, who were 'in the way when the sadd accident of fire happened, which threatned noe lesse then an universall ruine of these parts', had with great care and prudence directed the removal of treasure, books, papers, and divers goods, and also paid money upon several urgent occasions, the Court thinks that they should be indemnified for what they did and, with a true sense of their indefatigable pains in the Company's

[1] The Royal Exchange had been destroyed in the Great Fire, and many of the Company's goods in the warehouse underneath the building had been burnt or damaged. Pepys says that the merchants first met at Gresham College on September 7, 1666.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

concerns at this juncture, and approving highly of their conduct, returns them hearty thanks, and gives order for the treasure, books, papers, and goods to be brought back. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 12, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 185).

Captain Disher to be paid 25*l.* for carriage of fifteen loads of goods to Stepney and Mile End, at the time of the Fire. Certain Committees are requested to consider and report concerning the gratuities to be given to those who have done the Company service 'in the late time of extremitie, when a totall ruine was feared by the violence of the flames'. A survey to be made by experienced men of the condition of Leadenhall warehouse since the Fire, in order to ascertain whether it is fit to receive more goods without hazard; and if so the Company's goods are to be removed thither from Pinners' Hall.[1] Sir Francis Clarke is accommodated with the use of the buttery and the music room. Sir George Smith reports permission from the Duke of Albemarle to remove the goods from the walks of Gresham College, first giving notice to the buyers to clear away their goods, and to the warehouse-keepers to clear the said walks as fast as possible; and a form of publication to this effect to give notice on the Exchange is approved. Many casks of cloves and bales of cotton yarn having been, by the advice of some of the Committees, delivered without being weighed, in order to save them from the Fire in a time of great danger, also many bags of the King's pepper, the Court approves of this; and there still remaining 110 bags of pepper in the quadrangle, it is agreed that these shall be weighed and charged to the buyer. It is resolved to send the pepper saved from the spoil of the Exchange Warehouse down to Sir William Rider's sugar house at Woolwich, to be cured and lodged there, the Husband to provide vessels to carry it and to acquaint the Farmers and send a trusty man to take charge of it; also to send all the empty bags to the warehouse, and if any more are wanted, they are to be provided by John Stanion. Some saltpetre, which had been sold to the King and not delivered, lying near the Custom-house damaged, certain Committees are to attend the Officers of the Ordnance and request them to take it away according to contract; and if any difficulty arises, the Com-

[1] Pinners' or Pinmakers' Hall, in Pinners' Court, Old Broad Street.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

mittees are to endeavour to settle the matter with justice to the King and the Company. The Committee for Debts to urge the several buyers of goods to clear them away before October 20. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, September 14, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 187).

The Court, thinking it very necessary that a watch should be kept at such places where there may be any danger from the Fire, desires the Committees to take it in turns, two to sit up every night in the Company's house as long as there shall be occasion; also to keep such a number of watchmen as they deem needful for that purpose. The committee report that nobody can be admitted to the cinnamon warehouses at Leadenhall (as Mr. Knowles desires) without great inconveniency and hazard to the goods. On information that Woolwich is not a convenient place to send the pepper saved from the Exchange Cellar, some of the Committees are requested to view Haydon House [1] and such other places as they think suitable, and agree for them on the best terms possible. (1 *p.*)

The Company to Thomas Dethick and Company [at Leghorn], September 14, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 38).

Have received theirs of the 23rd ult. advising the drawing of a bill for 500 dollars payable to John Gonsales, which shall be duly met. 'It hath pleased Almighty God to manifest his feirce anger by a most fearefull and dreadfull fire, which brake forth on Sunday morning the 2d instant, and hath consumed the greatest part of this citty, even from Tower Dock to Temple Barr, and almost all within the walls, some few places excepted, which in mercy were preserved. The Lord affect us, the nation, and citty with this sadd judgment, that wee may seriously consider of our evill waies, which have most justly provoked Him, and that wee may tourne unto Him by unfaigned repentance, and reformation of whatever is amisse, that the Lord may againe build us up and take delight to dwell amongst us.' Enclose a packet to be forwarded to Consul Delanoy. (½ *p.*) *A letter of the same date and tenor to Consul Delanoy at Aleppo.*

[1] This stood on the west side of what is now Haydon Square, Minories.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 19, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 188).

The committee report that they have agreed for a large warehouse at Haydon House at 30*l.* per annum, for three at Mr. Partridge the brewer's house, one at 8*s.* a week and two at 5*s.* each a week, and for another near by at 5*s.* a week; the Court approves, but, being told that there is still more room wanted, desires other Committees to look out for a sufficient number of the City Companies' granaries and make agreement for them, and gives order for Nicholas Penning's warehouse in St. Mary Axe to be cleared in a week's time. On receipt of a letter from the Duke of Albemarle, requesting payment of 2,000*l.* to Richard Kingdon on account of the proceeds of the King's goods, the Committees, knowing that they have endeavoured to serve His Majesty to the utmost by advancing more money than they expect the said goods to fetch, and the rather because there has been a loss on them by fire, and many buyers have not paid up and have become insolvent, desire the Governor and Sir John Robinson to attend His Grace and give him satisfactory reasons why the Company cannot advance any more money on this account. An agreement is made with Captain Knowles to continue the warehouse at Leadenhall, used for cinnamon and other of the King's goods, for a year from Michaelmas next at a yearly rental of 20*l.* All buyers to be notified by the several warehouse-keepers to clear away their goods at once. The wives and relatives of the mariners in the *Return* to be paid two months of the said mariners' wages, provided they are empowered to receive the same. The Court having been much importuned to break the front of the Company's house and accommodate some tradesmen with shops, after examination of the place and considering that it might be very inconvenient and unfit for the Company to do such a thing, resolves that no part of the house shall be let for the present. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 190).

Order is given for the pepper in the Exchange Cellar to be weighed and delivered. If the owners can be traced, by the numbers and marks on the bags, they to pay and give receipt for it, with promise of satisfaction for their proportion of the Company's charge

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for salvage. Certain Committees to treat with the Governors of Christ's Hospital about Leadenhall warehouse and tell them that, if the Company vacates the part they hold by lease, they expect to be assured of enjoying for the same time that part for which they have no lease. The Governor reports that the committee had a meeting on the 19th instant with Sir John Duncombe and the Officers of the Ordnance, when it was agreed that the saltpetre delivered in haste at the time of the Fire to Mr. Semaine should be weighed, and what was left by the Fire should be delivered to the Officers of the Ordnance without being weighed, Sprigg and Captain Wharton to calculate the weight of the saltpetre remaining in the cellars and warehouses that were fired according to the proportion of those parcels delivered formerly ; this is appointed by the Commissioners to be done in three weeks' time. Legal advice to be had with regard to the burnt pepper now in the Exchange Cellar, and certain Committees to see to the repair of the floor of Pinners' Hall damaged by the Company's goods. An action to be entered against James Lasher for the full amount of what he lately bought. (*2 pp.*)

A Court of Committees, September 26, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 192).

At the request of Richard Bladwell, order is given for a letter to be sent to the President and Council at Surat, desiring them to endeavour to get in the money and estate due to Bladwell there, he to be allowed four per cent. interest for what shall be paid into the Company's cash at Surat from the time of receipt until he desires it may be returned to England by exchange, which he will do as soon as peace is concluded. Examination and report to be made of the account of Robert Santill [Sainthill], a factor lately returned from Surat. Christopher Tomlinson demanding some Jambi pepper bought by Lewis Parent, he is told that the latter must appear and adjust his account. The Principal Officers of the Navy to be approached about supplying the Company's ship *London* with such anchors and cables as she needs. The Governor and Deputy to give such orders and directions as they see fit for the dispatch of the Company's coral from Leghorn. (1¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 28, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 193).

Upon report of the committee, the Court agrees to Robert Santill being paid 70*l.* in full of his salary. The Deputy is entreated to confer with Sir Philip Warwick about the additional duty demanded on calico by the Farmers of the Customs, with whom the Company are in dispute. The Governor states that the committee attended the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Referees in Skinner's business and had a hearing yesterday; he further informs the Court of what passed, and that finally His Lordship told the committee to mediate with the Company and give Skinner satisfaction, or else to report back again to the King, which he hoped the Company would be wise enough not to do, but make a handsome offer to Skinner, who, in his opinion, had been much oppressed. He gave the Company a further time to confer among themselves and make such an offer. The opinion of the solicitor is that the Company should consent to pay the 3,160 dollars for white pepper, nutmegs, etc., which came to their account and use, though they were afterwards lost in the *Dragon*, also the 1,521 dollars demanded as a debt due to Skinner from Leaver, so that they may be sufficiently discharged, or else pay it into Chancery; and because they cannot set a price upon oppression where there is none, they may nevertheless value their own peace and quiet, and therefore add to the said two sums sufficient to make a total of 1,500*l.* for a full ending of the business. The Court, approving very well of this and of the sum named, desires certain Committees, with the assistance of Mr. Kellam, to draw up these proposals in writing to be delivered to-morrow to Sir John Robinson, who is to present them to Their Lordships. The warehouse at Gresham College to be viewed and a report given in about its conveniency for the Company's use. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S ADDRESS TO THE LORDS REFEREES [SEPTEMBER 28, 1666] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 132).[1]

They are ready to pay for the nutmegs, pepper, and other goods seized in part of a debt due to them from Frederick Skinner (although the said goods were afterwards lost in the *Dragon*); also the 1,521 dollars demanded by Thomas Skinner as a debt due to him

[1] Printed in *State Trials*, vol. vi, p. 713; also Skinner's reply, dated October 6.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

from the late Thomas Leaver, though they utterly deny any liability for the debts of their factors. As to Skinner's other demands for his ship and goods, the Company deny any liability for the actions of their factors unless done by their orders; they gave no such orders, and their agents at Bantam expressly forbade the factors to interfere with Skinner's ship, etc. It clearly appears that Captain Allnot and his mariners had provisions and stores, that the King of Jambi and Jehore seized and kept Skinner's ship, and that his goods on shore were seized by Chinese and other creditors of his; therefore the Company hope that the Lords Referees will take no notice of his continual clamours. Yet for their own peace and quiet, and to prevent Their Lordships further trouble, the Company offer to give such a further sum as will make the whole amount to 1,500*l.* (which is more than Skinner's ship and goods were worth or valued at for insurance at her setting out), if the said Thomas and Frederick Skinner will give them a full and final release and discharge. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 2, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 194).

Richard Booth desires that the fifty bags of pepper he bought through a broker may be delivered to him, he having paid in 800*l.* on them; he is told that others are in the same condition, and that the Court has the matter under consideration and will resolve in a few days what to do, when he shall be treated in the same way as the others. (1 *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, OCTOBER 2, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 16).

Upon consideration of the sad calamities which have befallen some of the Company's debtors, the committee resolves only to prosecute this term those they consider have not been great sufferers or had their houses burnt down by the late fire, viz.: James Hill, Thomas Denn, Almer How, Jacob Aboab, James Lasher, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Sanders. Harbert is directed to draw up Sir William Rider's account and deliver it to him. Ralph Hudson to be moderately charged for several samples of saltpetre, and his account to be settled. (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 5, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 195).

The Committee for Buying Goods to agree with Mr. Corsellis or others for 100 bullions of quicksilver. The Governors of Christ's Hospital requesting payment of the half year's rent now due for Leadenhall, and also that they may have that part of the warehouse on the west side as far as the Craneway, the Court, thinking it only reasonable that they should be reimbursed for the fine and charges incurred in fitting the said part, which they lately leased from the administrator of Mr. Cooke, having had no benefit out of the rent, state that if this is allowed they are ready to pay the remainder, and on obtaining a lease of the part now in their possession, they will give up the portion desired by the Hospital. Some payments out of the Exchequer upon the certificates for the 50,000*l.* lent the King upon the credit of the Act for 1,250,000*l.* being nearly due, the Committee for the Treasury are desired to give the said certificates from time to time to Dunkin, who with the assistance of Mr. Moses is to endeavour to obtain the said money as it becomes payable. The Committee are also desired to contract with the Royal Company for 20,000 pieces of eight, if the terms are reasonable. No goods to be delivered to any one who has not paid in the ten per cent. upon them, until further order. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 9, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 196).

Fifty bags of the King's pepper bought by Nicholas Lasheer for Nathaniel Hearne to be delivered on payment. The purchase of 100 bullions of quicksilver from Mr. Corsellis is approved, and directions are given for six or ten tubs of vermilion to be contracted for. Mr. Aboab to have delivered to him thirty bags of the King's pepper, upon paying in his ten per cent., and clearing off his old accounts. The petition of George Perin is read, in which he states his inability through late losses to pay for goods bought, and begs that these may be delivered, as he can dispose of them at a higher price than he has to pay the Company, and will pay in the overplus towards clearing his debt for indigo; he also prays that further law proceedings may be stopped; the Court consents, and gives directions accordingly. (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 12, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 197).

Upon the petition of Peter Cooke, order is given for payment to him of 100*l.*, he giving bond to repay it on April 8 next. Joan Manning to be given two months' pay of her husband's wages. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 17, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 198).

An order of the 13th instant from Christ's Hospital is read, desiring that the clothiers may be allowed to carry their bayes into and from that part of Leadenhall appointed for the receipt of bayes up and down the Company's great stairs on the north-east side of Leadenhall; that the 50*l.* due to the Hospital last Michaelmas for rent of Leadenhall may be paid at once without any deduction, 'in regard the poore children have greate neede thereof, by reason of the greate losse they sustained by the Fire'; the Company to enjoy the other warehouse in their possession for five years from last Michaelmas, paying 100*l.* per annum in half-yearly payments to the Hospital, unless Parliament or the City shall in the meantime order the said warehouse to be otherwise employed. William Parrie, clerk of the Hospital, assures the Court that, upon payment of the said 50*l.* without any deduction, the yearly gratuity of 30*l.* formerly promised by the Company shall no longer be expected. The Court gives order for the south end of the west part of the ground warehouse in Leadenhall in the Craneway to be cleared, and possession given to the Hospital at once, and decrees that the Hospital may have the use of the Company's great stairs on the north-east side of Leadenhall for their bayes, the Hospital to furnish the said stairs and make a firm partition at the head of the same at their own expense; and that the 50*l.* due for rent from last Michaelmas shall be paid without any deduction, the Hospital to give a written assurance that henceforth the Company is acquitted of the payment of the 30*l.* yearly. Certain Committees are desired to supervise the making a partition and fitting the stairs by the Hospital, and also to take care that no encroachment or inconveniency is caused to the Company by shops being built against Leadenhall, and do as they think fit to prevent this. John Langham, the broker, is allowed on certain conditions to take away all the goods bought by James Lasheer at the last sale; also to have

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the cinnamon he bought (although he omitted to pay in his ten per cent.) on leaving 100*l.* on account on his olibanum. Examination and report to be made of the account of Captain Michell's investment of the gold he brought from Guinea in Sapster's name. The Committee for Lawsuits to instruct Mr. Moses to proceed against Richard Seaborne. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 24, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 200).

Old ropes and gunnies lying in Leadenhall warehouse to be sold on the best terms possible; also sundry pieces of pepper bags from the Exchange Cellar. White pepper to be delivered to Edward Badgent on payment. The Court, having received the opinions of Serjeant Glynn and Serjeant Maynard upon several cases of the buyers of pepper and questions arising thereon caused by the late Fire, desires certain Committees to summon all persons owning the pepper, or the burnt goods now in the custody of Sprigg, and treat and conclude with them as nearly as possible according to the said opinions of Counsel. The Committee for Shipping to provide a vessel of about 200 tons for the Coast and an adviser for Bantam, and to consider how to dispose of the *Charles*. Lewis Parent is allowed to take away his calicoes, he having an opportunity of shipping them; and the money he formerly paid on them is to be placed to his account. The bond of Thomas King for payment in two years' time for pepper already delivered is accepted, and the warehouse-keeper is reproved for having delivered the said pepper before it was paid for. The Company's correspondents at Amsterdam to be desired to provide twenty bullions of quicksilver and two tubs of vermilion for trial, and send them to London by the first safe conveyance. Robert Steevens, who has served the Company several years in India and lost an arm in their ship *London*, is admitted to the almshouse at Poplar with the usual pension. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 31, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 202).

Richard Seaborne's affairs being in a very 'low condition', and he praying for the Company's favour, the committee formerly appointed to look into his business are directed to use their own discretions and settle finally with him. John Privett to be continued in his post as master in the *London*. Sir William Rider

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

reporting that there is a very good new pink of about 130 tons burden suitable for the Company's service, they, thinking to send it to Bantam, direct Captain Prowd to treat for it upon the best possible terms. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO EDWARD SMITH, NOVEMBER 1, 1666 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 41).

Authorizing him, upon arrival of any of their ships from the East, to place on board two honest, able persons with orders to remain there and keep careful watch until they arrive in the Thames, and not to permit any goods to be taken out of the ships on any pretence whatsoever. If Smith shall see any goods landed, he is to seize and send them to His Majesty's Custom-house, and remit all particulars concerning the same. Should any commander refuse to receive on board such persons as Smith shall place there, he is to show him this order. If, however, another agent has already put men on board to keep watch, Smith is not to put any more, but to keep the Company fully informed of his proceedings. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 203).

Sir William Rider is desired to look at a ship of about 140 tons burden at Blackwall. The committee reporting that Seaborne pleads poverty and pretends that the most he can give in satisfaction of his debt is 200*l.* in money and his bond to pay another 100*l.* in six months' time, the Court (although he owes a far greater sum) agrees to accept this and to a mutual discharge being given. Captain Michell to be desired to settle his Guinea account. Green ginger bought by John Proffitt to be delivered to Mr. Steevens, he paying for it and producing the buyer's order. William Limbrey is entertained to go as purser in the *London*. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 14, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 204).

Sir William Rider reports that he and Maurice Thomson have agreed for a new pink of about 130 or 140 tons, two years old, English-built, and an extraordinarily good sailer, for 775*l.*; the Court approves and thanks them for a very acceptable service. Some men who received forty hogsheads of cloves (which had been weighed in the presence of the King's officers) during the time of the



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Fire, now request that they may be weighed anew; the Court refuses. Cotton yarn, part of some bought by Humphrey Brome, to be delivered to Thomas Fox on certain conditions, and ginger bought by John Proffitt to be delivered to Mr. Dickison, also on certain conditions. On the report of the Committee for the South Sea factors, the account of John Hunter, Junior, who lately returned from Bantam, is to be paid. Mr. Cranmer's account to be examined. Sir John Colliton appears about calicoes and cowries bought by Sir William Rider for the Royal Company, and moves that upon payment of 1,970*l.* these may be delivered, and the interest demanded and the dispute about burnt goods be referred to arbitration or counsel; hereupon the Court, although they have power to cancel the bargain, resell the goods, and so reap advantage by the rise in the market, yet resolve that those goods on which principal and interest are paid may be taken away, sufficient being left for principal and interest and ten per cent. on the remainder, and in future the Court expresses the desire to transact business only with Sir William Rider, who is the buyer. William Hacksby, a porter hurt in the Company's service through bales of calico falling on him, is given 40*s.* from the poor-box. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 16, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 206).

Resolved to hold a general court of sales on Tuesday, December 11 next. All goods not taken away or paid for by the 26th instant will be resold; but in the interim a committee will sit periodically at the East India House to settle concerning them. The Committee for Debts to prepare in all respects what they think necessary against the day of sale. The brother of Henry Page renews his former request, and presents a letter from the Duke of Ormonde in his favour; on reading this the Court finds that His Grace has been misinformed in the matter, and tells Page that, though they owe all respect to His Grace, they also owe equal justice to all; they then cause their order of August 31 to be read, and urge Page to do his part and they will do theirs. Page promises to advise the administrator and to meet the Committee this day sennight. (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 16, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 17).

Notwithstanding their order of October 2, the committee now resolves that the following persons shall be forthwith prosecuted by the solicitor, viz.: Messrs. Hill, Beacham, Scattergood, Tomlinson, Broome, Bullivant, Wareing, Denn, How, Dollishayer, and Overskelt. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 16, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 17).

Resolved that all calicoes be exposed for sale, and so priced that they may go off, or suffer no disparagement if they do not; Sambrooke to be allowed to use any part of the Company's house, or take warehouse-room elsewhere, and be as careful as possible in opening the calicoes, in order to satisfy the buyers. Pepper returned in the *Charles* to be sold, and all goods unpaid for, either the Company's or the King's, to be resold, the Duke to be notified for his concurrence; and a particular account to be made out of all such goods, and subscribed by some of the officers, as a testimony that the buyers did not fulfil their contracts. Bread pepper and dust of pepper to be sold. Goods to be sold at the usual discount, and prompt payment allowed until February 20 next; the buyers to fetch away all goods by April 11. All pepper saved at the Exchange to be sold, and all the goods in the custody of Mr. Papillon not already disposed of. (1 *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 19, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 18).

Robert Woolly promises to clear and take away all his goods very shortly. Thomas Fox promises to take away all his goods that are cleared, and to clear the rest as soon as he receives any money, and he declares that he is willing to take all risks of accident or fire; hereupon the committee decide to stay their lawsuit against him. Benjamin Stone says he will come next Wednesday, and in the meantime speak to Lawrence Sawcer about paying the Company. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 19, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 19).

George Perin is allowed until next Wednesday to decide what to do about goods bought at the last sale. Spikenard and shell-lac in the custody of George Papillon to be resold; also certain goods



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

sold long ago and no money paid upon them. The Auditor is directed to draw up a list of the names of those who have not fulfilled their contracts, or have otherwise abused the Company, that the Governor may have it by him on the day of the sale, that if any one named therein shall bid he shall not be allowed to sign the books. (¾ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 21, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 19).

Benjamin Stone promises to clear his goods in a week's time; so order is given for proceedings against him to be stayed. Peter Van Overskelt complains that Mr. Dollislager has left him in debt, and therefore he asks that the ginger may be sold and he released, as he is unable to make good the damage or take the ginger away. Roger Scattergood promises to pay in a considerable sum of money by the latter end of December, make it up to 1,200*l.* with the dividends, and take all risks by fire, etc., but wishes to be excused from adjusting his account just yet. Humphrey Broome declares that he bought the ginger for Sir Richard Ford's account, who has owned this by his letter to the Company and promised to pay for it; but the committee resolve to sell the said ginger and charge all loss with interest to Broome's account. They also resolve to sell the camphor bought by Almer How on May 9, 1665, on which he has paid nothing. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 21, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. XXV, p. 207).

There being some reason to reconsider the date of the appointed court of sales, after some debate the matter is referred to this day sennight. The ship *London* to be surveyed, and all work found necessary to be begun at once. Certain Committees to wait on the Duke of Albemarle and inform him that some who bought the King's goods have not complied with their bargain, and as the Company's sale is to be held soon, they purpose, with His Grace's permission, to resell the said goods, being desirous to close the account as soon as possible. Captain William Barker is entertained as commander of the newly bought pink (now named the *Bantam*), at a salary of 8*l.* per mensem, and the Committee for Shipping are desired to consider of fitting encouragement for him and his ship's

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

company 'these hazardous times', and how to shape and direct his voyage. The Committee for South Sea Affairs to confer as to what should be done with regard to the King of Bantam's letter and present to the King of England, and prepare accordingly; also to do what they think necessary about his advices to the Company. Thomas Bootie is entertained as purser in the *Bantam*, at the usual wage of 40*s.* per month. The Company wanting five chests of chirurgery for their ships and factories, Laurence Loe, Thomas Woodall, William Pearce, and Henry Boone are to provide a chest apiece, and the fifth is to be furnished by two Committees, that the Company may judge where they are served best. (2 *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 22, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. XXV A, p. 20).

On consideration of the alleged poverty of Mr. Overskelt, the committee resolve to resell the ginger he bought in conjunction with Mr. Dollislager. (¼ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 27, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 20).

Thomas Denn requests that the salloes he bought may be resold, promises to pay in 50*l.* to make good any loss, and requests that the law proceedings against him may be stayed. (¼ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH SEA AFFAIRS, NOVEMBER 28, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 21).

Samuel Sambrooke to speak to Peter Cooke and obtain particulars regarding the gilding, etc., desired by the King of Bantam. The Deputy and Mr. Kendall to wait on Lord Arlington and inform him that the Company are sending an advice to Bantam, in order to keep a good correspondency with that King, preserve their estate there, and prevent mischief that might arise from the 'misinformations' of the Dutch; also to remind His Lordship that in August, 1665, a letter and present of jewels came from the King of Bantam to the King of England, to which an answer will be expected; this, if His Majesty thinks fit, could be sent by the Company's ship, which will be ready to sail in fifteen or twenty days. Upon consideration of the want of factors at Bantam and the subordinate factories, the committee find that at Bantam, besides Messrs. Turner, Browne, Stevenson, and Hopper, there are about four or

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

five persons who were entertained as writers and landsmen for Pulo Run; that at Jambi there is Mr. Mainstone and one writer fit for business; and that at Macassar there are two factors. Therefore they refer it to the Court to resolve whether to send any more by the ship now about to sail. Captain Prowd to provide twenty barrels of powder, with shot, match, and lead in proportion, to be sent to the King of Bantam. Green, red, and yellow plushes to be provided for India. The ring sent to the Company as a present by the King of Bantam to be valued, and a present of the same value to be returned; Peter Cooke to be consulted as to what would be most acceptable to His Majesty. Sambrooke to prepare an answer to the King's letter. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, NOVEMBER 28, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 22).

Edward East and Mr. Digby promise to pay for and take away their goods.

November 29, 1666.

In the absence of the committee, the following persons give their answers, according to order, to Humphrey Edwin: Benjamin Stone declares that, if the Company will not allow his goods to remain in their warehouse until Lawrence Sawcer clears them, he will make good any loss or damage that may be incurred on their being resold. Thomas Oresby pleads absence in the country 'since the sicknesse and these late troubles', and promises to clear his dust of pepper in three or four days. Peter Overskelt, on being told that the Company has resolved to sell his green ginger, requests that they will accept 80*l.* or 100*l.* for his failure, as he is unable to offer more.

November 30, 1666.

Nathaniel Clegatt offers to pay in 200*l.* and take away goods to that value, but refuses to take any risk of damage by fire or otherwise. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 28, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. XXV, p. 209).

Mr. Edwards declares himself satisfied with the finding of the committee touching his pepper which was in the Exchange Cellar at the time of the Fire, but asks to be allowed interest on what profit shall be made on its sale; he is told that he will fare as others,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and that his request cannot be considered until after the sale. The Court, being solicited by some for employment as factors, desires the Committee for South Sea Affairs to consider and report what factors will be wanted at those factories. At the request of James Hill, his dispute with the Company is referred to arbitration. Thomas Hanson to be paid for garbling the King's spices. Sir William Rider is entreated to see that the *London* is thoroughly repaired, according to a recent survey. The Committee for Shipping to supply men, provisions, and blacks for St. Helena on reasonable terms, that so the *Charles* may be dispeeded for the Coast; and Maurice Thomson to appoint suitable goods to the value of about 4,000*l.* to be laden in her for St. Helena. The Husband to pack the quicksilver in double glass bottles. Resolved that the sale shall be deferred until Tuesday, January 15. The chirurgeons to be told for what places the medicines are to be provided. The committee report their opinion that those who, at the time of the Fire, had pepper in the Exchange Cellar weighed off and cleared, should be paid their interest upon the same terms they paid the Company, but those who had paid money on pepper and not weighed it off should have their money returned with interest until Friday last; of this the Court approves. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, November 30, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 211).

Sir John Robinson states that Richard Mountney has given the Company a receipt for 1,809*l.* 2*s.* on account of customs of the King's prize goods, for which Sir John had an assignment of the Farmers of the Customs for payment to himself of the same, but the Company only paid him 1,500*l.*, not being satisfied whether the whole sum was in their hands; Sir John now prays that the remainder may be paid him, and promises to make good whatever shall be found not to be due. Hereupon direction is given for the said sum to be paid, the Court declaring that Sir John 'doth oblige his stocke to make it good.' Directions are given for the diamond ring sent to the Company by the King of Bantam to be sold at the next sale, and for it to be valued now and its worth returned in such things as are desired. Some Malabar pepper to be sent to Sir John Wolstenholme at his request Examination and report to be made of the petition of Francis Collard. (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 5, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 212).

The minutes of the South Sea Committee of the 28th ultimo are read and approved. It is resolved not to send any factors to Bantam. Simon Bretton is chosen to go as purser in the *Charles*, at a salary of 40*s.* a month. Thomas Oresby, who bought dust of pepper in 1665, having paid nothing on it nor taken any care about it, the Court and the Committee for Debts had resolved to sell it at the next sale. Oresby now appears in court, states that about five days since he paid in his money, and desires that the pepper may be delivered to him; but the Court adhere to their resolution and tell him that they hold him liable to the penalty of his contract. For reasons now observed in some late passages at the meeting of the Committee for Debts of November 29 last touching dust of pepper, order is given that in future no order of any committee shall be valid or authentic unless there is a full quorum present, the meeting to be by appointment and a formal summons. Certain Committees are requested to consider and report concerning the admission of youths into any of the offices as assistants, what orders to give to the officers for buying goods, and such other matters as the Court has noted. A petition to the King for licence and protection for the Company's three ships and their men is read and approved, and some of the Committees are desired to accompany the Governor and present it this afternoon. Cloth to be provided for packing the burnt pepper. Debate is had concerning the 2,500*l.* left by Alderman Bromfeild in the Company's hands from September 5 last, he thinking it was to continue six months longer at four per cent. interest, and it is agreed to allow the said interest only until this day; and in order that such mistakes may be avoided in future, order is given that, as money becomes due, the owner is to be notified and the money told out and tendered in the treasury before witnesses, and in case it is not taken away, it is to be sealed up and laid aside for the account to which it belongs, without further interest and at the owner's risk. (2 *pp.*)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, DECEMBER, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 134 [1]).

Though they do not attempt to carry on their trade as in times of

[1] See also *P.R.O.: State Papers, Domestic*, vol. clxxxvi, no. 29.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

peace, yet for the King's service, the preservation of the kingdom's interest in those parts, and to keep things there in the best order possible 'in this time of eminent danger', the petitioners have prepared three ships, the *London*, 400 tons, commanded by John Privett with 80 men, the *Bantam*, 120 tons, commanded by William Barker with 25 men, and the *Charles*, 130 tons, commanded by Samuel Smith with 30 men (also 30 landsmen for St. Helena). They humbly pray that these ships may be permitted to proceed and be granted His Majesty's protection. (½ *p.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, DECEMBER 5, 1666 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lix, p. 228[1]).

For protection for the ships *London*, *Bantam*, and *Charles*.

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, DECEMBER 5, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 23).

Thomas Wareing and Roger Scattergood promise to clear all their goods shortly. Humphrey Broome appears with a note from Sir Richard Ford, acknowledging that the ginger was bought for his account; but the committee are not satisfied and declare that Broome must clear it and that an order has been given for his prosecution. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, DECEMBER 6, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 23).

Thomas Denn declares that, notwithstanding his former request and payment of 50*l.*, he 'was now arrested;' he therefore desires the Company will accept another 50*l.* to make good any damage that may occur by the sale of his goods. Hereupon Moses is directed to stay all law proceedings. (½ *p.*)

JOHN STANYAN TO CAPTAIN JOHN HUNTER, DECEMBER 6, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 133).

Has written several times to tell him to appear before the Company and put a final issue to his business, which hitherto he has excused himself from doing. The Company think these excuses are all feigned and have commanded Stanyan to tell Hunter that if he does not appear shortly (for until he does so neither his own or other business depending on it can be finished) he may expect to hear from them in a different way, of which he will have to take notice. (½ *p.*)

[1] For a copy see *Home Miscellaneous* (at I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 135.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NOTE, DECEMBER 10, 1666 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. clxxxi, no. 37).

That Mr. Jolliffe, Deputy Governor of the East India Company, and Mr. Kendal were deputed to wait on Lord Arlington, and inform him that the Company are sending a messenger to keep up good correspondence with the King of Bantam; and as that king sent a present of jewels to His Majesty in August, 1665, they think he will expect an answer. *Endorsed*: 'That within 15 days the ship for Bantam will set sail, and Your Lordship is entreated to mind His Majesty of a present for that king.'

HUMPHREY EDWIN'S REMONSTRANCE AND REQUEST, DECEMBER, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 136).

Acknowledges having received most indulgent favours from the Court and particularly the passing over his mistake about the dust of pepper. Solemnly avows his innocence of the design attributed to him, and assures them that he will be cautious in future, that his regret is great, and that he would rather suffer himself than cause any prejudice to the Company. This he has, since his appointment as their auditor, demonstrated upon all occasions, and will continue to do so and keep them informed as to the discovering, regulating, and reforming several abuses and frauds in the Indies, and doubts not but that in process of time the Company will find the benefit and advantage of the same. He has no ambition to endeavour to raise his estate by trading to the East, or by any other unjust ways, but will be as tender of the Company's interest as his own, 'for both consists and supports each other'. Requests repayment of the money paid on Oresby's account; and, that he may put a stop to some notorious abuses, desires that the oath he is to take may be prepared as soon as possible. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 12, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 214).

Thomas Donne's bettelees to be resold at the next sale, he promising to make good any loss. Upon report of the committee, the Court consents to Edward Collard being paid 100*l.* in full of his account. Stephen Standish is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Humphrey Edwin is sworn in as auditor, and informs the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Court of several things touching John Stanian; upon which certain Committees are desired to consult Sir Thomas Chamberlyn about some words spoken by the secretary, and others are requested to search and examine the counting-houses of Stanian and Edwin, their books and papers. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 14, 1666 (*Ibid.*, p. 215).

The draft of an agreement with Henry Gargon, to go to St. Helena with his wife and family, is read and approved. Two hogsheads of Malaga wine to be provided for Fort St. George. Sir William Rider to provide two guns for the *Charles*, and do as he thinks fit about the four guns belonging to Mr. Allen aboard the *London*. Captain Smith is given 20*l.* for his pains and attendance in the *Charles*, and accorded a salary of 6*l.* per month for his intended voyage in her. Order is given for the masters of the *Charles* and *Bantam* to seal bonds of 1,000*l.* apiece penalty for non-performance of covenants. The officers employed in the Treasury to attest all bills for money taken up at interest by the Company. Examination and report to be made of the account of John Atkins, deceased at Surat. On consideration of the condition of Almer How, a broker who bought goods from the Company and is under arrest at their suit, the Court agrees to accept his appearance without bail. (1¼ *pp.*)

WARRANT FROM JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1666 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 137).

Granting permission for the ships *London*, *Bantam*, and *Charles* to proceed to the Indies without any hindrance, notwithstanding the present embargo and forbidding the pressing into His Majesty's service of any of the men serving in the said ships. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 19, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 216).

The Committee appointed to examine the papers, etc., of John Stanyan give in the following report. They find that he has been a constant trader for great sums and in prohibited goods: that he has been agent for the receipt of the private trade of several factors, as well calicoes as other goods, and from those with whom

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Company has had differences, as Agent Chambers, William Gifford, and others: that he has kept up a constant correspondence with most of the factors abroad, and has from time to time acquainted them with the proceedings of the Court, and instructed them how to manage their private trade and render the Company's order insignificant, and has often written in a disparaging way of the Court and their orders, with reflections on the members of the Committee: that for his own private interest and trade he has neglected to take security from Mr. Goodyear, the second at Surat. All these acts and dealings the committee believe have been of very great damage and prejudice to the Company, and contrary to Stanyan's oath and the trust reposed in him. The Court, after reading this report and several letters and papers produced by the committee, and being fully satisfied with the justice of their finding, orders that Stanyan be discharged from his office of secretary and, according to his desire, that he at once resign the same. Laurence Stanyan is directed to take care of the pepper and other goods formerly in the secretary's charge, and to give security for so doing, for which services and for his encouragement he shall be considered. Samuel Sambrooke, Robert Blackborne, and Daniel Ford are named for the post of secretary, and Blackborne is chosen by plurality of votes. Aloes and cinnamon to be delivered to Jacob Aboab, upon his clearing the same. The Court orders a gratuity of 20*l.* to be given to the Chaplain at Poplar and 12*l.* to be distributed among the poor widows. (1¾ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 21, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 218).

The committee appointed on December 5 report that in their opinion it may be very prejudicial to the Company for their officers to be allowed to take servants under them and introduce these into the Company's business; therefore all persons employed in the Company's affairs here, and have insight into their business, should be immediately dependent on the Company and be under oath; and when the business of any one officer shall be too great, the Company should provide some person of age and capacity as his assistant, at a salary ranging from 20*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, to be immediately dependent on the Company and under oath as afore-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

said. That, to prevent any jealousies, the Company's officers and servants should in future forbear bidding for any goods at the candle. That in future none of the Company's servants in England should be permitted to trade in any way whatsoever, or hold any correspondence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, to or from the Indies with any one residing there, except those who have relatives and may desire to write to or send them necessaries, but in such cases all letters should be tendered to the Governor or his deputy for perusal before they are sent, and his leave obtained for sending either letters or necessaries; and if any letters or goods are directed or consigned from the Indies by any person whatsoever to any officer or servant of the Company here, these letters and invoices of the goods should be brought without delay to the Governor or his deputy to read, and no goods should be disposed of without licence from the Governor or his deputy, the said licence to be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose by the auditor, and the particulars of such goods entered in it. The committee also opine that a clause should be inserted in the oath taken by the officers and servants of the Company, binding them to the above effect. They should also engage not wittingly or willingly to transgress or act contrary to any of the orders, rules, and directions of the Company or of the court of committees, nor knowingly permit, suffer, countenance, or conceal the doing of the same by any other without giving notice to the Governor or his deputy; not to receive any gift, token, or present above the value of 40*s.* from any person in the Company's service or from any with whom the Company has differences or disputes, without acquainting the Governor or his deputy. These recommendations are approved. Robert Blackborne is sworn in as secretary and told that his salary has been fixed at 100*l.* per annum. Directions to be given for bagging the damaged pepper. Spice to be presented to the Farmers of the Customs and to some of their officers; also to the Company's officers, as is usual. Upon the report of Thomas Kendall on the state of the account of Robert Stringer, Governor of St. Helena, order is given for 100*l.* to be paid to the person he has empowered to receive it. The petition of Mary, wife of Henry Gargon, and her sister for an annual 'salary' and money to provide necessaries for the voyage to St. Helena is refused, but they are given 5*l.* What

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

remains due to the account of John Atkins is to be paid to Christopher Willoughby, he satisfying the Court that he is empowered to receive it. Peter Cooke's paper on what the King of Bantam desires from the King of England is read, and order is given for it to be delivered to the Deputy, to be by him given to the person desiring it. John Stanyan's paper is read and referred to the committee who have the examination of his business, and the said committee is desired to give directions about registering the several courts not yet 'engrossed', and to direct the secretary how to proceed in this since Stanyan's discharge. The purser of the *Charles* to seal his covenants and bonds. Letters from Fort St. George read; also the commission for the commander of the *Charles*. A general clause is ordered to be inserted for his proceeding in his voyage according to his discretion, in case he shall find things different to what he expects either at St. Helena or the Fort. The fine on black pepper to be in future 2*s.* in the pound. The key of the secretary's office to be delivered to Blackborne. (3¼ *pp.*)

PRESENTS DESIRED FROM CHARLES II BY THE KING OF BANTAM (*Public Record Office: C.O.* 77, vol. ix, no. 107).

Seven pieces of brass ordnance with His Majesty's arms on each. A quantity of powder and bullets on every ship coming from England to his port, for which he will pay. Green, red, and yellow plushes, rich incardinate tabbies,[1] gold and silver lace, snaphaunce muskets with bandoleers. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 28, 1666 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 221).

Certain Committees to provide wine for the *Charles*. The sum of 60*l.* to be impressed to the purser of the *Charles* and he to be directed to seal his covenants and give bond in 1,000*l.* Goods and treasure for St. Helena to be shipped with all convenient speed. A fine of 2*s.* per lb. on pepper to be inserted in all covenants and charter-parties that are to be signed by the officers. Instructions to be prepared for the commander of the *Charles* as to what ports to make on his return from St. Helena. The Court, upon considera-

[1] A kind of watered silk taffeta, so called from having been originally manufactured in a quarter of Bagdad called *al-'attābīya*. The adjective is probably meant for 'incarnadine', i. e. red or crimson.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion of the report of the examination of the seven chests of chirurgery provided for the ships and factories, resolves that these shall be received upon the sellers' reputation; the chirurgeons on board the several ships to be given written directions how to dispose of the said chests so as to preserve them harmless. At the desire of Sir John Robinson, the officers in the *Charles* are given an advance of 40*s.* per mensem and the privates an advance of 20*s.* per mensem, with 10*s.* a man apiece for demurrage; Sir John undertaking to repay the money, if the soldiers do not proceed in the voyage. Sir John Robinson to be asked to furnish the Company with ten more men for Fort St. George. At the desire of the owners of the *Royal Charles*, the Court consents to their coffee, cotton, and cardamoms being offered for sale at the candle, after the Company's goods are sold. A letter to the Governor and Council of St. Helena is read and approved. The diamond ring sent by the King of Bantam to the Company to be valued. Warrants now signed for payment of the officers' salaries to be delivered to the committee for examination. The additional clause to the oath submitted by the committee at the last court is read and sent back for further consideration; hereupon the committee withdraws, and makes some alteration and brings it in amended, prohibiting trade to or from the Indies, or correspondence to or with any person or persons residing in the Indies without the especial knowledge and allowance of the Governor or his deputy, unto whom all letters are to be presented for perusal before being sent, and any letters or goods received from the Indies, both letters and invoices of the said goods are to be shown to the Governor or his deputy, the goods not to be disposed of nor the letters answered without their licence and approval; no presents above the value of 40*s.* to be accepted from any one in the Company's service or with whom the Company is in dispute without the knowledge and approval of the Governor or his deputy. The oath thus amended the committee opine should be ordered to be taken; also that it be settled as a standing rule that neither the Governor nor his deputy shall at any time give permission to any of the Company's servants to trade to or from the East without the approbation of the Court, and that any permission given by the Governor or his deputy for any letters shall be so done either by signing or so mark-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ing them, that it may be known if afterwards there should be any question about the same. Upon consideration, the Court concurs with the finding of the committee and gives order accordingly. The committee for examination of papers and writings to proceed and examine the rest of the officers in order to discover what prejudice the Company has suffered by private trade, correspondence, or other unfaithful carriage, and report the same. Maurice Thomson is desired to join with the said committee, and all are to meet this afternoon. (2¾ *pp.*)

PETITION OF HENRY NEVILL, 1666 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. clxxxvi, no. 83).

He and others discovered at their own cost papers and orders that entitled His Majesty to great sums due from the East India Company, by virtue of a charter granted to them by Cromwell. This they explained to the Lord Treasurer, and divers of the Company said they would give a purse of gold for a pardon. It being the long vacation no further progress could be made, and the Company had time, by application, to procure His Majesty's gracious pardon for little less than 100,000*l.* As the humble instrument of giving His Majesty so great an opportunity of expressing his bounty and clemency to so great a body of his subjects, and in some measure the cause of the obligations they have to do His Majesty present and future service, the petitioner prays for some reward as a recompense for present and an encouragement for future endeavours.

STATEMENT BY SIR PETER WYCHE, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. clxxxvii, no. 106).

His father after eleven years as Ambassador in Constantinople returned home blessed with a large and plentiful fortune. The late king having occasion for a considerable sum of money and the Farmers of the Customs not being able to raise it on their own credit, his father became bound with them to the East India Company for 100,000*l.*, and on the advice of the King purchased from Sir Thomas Jermyn for 7,000*l.* the place of Comptroller of the Household, left London with His Majesty and kept up the Comptroller's table at his own expense at York and Oxford, where he died. When he came of age, after the late king's martyrdom, the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Company sunk the bonds, and Sir Peter had for his portion the broad seal given his father by King James for 100*l.* out of the Exchequer for his services in Spain, the Privy Seal for 2,000*l.* given by the late king for the debentures of the Comptroller's table, and some other debts, most of which proved bad. Having by the fatality of the times given up all further pretensions to his father's will, he immediately went away and 'shifted beyond seas till after the king's happy restoration'. Coming home he found his mother dead and that she had given a large fortune to his sister who married the Earl of Bath, and left the rest of her estate to his younger brother, Sir Cyril Wyche. He found that the King had undertaken the payment of the debt to the Company, and given some of the Farmers considerable sums for their good service and loyalty. Having no opportunity to plead his case and being left to make his fortune, he went with the first forces sent into Portugal and has served as a volunteer in the fleet since the beginning of the war. He is now brought to the utmost extremity. (1½ *pp.*)

Petition of Thomas Papillon to the Commissioners for Prizes, 1666 (*Ibid.*, vol. clxxxvi, no. 87).

That there is due to him for goods delivered for the Navy above a year ago 806*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, for which he has bills on Sir George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy, but cannot receive the same for want of money in that office. Having urgent need of his money and conceiving there will be money due to His Majesty from the Company on account of the two Dutch prizes the *Phoenix* and the *Slothany* when the goods in them are sold, the petitioner requests that he may have an order from the Duke of Albemarle to the Company to pay 806*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* to Sir George Carteret, that he (the petitioner) may have the same in discharge of the said bills.

A Court of Committees, January 2, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 224).

Upon the report of the committee appointed to examine the warrants for payment of the officers' salaries, order is given for payment of all but John Coltman's and John Stanyan's. Charles Thorold is added to the committee for the Coast, Bay, and South Sea factors. Mr. Clegatt asks that his calicoes in the Company's warehouse may be examined, he having found some that he took



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

away very defective; the Court, hearing that of 1,000*l.* due he has only paid 200*l.*, tells him that, if he will pay in another 300*l.*, the Committee for Debts will consider what is fit to be done. Mr. Huleing applying for the 300*l.* he paid for some sapon wood that was burnt, he is informed that after the next sale a committee will sit to allot what is just. Sir William Rider reports that Sir John Robinson has promised to provide ten more men for Fort St. George. Christopher Boone reports that he has spoken with three experienced jewellers, Messrs. Vanperin, Lowe, and Alvarez, and that the two first valued the diamond ring sent by the King of Bantam at 25*l.*, while Alvarez valued it at 35*l.* or thereabouts; the Court resolves to put it at 30*l.* with respect to the return to be made to the said King, but to put it up for sale at 25*l.* Mr. Boone is to get the other two rings from Bantam valued. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 4, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 225).

Mr. Kendall to be desired to make a return of such effects as come from Guinea to Barbadoes. Captain Barker to be paid the quarter part of the freight of the diamonds brought home in the *Royal Charles*. The committee reporting as their opinion that nine months discount should be allowed the buyers from the day of sale and they be enjoined to clear their goods by April 25 next, and in default of so doing to have no allowance, the Court concurs. A contract is to be drawn up accordingly. Upon consideration whether a longer time should be allowed to buyers for payment at the next sale, and the question being put whether six months should be granted them according to former usage, it is negatived. Mr. Taylor asking that the sale of the cinnamon bought by Mr. Digby may be delayed, he is told that unless the said goods are cleared by next Monday night they will be resold. On information that there are other goods out of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix* not cleared from the warehouse, order is given for a written summons to be sent to the buyers to let them know that, unless they pay their money by Monday night next, their goods will be exposed to sale. Certain Committees to perfect the list of the sales this afternoon, and others to join with Alderman Bathurst and examine

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the calicoes at Leadenhall. Abraham Moone's warrant to be attested by Sambrooke. (1½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JANUARY 4, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. XXV A, p. 24).

Nathaniel Clegatt offers to clear all his goods but the damaged baftas, and to pay 150*l.* on his old goods, which is all he can possibly do; the committee not being satisfied resolve to resell the said goods at the next sale. Mr. Moses to give directions how to compel all those who have cleared but not taken away their goods to do so, and to prosecute all who have paid in considerable sums of money but have neither weighed nor cleared any part of their goods. John Chevall promises to clear the King's cinnamon to-morrow, and says that he has already paid in 200*l.* on his salampores, which he hopes will satisfy the Company; but the committee not being content resolve that his goods shall be sold if they are not paid for by Monday night next. James Beacham's goods to be resold. Thomas King alleges that he has paid in money on his several goods and requests that they may not be resold; this is granted. The committee, after serious consideration, resolve to resell at the next sale all goods for which not one-half or more of the value has been paid or shall not be paid before Monday night next, and to prosecute the buyers for failing to fulfil their bargains. (1 *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JANUARY 5, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 25).

A declaration for prevention of abuses at the next sale is approved and it is resolved to offer it to the Court for their approbation, and order a list to be drawn up of the several persons named in it who have acted according to its tenor. Unless cleared, or money paid in on their account before Monday night next, all goods belonging to Messrs. Clegatt, Day, Scattergood, Stone, Clarke, Gardiner, Mansell, Noakes, Sands, and Shute are to be resold at the next sale. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JANUARY 7, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 25).

George Day asks that his bettelees may be resold and promises to bear any loss. He is allowed till Wednesday to make a payment on account of his other goods. Samuel Shute promises to clear his goods to-morrow. Roger Scattergood refusing to adjust his account or to pay interest on goods bought, he is told that all that can be legally will be resold, and he will be sued for the remainder,



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

except his quilts, which are of no value and part of an old contract. Thomas Winter to be written to about weighing his goods. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

EDWARD SHERBURNE TO SIR JOHN DUNCOMBE, JANUARY 7, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. clxxxviii, no. 41).

The guns presented by His Majesty [1] to the King of Bantam were three brass culverins, each ten feet in length; the charge was 908*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Three tons of round shot costing 36*l.* were sent for them; also 100 muskets, which cost 130*l.*; also a standing carriage, 100 bandoleers, and other things, value 83*l.* 18*s.* 3$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, all which were paid out of 1,286*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* received from the East India Company for that purpose.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 9, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 227).

Two bales of potkeys bought by Mr. Sergeant from Mr. Clegatt to be delivered. Upon request of the Governor, the Court consents to the Company's seal being affixed to an answer to be made in Chancery to a bill exhibited by one Dorrel against some gentlemen who are interested in the Third Joint Stock. Sir William Thomson is promised consideration for his loss on Jambi pepper bought of the Company and damaged by the Fire. Mr. Taylor is to fetch away his cinnamon. Anthony Chappell is entertained as a soldier at 20*s.* a month for Fort St. George, to go in the *Charles*. A paper from Laurence Stanyan is read, reporting that the pepper returned in the *Royal Charles* is mixed and desiring instructions; the matter is referred to the committee for burnt pepper to consider how it shall be distributed. A declaration drawn up by a committee is read, approved, and ordered to be read publicly, before the court of sales, and a form of a contract also prepared by the committee is read, and after some few amendments approved, and order is given for it to be printed. The owners of the *Royal Charles* ask that their business may be settled and in the meantime they be paid some money on account; the Court desires the referees to meet to-morrow morning at the Governor's house and perfect the award, Mr. Paige to be notified and Captain Prowd to attend. Draper, the porter at Gresham College, to be given 5*l.* for his care and pains in taking in and delivering out the King's goods, and in supervising the

[1] In 1663 (see the 1660–63 volume, p. 303).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

watchmen. The petition of John Rosse to be examined. Captain Prowd to be sent on board the *Charles* to dispatch her and take 100 pieces of eight to give the master for supplying the necessary occasions of the ship, in case she shall touch at any place by the way. The Court, judging it necessary, retains the services of Sir William Turner and Sir Walter Walker as the Company's Counsel for this year, they to be presented with their usual fees. A gratuity of 3*l.* to be given to the lecturer of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, and 3*l.* to be distributed among the poor of the said parish, as has been done formerly; also 5*s.* in money and two lb. of pepper to each of the Exchange Keepers. Order is given for the nineteen diamonds set in the three rings to be left in charge of Herbert and shown to any wishing to see them before the sale. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 11, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 229).

The committee report that the poor old mother of the apprentice of John Rosse bore the charge of setting out her son for the Company's service, and that she has a letter of attorney to receive the two months' pay annually allotted; the Court agrees that Rosse be left to take his course with his servant on his return. John Chevall complaining that the delivery of his goods has been refused, he is told that when he clears his account his goods shall be delivered. The referees award the owners of the *Royal Charles* the sum of 2,071*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* in full of all demands, the said owners to engage that, if any calicoes shall be found wanting in the bales opened during the homeward voyage, they will indemnify the Company for the same; the Court agrees to this and gives order for payment of the said sum. Mr. Godscall requesting some allowance on the cloves he bought from the Company and at very great charge removed at the time of the Fire, and now finds them to be wanting in weight two or three pounds in every barrel, the matter is referred to some of the Committees to ascertain how cloves delivered since the Fire have held out in weight and report, that justice may be done to all concerned. Mr. Chevall on adjusting his account desires an abatement of the interest demanded, and is told that this would be a bad precedent, but that he shall be considered in 'another matter'. Mr. Sandys is informed that unless he pays for and fetches away his goods before the sale they will be resold. Sir

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

William Rider presents a bill of freight for the *London* made out by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy and signed by three of them, and states that the said Officers demand the charter-party they signed; hereupon Captain Prowd is directed to deliver it and to procure the signatures of Sir William Batten and Sir William Penn to the bill of freight. On the motion of Sir William Rider 5*l.* is given to the clerk, Thomas Hayter. Mr. Albyn, in the absence of Sir William Thomson and Mr. Maurice Thomson, is to accompany Mr. Boone to the Treasury Chamber to take out the charter-party of the *London*. On a question whether the *Charles* should sail without a convoy, notice is given that the vermilion designed for her is not yet gone down; the Court orders that all possible speed be taken in getting it aboard, but that the master be told not to wait for it but to take the first opportunity of fair weather and a convoy and set sail. The Auditor presents a list of those who have formerly bought goods of the Company and not fulfilled their contracts; hereupon order is given for notice to be sent to Mr. Scattergood, Nathaniel Noakes, and James Hill to forbear buying at the sale, and for the names of the rest mentioned in the list to be inserted under the declaration to be read publicly before the sale as being persons judged incapable of bidding at the candle: viz$^{t}$., James Browne, James Lasher, George Penn, John Digby, Thomas Oresby, Edward East, Robert Gardiner, John Longe, Peter Vanoverskelt, Thomas Saunders, Thomas Doyley, James Beacham, Abraham Sandys, Almer How, Thomas King, grocer, Thomas King, merchant, and William Bullivant. The report of the committee touching the mixed pepper out of the *Royal Charles*, with directions how it should be sold, is read and approved. The Husband is directed to examine a parcel of scimitars in the keeping of Coates, the cutler, and ascertain and report on what terms these may be bought. (2½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, January 14, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 232).

Mr. Gardiner desiring longer time to clear his goods, he is told that unless he does so to-day they will be sold. On the report of the committee, Jonathan Dawes and John Godscall are allowed one pound per cask on the cloves delivered to them at the time of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Fire without weighing. Order is given for a clause to be inserted in the preamble to be read to-morrow before the sale to the following effect: that all brokers buying any goods at the Company's sale are to produce their principals, within three days after the sale, to sign the contract for the goods bought. The price of damaged pepper in the granaries, etc., is set from 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. for the best, Quilon and Malabar mixed, to 4*d.* per lb. for some in the warehouse at Haydon House. Cotton yarn to be offered first for sale, and so on according to former usage. Inquiry to be made as to what plushes and velvets may be procured, and at what rates, to send to the King of Bantam. (1¼ *pp.*)

A General Court of Sales, January 15, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 234).

Sale of cotton yarn, Malabar and Quilon pepper, light pepper, scummings of pepper, pepper dust,[1] camphor, nutmegs, cloves, shirts, China roots, mace, cotton wool, aloes, aloes epatica, cassia lignum, benzoin, Lahore indigo, shell-lac, seed-lac, turmeric, sannoes, ginger, green ginger, spikenard, orpiment, one table diamong ring, two rings with eighteen diamonds, cordevant skins,[2] longcloth, salampores, morees, bettelees, Oringall bettelees, parcalloes, romaules, broad and narrow tapseiles, brawles, bird-eyes, broad and narrow baftas, blue baftas, byrampauts, salloes, mercolees, derebauds, dungarees, broad and narrow quilts, broad and narrow chintz, Guinea stuffs, niccannees, pautkayes, sovaguzzees, taffetas, satin tabenees, satins, damasks, chambletts, sayes linquan, calico wrappers, wax cloth, diapers, Persian and Bengal silk, with prices and names of purchasers. (11¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, January 18, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Upon reading a letter from Sir George Oxenden to Benjamin Delanoy, Consul at Aleppo, and from him to Deputy Jolliffe, advising that Sir Edward Winter, in conjunction with Lieutenant Chuseman and others, had seized upon and secured the persons of George Foxcroft and his son at Fort St. George, and taken possession of that place, etc., the Court directs that a letter be sent to Samuel Smith, commander of the *Charles*, to stay in the Downs until

[1] Of which twenty-six bags are described as being 'in the banqueting house at the East India House'.

[2] Probably goats' skins (the original source of the famous Cordovan leather).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

further order, and desires the Deputy, with certain other Committees, to wait on the King this afternoon with a copy of the said letter and move for His Majesty's letters to command the people of the Fort to submit to such orders as shall be sent from the Company. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 21, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 246).

Captain Prowd is directed to go on board the *Charles* and take possession of all letters for the East Indies that may be in the hands of Captain Smith, the officers, and mariners, and bring them to the Court, and a warrant is signed directing Captain Smith to call all on board his vessel to account for any letters, that none be concealed, and to deliver them to Captain Prowd. A gratuity of 30*l.* is bestowed on George Papillon, keeper of the Blue Warehouse, for his extraordinary care and pains at the last sales. Mr. Woolley's defective pepper to be exchanged for good. The mistakes in Mr. Herne's warrants to be rectified. Thomas Winter is sent for and asked whether he has lately received any letters from his brother Sir Edward Winter; he replies in the negative. Hereupon the clause in Sir George Oxenden's letter relating to the passages at the Fort is read, and Winter says that he believes some disorders have been committed there but not caused by his brother, for he is confident that he would do nothing prejudicial to the interests of the Company but would keep the Fort for them both against the Dutch and the Moors, and in that assurance he offers to pay 2,000*l.* for 1,000*l.* if it should be proved to the contrary; he adds that he has good reason to believe that what was thus written was at the instigation of Mr. Jersey, who out of ill will to Sir Edward raised this scandal, as he did about three years ago in another case. The Governor informs Winter that the Company have a ship ready to sail for India and they desire his assistance and advice as to the most effectual means to compose the present differences at the Fort. Winter replies that gentle and mild terms are likely to work upon his brother, and that Sir Edward should be trusted with the command of the Fort, for he knows he will never submit to be under Foxcroft; and offers to write anything to his brother that may be of service to the Company and the desire of the Court. After a long

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

debate as to whether to send one or two persons to the Fort, it is resolved to send one only to command the soldiers, and the Committees are desired to inquire for a man duly qualified for this post, and Mr. Harrington is requested to ascertain whether Colonel Doyley is inclined to go to India, and if so to desire him to attend the Court next Wednesday. The draft of the declaration from the King containing His Majesty's command to Sir Edward Winter to deliver up Fort St. George to whomsoever the Governor and Committees of the East India Company shall appoint is read and agreed to, and the Deputy is desired to wait on Lord Arlington with it this afternoon. (1¾ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, January 23, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 247).

The Governor states that Roger Scattergood acknowledges that his account has been too long unpaid, because he has had 1,200 pieces of salloes and several of his houses burnt lately, but he hopes shortly to clear it; the matter is referred to the Committee for Debts. The dispute with William Paige to be settled by arbitration. All papers and writings concerning Mr. Skinner's business to be sent to Mr. Kellam. Upon a petition from the serjeant and soldiers on board the *Charles* that 20*s.* may be advanced to the serjeant and 10*s.* apiece to the soldiers upon account of their wages to furnish them with necessaries for the voyage, order is given for 20*l.* to be sent to Captain Smith for him to pay out accordingly. Captain Barker is desired to hasten all repairs to the *Bantam*, that she may be ready to accompany the present convoy. A mistake in Colonel Mewes's receipt to be rectified. Colonel Doyley, being willing to go to India on due encouragement, comes into court and is acquainted with the nature of the work required; he expresses his willingness to undertake it and his hopes to be ready in fourteen days' time, if his terms are agreeable. He withdraws and certain Committees confer with him and report that he wants 2,000*l.*, half at his setting out and the other half on his return, though suggesting that the work is 'belowe the reward'. After consideration the Court decide that their affairs will not admit of so long a delay and that they cannot pay so much; the Colonel is told this, and appears again in court, expresses his deep sense of the favour done to him by the offer, and takes his leave. Major Cogan, Mr. Clarke, and Walter Clavell

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

are then named as suitable persons to be sent to the Fort, and certain Committees are desired to speak with them or with any others proposed, and entertain the fittest on such terms as they judge reasonable. The owners of the *Royal Charles* request to be allowed interest on their money from the time it becomes due by charter-party; they are told that an award has been made in that case, and if they acquiesce in it and give the required engagement, they may have their money; they desire to speak with the rest of the owners before giving an answer. The Governor, the Deputy, and Sir William Thomson to consider about fitting instructions for the master of the *Charles* and the Agent and Council at Fort St. George. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 25, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 249).

The Governor states that he has shown the Solicitor-General the Company's answer to Skinner's petition drawn up by Mr. Kellam and that the Solicitor-General thought better to put it aside and in its stead he has drawn up a plea which by his advice was shown to the Attorney-General; the said plea is now read, approved, and order given for the Company's seal to be affixed to it. The Governor further states that Lord Berkeley has been with him and has readily offered to further the Company's concerns with the Lords in Parliament; hereupon the Court desires that His Lordship may be given the Company's thanks, and the plea be delivered to him for presentation to the Lords. A motion is made to waive the engagement prescribed by the award in the case of the owners of the *Royal Charles*, as, their ship being lost, no dividend can be made of the freight till the damage demanded by the Company is known; to this the Court consents if the owners deposit 80*l.* with Duncombe to make good any calicoes that may be found wanting. John Harbin to be allowed a copy of the particulars of the goods and debts due to the Company in the hand of Mr. Bevis. Sir Thomas Chambers to be permitted to make use of some letters written to the Company in 1651, 1652, to prove the handwriting of one with whom he has a lawsuit depending. The owners of the *Greyhound* to submit written proposals for consideration by the Committee for Lawsuits and Shipping. Cotton yarn to be delivered to Mr. Leshier,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

he undertaking to pay for it. Mr. Winter is allowed to have Sir George Oxenden's letter concerning passages at Fort St. George to read, and is again desired to write to his brother what he judges to be best for the good of the Company and the preservation of peace amongst the English in that place; he promises to do so and begs the Court not to think of displacing Sir Edward until peace has been concluded with the Dutch. The Court approves of the Committee's choice of Walter Clavell to serve as a factor at the Fort, and directs him to make all possible haste on board; he promises to be there by the middle of next week and proposes as his securities Roger Clavell of Lincoln's Inn and Sir Matthew Hallworthy of London; he also asks that something of the rigour of the covenants with regard to prohibition of trade may in his case be dispensed with as with others, and is directed to attend the committee this afternoon concerning this matter, and assured that he shall be treated in the same way as others. A gratuity to be given to the Keepers of the Council Chambers as was done last year. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 25,[1] 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 251).

The Deputy reports that he has received from the Solicitor-General the draft of another plea which he on second thoughts advises should be exhibited on the Company's behalf and the former withdrawn; the second plea is read, and the Court approving of it orders their common seal to be affixed and the former plea cancelled, which is done accordingly. The Secretary is directed to wait on the Attorney-General with the second plea for his perusal and advice; then it is to be delivered to Lord Berkeley to be by him presented to the Lords. Upon report of the committee touching Mr. Huleing's business, order is given for him to be paid his principal without interest. James Hill to be allowed the 52*l.* odd money due on his account, provided he pays in the 200*l.* by Wednesday. Sir Samuel Barnardistan is desired to speak with Lord Arlington about the King's commission and letters to Fort St. George. The silver seal formerly used by the Company being useless, it is to be broken up at the next court, then sold and the proceeds to go towards making the new seal, and an artist to be procured to engrave it. (1 *p.*)

[1] In the afternoon

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 29, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 252).

Sir Samuel Barnardistan brings the King's commission and letter of pardon to Sir Edward Winter and others at Fort St. George, also His Majesty's most gracious letter to Sir Edward, and reports that Mr. Williamson has promised to get duplicates. The Governor states that the Company's plea was read yesterday in the Lords, and that an order has been received, dated the 26th instant, that the cause is to be heard to-day; that Mr. Solicitor and Mr. Jones have been retained as the Company's counsel, the Attorney-General has also been asked to be present, and Mr. Phrynne has promised to look out precedents to vouch for the plea. Upon the Governor's motion certain Committees are appointed to accompany him this afternoon to the Lords to attend the said hearing. The Auditor presents a list of the exorbitant charges and disbursements of Mr. Blake, chief in Bengal; it is ordered to be given to Sambrooke, to be by him produced when letters are written to that place. Orders to be given to the Captain of the *Charles* to sail westward with Captain Kempthorne, stop at Plymouth, and call on Isaac Tilliard for the Company's dispatches. Lead to be shipped in the *London*. Captain Prowd to hasten away the *Bantam*. The owners of the *Royal Charles* having lost their charter-party but being willing to give a full discharge, this is accepted and the Company's charter-party in the Treasury is ordered to be cancelled. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 31, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 254).

The Governor reports that he and the several Committees attended the House of Lords on Tuesday afternoon about Mr. Skinner's business, but it was referred until to-morrow morning; hereupon he is desired to attend then with the same Committees, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Jones. The instructions appointing to whom Fort St. George, etc., shall be delivered in pursuance of the King's commission is read and the Company's seal ordered to be affixed to it. The instructions to Walter Clavell and Captain Smith, with three letters, one to the Agent, Governor, and Council at the Fort, another to Lieutenant Chuseman, and a third to Sir Edward Winter are also read and signed, and Clavell is called in to be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

present at the reading. Christopher Boone is given permission to ship three tons of English mum freight-free in the *Bantam.* Sir Samuel Barnardiston states that he has obtained a duplicate of the King's letter to Sir Edward Winter, and that Thomas Winter has presented a petition to His Majesty concerning his brother, which has been referred to the Attorney-General. Thomas Winter having shown his letter to his brother to the Governor and it containing chiefly advice to consult his own interest and safety but nothing about acting for the Company's advantage, he is called into court and desired not to send the letter, but to write and advise Sir Edward to follow the King's commands and the Company's orders; he promises to add a postscript to that effect. Letters from Consul Lannoy, with a large packet from the Fort signed by Sir Edward Winter, Mr. Proby, Lieutenant Chuseman and others are brought into court and opened, and an order is given for the Court to meet in the afternoon to read the same. The Committee for Writing Letters to meet this afternoon to prepare instructions for the *Bantam.* (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, January 31,[1] 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 255).

Letters from Fort St. George, with several depositions and testimonies against Foxcroft, his son, and Jeremy Sambrooke, are read. Certain letters which came under the Company's cover from Sir Edward to his brother are, with the consent of the latter, read, also a letter to the King, and all are given to Thomas Winter; but the Court orders that all letters and papers which came directed to the Governor concerning the disorders at Fort St. George shall be presented to His Majesty to-morrow morning by the Deputy. Walter Clavell to be permitted to trade in the same commodities as Foxcroft, but not to exceed one-third part of what was granted to the latter. Thomas Winter is allowed to read the King's commission and the letter to Sir Edward Winter. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, February 6, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 256).

The Governor reports that he and the Committees attended at the House of Lords last Friday, but, other affairs interposing, Skinner's business was not heard. On Saturday, having had notice from Mr. Williamson, he went with the Deputy, Sir Samuel Barnardiston,

[1] In the afternoon.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and others to Whitehall to wait on the King; but His Majesty having gone to Greenwich, they went to Lord Arlington at Goring House,[1] who told them why they had been sent for and advised them to see the Lord Chancellor and tell him their business, that when the King should be pleased to hear them His Lordship might not be unacquainted with it. Lord Arlington told them to send a messenger to him to-morrow at noon, and by him he would notify them when and where to wait upon the King. They immediately went to Berkshire House,[2] but could not see the Chancellor, as the two Chief Justices were with him. The next day they went again to Whitehall, but the notice having reached them late, the Council had risen before they arrived. The Governor, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, and Sir William Rider waited on the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday, who, after speaking with them about Fort St. George, directed them to wait on Lord Arlington to learn the King's pleasure. Thomas Winter desiring to know what the Company has resolved about his brother, that he may advise him, he is told that Sir Edward is to remain in his former condition on the Coast and be treated with all due civility, but because of his late addresses at Court his business is again under consideration and not yet determined, but when it is he shall be told. He is asked for a copy of his brother's letter and of the other papers mentioned in the list of the packet, and promises to bring them to be transcribed. The Deputy to get a copy from Mr. Williamson of Sir Edward's letter to the King, and of the petition of Thomas Winter. The Governor reports that the Lords have appointed to-morrow morning to hear Skinner's business; hereupon Mr. Moses is directed to retain the Solicitor-General, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Kellam to accompany the Governor and Committees and be present at the hearing. Mr. Foxcroft's son to be permitted to have copies of the letters and depositions concerning his father at the Fort. Mr. Gregorie to be given a second warrant for his forty per cent. Captain Barker of the *Bantam* and his company to be allowed to bring home five tons of white pepper, nutmegs, mace, and other goods free of fine. The Captain is directed to hasten the dispatch of his vessel. The

[1] Burnt down in 1674. The present Arlington St. occupies part of the site.

[2] Then the residence of Lord Clarendon. It stood between St. James's St. and the Green Park, with the present Park Place and Cleveland Row as the northern and southern boundaries of its grounds.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

fine on certain calicoes returned in the *Charles* to be remitted to John Mason (whose son is a prisoner with the Dutch), because of his poverty. Salampores to be delivered to William Withers. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 8, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 259).

The Governor reports that he and the Committees went to the House of Lords yesterday morning, but, important affairs intervening, Skinner's case was not heard. The petition of John Hunter, Senior, presented by his son, is read, and the latter told that, if his father will come to town and submit the matter to a reference, his desires shall be considered. Lead from Sir Thomas Bludworth to be shipped in the *London*, and wine to be provided for that ship and the *Bantam*. Money received from the owners of the *Royal Charles* for cordevants to be repaid. The Husband presents a list of goods, etc., for India and is directed to ship them in the *London* and *Bantam*. John Stanyan asks for his books and letters and is reminded that he has not given copies of Mr. Chappell's papers and accounts, which the Company has expected for the last two months. He is told that his copy book of letters has been transcribed and, if he will examine and attest it as a true copy, his book shall be given up to him. Upon report of the Committee for Debts, the Court, in consideration of the losses and sufferings Roger Scattergood sustained during the late Fire, resolves that, if he gives a receipt for his dividends, pays 1,000*l.* into the Treasury, and enters into bond with Allington to pay 800*l.* within sixty days' time, this shall be accepted in full of his account and his goods shall be delivered and all law proceedings stopped, he to pay Mr. Moses for all law charges; this decision is thankfully accepted and Allington promises that the 1,000*l.* shall be paid within ten days. Two papers containing the valuation of the King's goods, now in the custody of the Secretary, to be given to the Accountant. All buyers of the King's goods, who have not paid for and fetched them away, to be notified to do so at once, or the goods will be weighed, the moneys charged to the respective accounts, and a report of the neglect made to the Royal Commissioners for Prize Goods. Upon consideration of the account of James Hill, the Court, being informed that some goods bought by him were burnt during the late Fire, causing him great loss, and that

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

he has paid in 150*l.*, resolves that if he pays in another 10*l.* it shall be accepted in full of his account and all further law proceedings shall be stopped, Hill to pay the costs. A warrant to be made out for 7*l.* 9*s.* for payment of repair of the Company's water engine. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], FEBRUARY 9, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 59).

The *Charles*, commanded by Captain Samuel Smith, sailed from the Downs last Tuesday under convoy of Rear-Admiral Kempthorne, with directions to stay at Plymouth and send to Tilliard for further orders; on board the said vessel is Walter Clavell, to whom the Company have delivered their dispatches for India. These they now wish to recall; so desire Tilliard to send on board the enclosed letter demanding the packet, and forward the same at once to the Company's house in London. (¾ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, FEBRUARY 11, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 26).

It is resolved to prosecute Messrs. Beacham and Wareing, but to stay proceedings against Messrs. Denn, Scattergood, How, and Hill, they to pay the law costs, of which they are to be notified at once. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 12, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 261).

The Governor reports that, in accordance with a letter received from Lord Arlington, he, with Sir William Thomson, Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Alderman Thorold, waited last Saturday on His Lordship, who told them that the King, upon some late addresses made by Thomas Winter, and on letters received from Sir Edward Winter, thinks fit to recall the dispatches given to the Company relating to the affairs at Fort St. George, intending to make some alterations in them about which His Majesty had given Lord Arlington directions, which would be shortly drawn up. His Lordship assured them that His Majesty did not intend to recommend any one, but would leave the disposal of the charge of that place wholly to the Company. The Governor told Lord Arlington that the dispatches were on board the *Charles*, which ship sailed from the Downs last Tuesday with instructions to stop at Plymouth, to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

which place letters should be posted with instructions for the dispatches to be sent back if the vessel had not gone. The Governor also reports that the same night he and other Committees wrote to Walter Clavell, Captain Samuel Smith, and Isaac Tillyard at Plymouth to the same effect; these letters being now read are approved. The Deputy reports that yesterday morning he informed Lord Arlington that the said letters were sent, and requested that before the King's intended dispatches are drawn up some of the Committees may present extracts of some letters received by private people touching the said Fort. Upon consideration of these reports, the Court, judging it highly conducive to the Company's service that a full and clear statement of the facts should be placed before the Lord Chancellor and Lord Arlington, gives order for extracts of all the said letters to be drawn up, and the sole management of the affair referred to the Governor and Deputy, or to either of them with the assistance, if necessary, of any one member of this court; they to act as they deem best for the benefit and advantage of the Company. No letters or papers to be given to Stanyan unless he first attests copies of the same to be true. The Husband to ascertain from Sir John Duncombe when he and Mr. Chicheley will come to this court about the saltpetre. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, February 15, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 263).

Lady Harrington begs the Court to procure the release of her son, who was taken by the Dutch from Porakād and is still their prisoner; hereupon Sambrooke is told to remind the court when dispatches are sent to those parts. The Committee for Debts to consider what should be done about those goods, both cleared and uncleared, still in the Company's warehouse, and what course to take with those who have not paid in their ten per cent. on goods bought at the last sale. Sir John Duncombe and Mr. Chicheley desiring that the account for saltpetre may be adjusted first with Captain Wharton by some of the Company's officers, the Husband and John Herbert are directed to meet the Captain for this purpose. Dunkin to take especial care that moneys are not paid twice, that is, on a second warrant obtained on pretence that the first has been lost. Captain Prowd to examine and report on ships from 300 to 500 tons now in the Thames fit for the Company's service and that



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

may be quickly got ready, and on those in command of the same. The price of Mr. Allen's iron guns to be ascertained. A letter is received from Walter Clavell and Captain Smith from Plymouth enclosing, according to order, the packet sent to them last Saturday, and the Deputy is desired to wait on Lord Arlington with the King's commission and letter, and to show His Lordship the Company's instructions given in pursuance of the same, that it may appear they have done what may best conduce to His Majesty's honour and authority in that place, and without the least intention of disrespect to Sir Edward Winter. A letter from Charles Proby, dated in Fort St. George and directed to the Governor and Deputy, presented by his brother, is read. Sir Jeremy Witchcott moves for the favour of the Court on behalf of the present sufferings of his brother-in-law Agent Foxcroft, 'so farre as might stand with honour and justice,' and communicates a letter received from the Agent directed to his wife; he is told that, as soon as the Court obtains a clear and true account of the matters of fact, his desire shall be answered. The Committee for the Dutch Business to meet this afternoon and consider what to offer to the King touching the Company's concerns in Pulo Run, and their other affairs in the Indies, a treaty being intended between His Majesty and the Dutch. The pepper in the Crosse Warehouse over against the Brewhouse at the Armitage [1] being likely to be damaged for want of air, order is given for it to be removed to the upper granary in the same yard for greater security. (2¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, February 20, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 265).

Letters from Sir George Oxenden and the Council at Surat and from Masulipatam are read, and Sambrooke is directed to extract from them all passages relating to the plundering of the Masulipatam junk by Mr. Andrews's ship the *Love* in the Red Sea, and the seizure of the Surat junk by the Governor of Bombay, and anything relating to Fort St. George, that the same may be presented to Lord Arlington for the King's perusal. Mr. Lloyde, secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Prize Goods, writing to request that some of the Committees will meet Their Lordships in the Council

[1] There was a 'Hermitage' in London Wall, at the north end of what is now Monkwell St., and another in Wapping, immediately to the east of St. Katherine's.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Chamber on Friday morning, to give an account of the Company's dealings with those buyers who did not clear their goods before the Fire, the Deputy and Mr. Papillon are appointed to do so, and to report the Company's proceedings in the several cases stated in the paper now read. Sir Henry Oxenden delivers in a letter from his brother, Sir George Oxenden. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 20,[1] 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 266).

Extracts from the several letters received from Surat, Masulipatam, and the Bay are read, and the Court takes into consideration what is proper to represent to the King concerning these, and agrees upon the heads of a petition, which they order to be drawn up by the morning. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, FEBRUARY 20, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 26).

The debts of Henry Hampson, George Francia, Henry Sherbrooke, Daniel Pennington, Samuel Shute, Christopher Willoughby, William Gulstone, James Hill, and George Perin are dealt with. Nathaniel Clegatt, whose goods were resold at the last sale, most of them at higher rates than he gave, hopes that the surplus may be allowed when his account is made up; but the committee opine that neither he nor any other in a like case should be allowed the surplus or any part of it, but be charged the full interest and for any damage or loss that may be incurred. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 21, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv p. 267).

The Committee for Shipping (to which Nathaniel Herne is added, Mr. Kendal having died) is desired to treat with the owners of the *American* and *Greyhound* and come to some agreement for bringing home the said vessels. Alderman Cliffe desires some allowance on baftas he declares to be full of holes; the Committee for Damaged Goods are desired to view and report on these, and four Committees are appointed to view and make allowances on all damaged goods; but Sambrooke is empowered, as formerly, to make allowance where the damage does not exceed 40*s.* Jeremy Sambrooke to make up the account of Clegatt and others whose goods were resold

[1] In the afternoon.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

at the last sale, and credit them with the moneys taken when they clear their accounts; also to perfect the account of the prize goods from the *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*. A considerable loss appearing on the resale of the indigo bought by Mr. Perin, order is given for his bond to be accepted for satisfying the Company in two payments. Plowman, the broker, and John Hall, the throwster, to be notified to pay in their money according to contract, or they will be sued. Robert Gardner and John Longe, whose goods have been resold at a loss, to be sued. The Committee for Shipping to ascertain from Captain Mitchell, Mr. Risby, and any other experienced men well acquainted with the Coast and Bay, whether the Company's ships will be able to sail to and from those parts at any time of the year, as the Dutch are said to do; and Captain Prowd is to ask some of the most experienced men who have been there to meet the committee. Three watchmen to be continued at Leadenhall to protect the Company's goods. Rent for warehouse room to be charged to those who leave their goods in the Company's warehouses, and they to do so at their own risk. The draft of a petition to the King is read and approved. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 27, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 269).

Mr. Papillon reports that, with the Deputy, he waited on His Majesty's Commissioners for Prize Goods last Friday and presented the paper containing the several cases touching the merchants who had taken away their goods before the Fire, which paper was read and very well received by Their Lordships. Basse, the wharfinger, asking for satisfaction for his warehouses which were kept beyond the limited time, he is told that this matter was settled by an order of court of August 15 last, and that nothing more can be done. The owners of the *Greyhound* requesting an answer to the proposal made by them last Monday touching the bringing home of the said ship, they are told to put their proposal in writing and then they shall have an answer. Mr. Mounteney desires an order for payment of the 8,000*l.* due from the Company to the Farmers of the Customs, and is told that the Company have always been ready to settle the account of their customs, and thinking there would be some money due to them on the same, they applied to Sir Philip Warwick,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

but when their officers would have made out the account, they were denied access to the Farmers' books; but still if the latter will allow some of their officers to join with some of the Company's and draw up an account of the Company's goods, both exported and imported, when this is done some of the Committees will meet the Farmers, when and where they like, and settle the matter. Mr. Dickens's request for a further allowance on goods bought is refused. Basse, the wharfinger, refusing to land the goods out of the *African*, according to a former contract, the Husband is told to agree with some other wharfinger. The Husband to offer to the Farmers an entry at sight, as is usual, of the goods now imported in the *African*, and if this is refused, then to make as proper an entry as he can, leaving out the additional duty on calicoes; and if they will not allow this, then to pay the said duty with a protest against its legality. William Grove's petition is read and referred for examination. The fine is remitted on a small pot of ambergris and some shirts consigned to Humphrey Gifford from his son by the *African*. Mr. Herne to be allowed the one per cent. on goods he bought at the last sale, and Mr. Crispe to be repaid with interest what he paid for the sapponwood burnt in the late fire. The Deputy reports from Lord Arlington the King's request that the Company will transport forty men in their ships to Bombay, and furnish His Majesty with 1,000*l.* to be paid in that garrison, and care shall be taken to satisfy the Company for the men's passage and repayment of the money. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, March 1, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 272).

The Farmers of the Customs having accepted the entry at sight on the *African*, the Husband and John Herbert are directed to adjust the account depending between them and the Company. Cowries to be put in the vault of the Company's house; but, because of the damp there, the pepper is to be stored in the cellars of Crosby House. The owners of the *Greyhound* and *American* deliver in written proposals touching the bringing home of the said ships, and are told that, as soon as it is decided what shipping is to be sent to India, they shall be told. The Auditor to see that the order touching the clearing of the warehouses is duly executed. The petition of Thomas Smart, waterman, is read and referred to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Nathaniel Herne and the Husband, who are to give him what further satisfaction they think reasonable. Matthew Plowman is warned that he will be sued, if he does not pay according to contract. Seed-lac to be delivered to Matthew Andrews on payment of custom and freight. The indigo bought by Mr. Perin to be weighed to ascertain the amount of loss sustained, and his bond to be taken in payment, according to a former order. Matthew Andrews to be notified that he will be sued if he does not perform the conditions of his bond. The petition of Robert Forthe, brewer, to supply the Company's ships with beer in the place of Mr. Partridge, deceased, is read, also a like request of Josiah Childe[1]; but some of the Committees recommending Mr. Parsons and Mr. Magott, decision in the matter is deferred. The Husband reporting that the Farmers of the Customs have, since the entry made at sight, forbidden the landing of the *African's* goods until the customs are paid or an engagement given, he is told to carry out the former orders of the Court. Mr. Clegatt's request for some abatement of the interest charged on his baftas is referred to the Committee for Damaged Goods. The accounts of the warehouse-keepers to be examined and reported. Sir John Robinson states that he waited on the Lord Chancellor to ascertain his opinion of the proposals formerly presented by the Company to the Lords Referees in satisfaction of Skinner's demands, and that His Lordship opines the Company have dealt very fairly with Skinner. Lord Berkeley also gives a similar account of an interview he had with the Lord Chancellor on the same subject. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 6, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 274).

The Deputy and some of the Committees to meet at two o'clock this afternoon and proceed to Whitehall to present the Company's petition to the King in Council. The Court resolves that the brewer to be chosen must enter into bond with a surety (who must be an adventurer of at least 500*l.* in this present Joint Stock), so that satisfaction may be had for any damage that may be caused by beer not being delivered to time or not being satisfactory, the Court to be the judge of such damage. By plurality of votes Robert Forthe is chosen as the Company's brewer; but Mr. Megott and his

[1] The future Sir Josia.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

partner having already brewed part of the beer for the ship *London*, they are to complete her complement. Sir William Batten requests satisfaction for a cable and hawser supplied by the *Dunkirk Frigate* to the ship *Vine* at Surat, as advised in a letter from Sir George Oxenden now read, who says that the account will be found in his journal; Jeremy Sambrooke is ordered to look up the said account and report. Mr. Cliffe asking for some allowance on damaged baftas, the matter is referred to the Committee for Damaged Goods. Two warrants, under the hand and seal of the Duke of Albemarle, are presented, one for payment of 2,000*l.*, the other for 806*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* to Captain Richard Kingdom from the money procured from the prize goods taken out of the *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*; the Court gives order for warrants to be made out accordingly. A Committee is appointed to consider and report what gratuities should be given to the Company's officers employed in managing the business of the prize goods, that account now drawing to an end, that the same may be presented to the Royal Commissioners for Prize Goods with the said account. Bags to be sent to Captain Harman, commander of the *African*, to receive the cowries, the gunnies in which they were packed being defective through the long voyage. Sir William Rider reports that the Royal Company desire that the business about the cowries Sir William bought for them, which were burnt in the late Fire, may be referred to the decision of two persons not belonging to the Company; the Court replies that although this is strictly against their rules, yet out of respect to the Royal Company, they agree that each Company shall choose one arbitrator and, if they cannot settle, then to appoint an umpire. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, March 8, 1667 (*ibid.*, p. 276).

Christopher Boone reports that he has received advice from Mr. Manning of Amsterdam that the quicksilver and vermilion bought for the Company's account and laden in a ship belonging to Peter Pawes have been seized with that vessel and the rest of her cargo by a French caper and carried into Dunkirk, but that restoration of the said goods is offered on payment of one-third of the value in money; hereupon Mr. Boone is directed to write to Manning and tell him that when he receives the said goods, or a receipt from the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

master of the ship, when she is free, showing that he has them on board for the Company's account, then Manning is to pay the one-third part of their value in money; and the Court directs that Mr. Corsellis, who had goods in the same ship, be asked what information he has had about them. Hearing that there are some ships in the Thames that were formerly in the Company's service, whose owners are willing to fit and make them ready, if assured of employment by the Company in the event of peace being concluded with the Dutch, the Court refers the matter to the Committee for Shipping to look into and report. The remainder of the lead to be shipped in the *London*. The Committees to accompany the Deputy this afternoon to Whitehall to present the Company's petition to the King in Council. (1¼ *pp.*)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, MARCH 8, 1667 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 138).

Have lately received letters from their President and Council in India advising that Humphrey Cooke, commander of Your Majesty's forces at Bombay, upon pretence of being in command of all such forces by sea and land, casts contempt upon your petitioners, their President and Council, and Agents, who act by Your Majesty's special charter, as if they were persons of the meanest rank and of no authority, and did lately upon ungrounded suggestion seize and detain a richly laden junk belonging to the Governor of Surat, which had the President's pass and by accident had put into Bombay, and would not release her for a long time. For which cause the President has been threatened with imprisonment and told that he will have to make satisfaction, and has been accused by the Governor of being accessory to the fact; so that neither he nor any of the petitioners' agents there can stir abroad without receiving public threats; whereas before this occurred they were always on good terms with the natives, especially those in command, to obtain which your petitioners have been at a considerable charge. The Dutch too, profiting by these occasions, have incensed the Governor against the English, so that your petitioners are in danger of losing their privileges and freedom of trade. They are also advised that the ship *Love*, set out by Matthew Andrews and others, carried Your Majesty's flag when in the Red Sea, and that

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hinmers and Evans, who managed her and are in the service of Andrews, report that they have Your Majesty's commission, and that the *Love* is trading for Your Majesty's account, and they take the liberty of granting passes and, as some natives of Masulipatam complain, have seized, plundered, and sunk a junk belonging to that place, where your petitioners have a considerable factory. Your petitioners are also advised that Sir Edward Winter, who usurped the government of Fort St. George by 'bribery, hostility and bloude,' still continues in possession. All these irregular proceedings (more fully stated in the papers annexed) are highly dishonourable to Your Majesty, and of great disparagement, loss, and damage to the petitioners, who have studied carefully to maintain a due esteem of Your Majesty's greatness and honour, and of their own reputation in those parts of India, not only 'in the eyes of the vulgar natives, but even with the greatest of those princes.' As the estates of your petitioners are liable to answer for all the injuries done to the natives by any of Your Majesty's subjects, they humbly pray that, for redress of these miscarriages and for prevention of the like in the future, Your Majesty will order those in command at Bombay to forbear to injure your petitioners, their agents, or factors, by word or act, and to keep within the limits of their own command, so that the rights, privileges, and trade granted your petitioners may be inviolably preserved: that Andrews and the rest may give security and indemnity for the damage that shall accrue by their plundering the junk, and that no ship shall be permitted to do the like in future: that Sir Edward Winter and his accomplices at Fort St. George may, by Your Majesty's special command, be required to return to their obedience and to observe your petitioners' directions, and your petitioners shall take care that no person in their employ shall speak or act in any way derogatory to Your Majesty's honour and authority without condign punishment. (1¼ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 8, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lix, p. 330[1]).

The petition of the Company is read, setting forth several miscarriages and irregular proceedings against their factors and

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (at I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 139.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

servants, and praying that some speedy course may be taken for redress and prevention of the same in future; hereupon order is given for the said petition, with the papers enclosed, to be referred to the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Dorchester, the Earl of Anglesey, Lord Arlington, Lord Holles, and Secretary Morrice, or any three of them (the Lord Chancellor to be one), who are to examine some of the members of the said Company and, after consideration of their complaints, present their advice to His Majesty in Council with all convenient speed.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 11, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 278).

The Governor reports the receipt of an order from the Privy Council made upon the Company's petition presented last Friday; this is read, also a letter from Captain Cressett, enclosed and directed to the Deputy, offering his services in attending the Lords Referees and getting them to meet at the time appointed by the Lord Chancellor for a hearing. The Governor states that the Captain has frequent access to the said Lords on all occasions; therefore the Court resolves to employ him in negotiating the business. The Governor, the Deputy, and four Committees to attend the Lord Chancellor to-morrow morning with the said order of Council, and ask His Lordship to appoint a time to hear the Company's petition. A warrant to be made out to the value of 10½ dollars at 55½*d.* apiece, payable to the Deputy and Mr. Albyn, for postage for the last packet from India to the Company, paid by Thomas Dethicke and Company at Leghorn. (1 *p.*)

WARRANT TO THE ORDNANCE OFFICERS, MARCH 11, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, xxiii, p. 402).

To take off the ordnance poundage of 6*d.* per pound paid to William Legg on saltpetre, powder, etc., granting him instead 10*s.* in the 100*l.* on saltpetre, gunpowder, etc., to be paid from the moneys allowed for saltpetre; and 1,000*l.* to be paid at once, as poundage on moneys already paid to the East India Company for saltpetre.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 13, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 279).

The Governor reports that he, with the Deputy and Sir John

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Robinson, waited on the Lord Chancellor yesterday morning, when His Lordship said he had something to tell them from the King which was no longer a secret, that there is to be a treaty between His Majesty and the Dutch, the time and place not yet determined but expected shortly to be known; that the injuries, oppressions and wrongs the Company have sustained from the Dutch are so great, the complaints about them so many, that the King, his Council, and Parliament are very sensible of them, and therefore it is His Majesty's pleasure that two or more persons should be named by the Company to attend the treaty on their behalf. He desired that when these have been chosen their names may be sent to him. His Lordship then proceeded to the business of the petition, and said that it had always been his opinion that the Company should be supported and encouraged; and with regard to Mr. Andrews and the Red Sea, he was astonished to hear of any one having permission to go there, and it was the first he had heard of it; touching Bombay His Lordship said Mr. Cooke had command there only on the death of the late Governor, and that now a prudent person had been sent, who, it was hoped, would give no occasion for complaint in the future, and to whom orders should be sent respecting the Company's concerns; and that Cooke has been recalled. He also stated that the business of Fort St. George would be considered. His Lordship inquired who were interested in the matters complained of, that they might be summoned to appear; and only Mr. Andrews being named, Sir John Nicholas was directed to send him notice to attend on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the time appointed for the hearing, and the Lords Referees were also desired to attend. The Governor also reports that His Royal Highness spoke to him about Mr. Andrews's ship, saying it was a thing altogether foreign and unknown to him. The Governor further states that the Deputy and Sir John Robinson had gone to attend on the Lords Referees with a copy of the Council's order and to present Their Lordships with some memorials concerning the said petition. The Governor, Deputy, and many of the Committees are to be at the Lord Chancellor's to-morrow morning at the hearing, and the Solicitor-General is to be retained as the Company's counsel. On information that the weight of the saltpetre has been adjusted, but the Husband can get no account

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of what money is due to the Company, Captain Wharton saying he had no instructions about it, the Husband is directed to wait on Sir John Duncombe and the rest of the Commissioners of the Ordnance and desire them to appoint a time to meet the Company and settle the account. The parcel of tea and coffee returned in the *African* to be delivered to Captain William Hutchins free of freight and fine; and three chests of canes to be delivered to Richard Fisher, purser in the *African*. A collection of short notes taken by Sir William Thomson from the Dutch advices sent from the Indies to Holland are read. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 15, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 281).

The Dutch advices sent from the Indies to Holland are to be translated by some competent person, that they may be used by the Court for the service of the Company. The Governor reports that yesterday he, with the Deputy and several of the Committees, attended the Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Lords Referees and had a favourable hearing, and the business is to be further considered by their Lordships next Tuesday. Giles Walwyn, executor to the late Charles Lucy, a factor at Bantam, requests the account of the latter and what money is due on it; the matter is referred for examination and report. The Court, having noted that of late their debates have been divulged and misrepresented to the prejudice of the Company, and knowing how essential it is that the said debates and resolutions should be kept secret, resolves that from henceforth all members of the court shall be strictly enjoined not to divulge any passages or transactions debated or agreed upon in court, and that the several officers who attend the court shall be commanded to keep secret all such debates and proceedings they are present at or told of, upon pain of dismissal, and that none of the officers, clerks, or assistants shall be admitted to the court unless sent for; also that no one shall be allowed to look at or examine any of the Company's books of accounts, letters, registers, or any other papers in the custody of Jeremy or Samuel Sambrooke or any other of the Company's officers, and that no copies or extracts shall be made or given by any of them without the direction of the Court of Committees, the Governor, or the Deputy. On information of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a passage that fell from the Lord Chancellor when speaking before the Lords Referees about Bombay, complained of in the Company's petition, and that afterwards Lord Arlington mentioned it to the Governor, the latter with the Deputy and Sir William Thomson are desired to meet His Lordship next Tuesday and ascertain his opinion of that business; also of what standing the representatives of the Company for attending the treaty are to be, and where they are to go, that the right persons may be sent. The *London* to be got ready with all convenient speed, and lead to be provided for her. Examination and report to be made of the petition of Abigail Knox. Order is given for the gratuity of 5*l.* formerly awarded to Mr. Dawson, collector of the inland customs at the Port of London, to be augmented to 10*l.*, on account of his demand for scavage [1] on diamonds imported. (*2 pp.*)

HENRY MUDDIMAN TO SIR DAVID STRADLING, MARCH 16, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxciv, no. 23).

. . . The Dutch prepare vigorously for war, though the rise from 400 to 450 in their East India accounts [2] show that they expect peace. The East India Company are said to have given in a memorial of their pretences against the Dutch, because a treaty is now managed in France, between Van Beuningen for the Dutch, the Earl of St. Albans for England, M. de Lionne for France and M. Petkum for Denmark. The Earl of St. Albans is said to have demanded the island of Poleron, which the Dutch were to have delivered by the treaty of 1662, but delayed till the war broke out, and then surrendered it to a few English, whom they immediately dispossessed. (*3 pp.*)

THOMAS CORIE AT NORWICH TO DR. JOHN CROFTS, MARCH 20, 1667 (*Ibid.*, no. 80).

. . . Muddiman's news are more pleasing than Mr. Williamson's: he reports that the treaty in France proceeds hopefully under the Earl of St. Albans, M. de Lionne, and Beuningen; that the East India Company is to send memoirs of their losses, and that we insist much on the isle of Poleron . . . .

[1] A toll levied on goods sold by merchants strangers. Probably it was claimed that the diamonds imported through the Company were in some cases the property of aliens.

[2] Probably a mistake for 'actions' (Dutch *actiën*, shares).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 20, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 283).

The Governor reports that yesterday he, with the Deputy and several Committees, waited on the Lord Chancellor and the other Lords Referees, and they agreed upon a report which His Lordship told them would, he believed, be to the Company's satisfaction. The Governor further states that they spoke to His Lordship touching the quality of the persons to be sent as the Company's representatives to attend the treaty, and were told that they were to assist the Lords Ambassadors in what concerns the Company's interest, and might be appointed to treat with the Dutch East India Company, and therefore must thoroughly understand their business; they should be named as soon as possible. His Lordship added that the Lords Ambassadors would have directions from the King to urge the Company's right and interest as far as is meet. With regard to Bombay, they were given to understand that His Majesty owned the whole of the island, had about 8,000 subjects there, and a yearly revenue of 900*l.* from it; 'that a considerable offer had been made by the Portugall to His Majesty to have it againe, but His Majestie was advised not to part with it, as apprehending the place might bee very considerable for trade, and secure for shipping;' that His Lordship had some letters and papers concerning the said island to look over; and after some further discourse he dismissed them, with permission to attend him some other time about this business. The Deputy with two of the Committees to attend this afternoon at the Council Chamber, as the Lords Referees are to meet and make their report to the King in Council upon the Company's petition. Mr. Papillon stating that he had heard from Captain Hutchins 'some materiall passages' relating to the affairs of Fort St. George not mentioned in his former examination, the Secretary is directed to send for the Captain and take the same down in writing and present it to the Court. Thomas Murthwaite and John Sandys desire, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the owners of the *African*, some money to enable them to pay off their mariners; they also ask that the calicoes may be opened, so that the damage may be ascertained, and they offer the said ship for the Company's service. Order is given for a warrant to be made out for

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

payment to them of 2,500*l.* on account of the said ship's freight, and they are told that their other requests shall be considered. A written report to be made out of the account of George Cranmer. Captain William Barker, commander of the *Bantam*, to be paid 7*l.* 10*s.* in lieu of primage and average, on condition that he repays the same if he does not proceed on the intended voyage. Captain Arnold Browne appears in court and confesses that he has been rash and ill-advised in his former carriage towards the Company, for which he is sorry and, if they will overlook it, he will take it as a great favour; he withdraws, but is called in again and told that his apology is accepted and, presuming that he will be careful in future, the Court declare their willingness, if any opportunity offers, 'to show him respect'. John Spencer asking for the bond he entered into for William Spencer in April, 1661, the matter is referred for examination and report; as is also the petition of Robert Stileman. On a motion for the *Charles* to be dispatched from Plymouth, it is resolved to resume the debate thereon next Friday. Several persons are nominated to attend the Treaty, but decision is deferred. Upon consideration of the report concerning the gratuities to be given the Company's officers for their trouble about the prize goods, it is referred back to the same committee to consider and report what proportion that work and the proposed gratuities bear to the Company's business transacted by their officers the same year and the allowances made to them for it. (2¾ *pp.*)

Report of the Lords Referees on the Company's Petition, March 20, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lix, p. 344 [1]).

They find that Humphrey Cooke, Governor of Bombay, wrote very insolent letters to the English factors at Surat, and that he unwarrantably detained some ships belonging to the native Princes that had passes from the English President there, which may cause great prejudice; but as the said Cooke has already been recalled home by His Majesty's order, the only thing to be done is for the present governor, Sir Gervase Lucas, to be commanded by His Majesty never to act in a like manner, but to treat the English in those parts with all civility. With regard to the ship *Love*, they

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (at I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 140.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

find that Andrews had received a commission from His Majesty; but, as the said ship has been cast away, and although the Company from information received from their factors have some apprehensions that their estate in those parts may suffer on account of some of the injuries committed by those in the said ship, yet, as it does not appear that the Company have received any real damage, this complaint may be dismissed, with the recommendation that, if in future any similar commission shall be granted (in which they presume His Majesty will be 'very tender,' the Red Sea being within the limits of the Company's charter), it will be just that any to whom such commission is granted shall first give good security for satisfaction for any damages the Company may sustain by any miscarriages committed. With regard to Sir Edward Winter, the referees, after hearing the Company's allegations and the whole dispatch from Sir Edward, consider the whole matter to be of great importance to the Company's interest, and opine that, if His Majesty thinks fit to gratify them, Sir Edward should be civilly dismissed without any affront, well accommodated for his journey home, and his estate in those parts left untouched until a full examination of all that has passed shall have taken place. All which they humbly submit to the King's great wisdom.

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 20, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lix, p. 344[1]).

The report of the Lords Referees on the Company's petition of March 8 last is read and approved, and order given that the Governor of Bombay shall in future hold all fair correspondence with the English factors in those parts and treat them with all civility, and that Lord Arlington prepare a letter for the royal signature to Sir Gervase Lucas, the present Governor, intimating His Majesty's displeasure with Mr. Cooke for his late violent proceedings against the English factors at Surat, and advising him to abstain from acting in a similar manner, and to give all countenance and assistance in his power for the encouragement of the English and their trade in those parts. That sufficient security be taken from any to whom commissions shall be granted (in which His Majesty promises to be 'very tender and sparing'), to indemnify

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 144.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Governor and Company for any miscarriages committed by any entrusted with the same. That Sir Edward Winter be dismissed from the government and command of Fort St. George and recalled home to attend His Majesty's further pleasure, and that he and all others concerned deliver up the said Fort and town of Madras, with all the Company's money, estate, etc., to whomsoever they shall appoint to receive the same. That the Company shall take care Sir Edward is allowed to come away quietly without any affront or injury, and is well accommodated on his journey home, and his estate left untouched until after full examination had of all that has passed. That Mr. Foxcroft be allowed to remain one year, or thereabouts, longer at Fort St. George until the Company can conveniently send someone else in his place, they promising that, if he shall be found guilty of any treasonable words or undutiful behaviour towards His Majesty, he shall appear to receive punishment.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 22, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 286).

On information that the Farmers of the Customs are willing to allow the Company's officers to examine their books of entries of exports and imports, the Court directs the Husband and John Herbert to apply to Mr. Mounteney for a statement of the whole account, make what progress they can with it, and report to the Court. The sum of 100*l.* to be advanced to Peter Cooke, on his bond to repay the same. A warrant is made out for payment of 15*l.* 10*s.* to Stanhope Mill for 6 lb. of tea and one China jar of preserved nutmegs; but order is given for inquiry to be made whether these were not included in the list of commodities already paid for. Examination and report to be made of the account of George Cranmer. Several matters concerning Messrs. Traveisa,* Gifford, and others still remaining undetermined, the referees being unable to proceed for want of evidence, they are empowered to use their best endeavours to being these matters to a speedy conclusion. Major Robert Thomson and Thomas Papillon are chosen by plurality of votes to act for the Company at the Treaty of Breda. (1½ *pp.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 27, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV, p. 287).

The request of John Stanyan, to have the warehouse books and other books now in the custody of the Secretary to enable him to make up his account, is referred to the Committee formerly appointed to examine his papers, etc. Thomas Papillon begging to be excused from attending at Breda, the matter is referred until next Friday. Upon reading a letter from Lord Ashley and an order enclosed from the Lord General for payment of 3,000*l.* to Richard Kingdon, Cashier-General for Prizes, in which His Lordship states that besides the Company's demands there will be something more remaining, which will be kept until the account of the two Dutch prizes is perfected, the Deputy and Thomas Papillon are desired to wait on His Lordship and inform him that, although upon examination of the said account the Company hope there may be sufficient to comply with the said order, yet they cannot be certain, as there may be undiscovered errors in it, and also several goods, liable to casualty, are not yet fetched away, on which considerable sums are owing, the fixed time for payment not being until April 20 next; nevertheless the Company will, out of respect to His Lordship, pay the said sum, on a promise that, if anything shall be found short, care shall be taken for the Company's reimbursement. Upon the committee's report, the Court directs that the sum found to be due on Charles Lucy's account be paid to his executors. Certain Committees to examine the calicoes received in the *African*, as some are reported to be rotten. Sir Francis Clarke to be allowed to see such factors' bonds as he wishes, for the Company's service. The *London* being provisioned and ready, order is given for her to proceed to Erith at the first opportunity. George Papillon reporting that, in pursuance of the Court's order of February 21 last, he demanded warehouse rent for some goods lately fetched away, which was refused, he is told not to insist upon payment of rent for goods taken away, notwithstanding the said order. The petition of Eleanor Pawlyn, and the account of Ralph Lambton lately returned from Surat, to be examined. Matthew Fisher, 'gravemaker' at Poplar, to be admitted to the vacant room in the Company's almshouse there. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 29, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 289).

On the recommendation of the committee appointed to examine the account of George Cranmer, who report that they find he served as Second in Persia for nearly two years, and did eminent service in defence of the Company's house and estate at Surat against the assaults of Sivāji, it is resolved that the sum of 40*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* due to him be made up by a gratuity of 60*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, making altogether 100*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* and paid to him in full of all demands. No allowance of salary, without the Court's order, to be given to any of the factors for the time they are abroad, above the established rate agreed upon at their entertainment. Alderman Bathurst reports that 460 pieces of the calicoes ex *African* are very rotten, for which the owners should be accountable according to charter-party, and that the other 700 pieces should be sent at once to the whitsters; order is given accordingly. On report of the committee concerning John, son of Robert Stileman, who was entertained at 5*l.* per annum to begin at his arrival at Bantam (February 12, 1663), and in the following February engaged as secretary by the Agent and Council, who finding him 'a sober person and a good pen-man' think he should be considered for the same at his return, the Court orders a warrant to be made out for 5*l.* and paid to his father accordingly. Abigail Knox, administratrix to the late Captain Robert Knox, to be paid 180*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, found to be due to the said Captain for principal and interest, she having given bond with good security to save the Company harmless. Mr. Cliffe to be allowed for damaged baftas. A warrant for payment of 3,000*l.* to be made out to Captain Richard Kingdon, Cashier-General for Prize Goods, in pursuance of an order from the Duke of Albemarle. One bill of lading, and copies of the invoices of the vermilion and quicksilver lately seized and taken to Dunkirk, with a copy of Mr. Manning's letter concerning the same, to be given to Mr. Boone. The referees chosen by the Company and Peter Cooke report that, in their opinion, 1,455*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* should be paid to the said Cooke in full of all his demands, on his sealing a general release and giving security by bond to save the Company harmless from the administrator of Henry Paige for any claims he may make, and if anything hereafter shall, by the Company's accounts, be found to be due to Cooke, he shall be allowed for



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

it at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* the rial of eight; the Court agrees, and being told that Cooke has offered Thomas Martin, an adventurer who has paid in 1,000*l.* to the General Stock, as his security, they accept him, and direct the accountant to give them particular notice of Martin's engagement for Cooke when any part of the said adventure shall be assigned to another. Sir Francis Clarke desiring that the difference between the Company and himself may be referred to arbitration, four referees are named accordingly. The sum of 10*s.* apiece to be paid to the two persons employed to translate some of the sheets of the Dutch advices. Thomas Papillon again desiring to be excused from attending at the Treaty because of his urgent affairs at home, Mr. Deputy Jolliffe is elected in his stead, and the Court directs that he be desired to undertake this business. The *Charles* to proceed to St. Helena and thence to the 'north coast of India,' and the Deputy is desired to wait on Lord Arlington for the King's dispatches, and tell His Lordship that the said ship, having been detained at Plymouth all this time in order to recall His Majesty's former dispatches, will now be unable to go to the Coromandel Coast as was intended, but is going to the 'north coast of India', from whence His Majesty's dispatches may be sent overland; and that if the King pleases twenty men can be left at Bombay for his service, but the vessel cannot carry any more. Mr. Cleggatt wishing to annul his contract for the blue baftas he bought and sold to Mr. Cliffe, the matter is referred for examination. Mr. Moses to consider and report what course is best to be taken with those buyers who have not complied with their contract, have not fetched away their goods, nor paid the ten per cent. due on those bought at the last sale. An account of the private trade returned in the *African* is presented and referred to the Committee for Private Trade to order its delivery, or what part of it they think fit. The Farmers of the Customs desiring to settle their accounts with the Company, the Committee formerly appointed to treat about additional duties is desired to meet them, the Governor and the Deputy to be present, and Alderman Bathurst to be added to the said committee. (3½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 3, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 293).

The Deputy reports that he expects this afternoon to have the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

draft of the King's intended dispatches to Fort St. George; hereupon the Governor and some of the Committees are desired to meet here this evening to read them, and consider what terms to propose to Lord Arlington for the twenty soldiers to be transported for His Majesty's service to Bombay. Upon report by Sir William Thomson of the present state of the treasury, the Committee for the Treasury are desired to take up such money at interest, not exceeding four per cent., as they shall find necessary for the Company's occasions. The account of the late James Calthorpe and of Valentine Nurse to be examined. In accordance with the report of the committee, the sum of 200*l.* is to be paid to Nathaniel Clegatt on account. The arbitrators appointed to settle between the Company and Jonathan Traveisa desiring that the convenants may be renewed and the time extended to June 30 next, the Court consents. Mr. Herne to tell Mr. Sheldon that the Court desires to speak to him next Friday. The petition of the Company's porters for consideration for their extraordinary labour about the *African's* goods for want of cranes is referred to Mr. Herne, who is to consult the Husband and give them what gratuity he thinks fit. Captain Cressett to be paid for fees disbursed in the Company's service and given 5*l.* gratuity for his trouble and care. The committee report that William Spencer's account was made up and paid in full in 1663 until the time of his death, but his bond was detained till the accounts should come from Guinea; none having arrived, and Mr. Davies when in England having said he knew of nothing against Spencer, they think the bond should be delivered; to this the Court agrees. Eleanor Pawlin, whose husband died in the *African* on the way to England, is allowed to have his calicoes on payment of a small sum, she being left with two small children and in a very poor condition. The *London* not being supplied with beer, the Governor is to give order concerning the same. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, April 5, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 295).

The disbursements of the Company upon occasion of the late disorders at Fort St. George to be charged to the account of Sir Edward Winter. No part of George Tuke's adventure in the General Joint Stock to be transferred until the Accountant has notified Thomas Papillon or Peter Paravicini. Mr. Shelden to deliver the books of accounts in his custody to the Auditor, that Traveisa's

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

account may be ascertained from them; he is promised that they shall not be used to his prejudice. Sir Richard Ford moves on behalf of himself and the rest of the owners of the ship *Dragon*, formerly employed in the Company's service at Bantam, that, as the Company is to name commissioners to attend the treaty for demanding satisfaction from the Dutch for their several losses, separate reparation may be demanded for the said owners; but if the Company are persuaded to accept a gross sum, that then the said owners may be allowed to have their share of the whole, in proportion to what their particular demands shall bear to the Company's; they are told that instructions shall be given to the commissioners to endeavour to procure satisfaction for the damage done to the said ship, and if the Company's losses are considered in gross, and the demands for the said ship taken into consideration towards enlarging the reparation received, the Court will be ready to do what is right for the owners. Sir William Thomson reports that the efforts of the referees appointed to settle the business of Sir Thomas Chambers have been ineffectual and the given time is expired, yet Sir Thomas refuses to consent to the convenants being renewed. Mr. Paige being willing to submit his affairs to arbitration if the law proceedings against him are stopped, it is resolved that on his doing so order shall be given accordingly. The Committee for Dutch Affairs to prepare instructions for the commissioners who are to attend the Treaty; Mr. Wynne and Major Thomson to be added to their number. The porters who helped unlade the *African* to be given a gratuity of 4*l*. William Moses is chosen to go as the Company's advocate with the commissioners to attend the Treaty on behalf of the Company. The committee reporting favourably concerning Valentine Nurse, it is resolved that the amount due on his account shall be paid. (2¾ *pp.*)

MARK SCOTT AT BERWICK TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 7, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxcvi, no. 120).

The Scottish privateers are bringing into Leith several valuable prizes, two or three of which made resistance; one is an East India ship, richly laden with silk, thought to be of the greatest value ever taken in Scotland.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 10, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 298).

The transfer made by Thomas Tomlyns to be respited until the engagement for Sir Thomas Chambers is discharged. Examination and report to be made of the money disbursed in preserving the Company's house and goods during the late Fire. Deputy Jolliffe, Major Robert Thomson, and Thomas Papillon are chosen as commissioners to manage the Company's affairs at the Treaty of Breda, they to select a clerk to attend them. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 12, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 299).

The Governor states that he waited on the Lord High Chancellor to tell him of the election of three gentlemen who are to undertake the Company's affairs at the Treaty, and His Lordship desires that they will attend him on Monday afternoon next at four o'clock, when he will recommend them, and the papers concerning the Company's demands, to the Lords Ambassadors. A warrant to be made out for payment of 534*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* spent during the late Fire in preserving and recovering the Company's goods from the Exchange Cellar. Certain Committees to examine and report on the petition of Joan Sparrow, and others to prepare letters and instructions to be sent by the *Charles* 'for the Coast of India'. Sir Richard Ford and Mr. Lucas, owners of the ship *Dragon*, state that, in speaking lately with Sir George Downing, they understood that their demands concerning the said ship had been equally insisted upon with the rest of the Company's concerns, and the Dutch had made no particular exception against them, of which they could not tell the Court at their last interview; therefore they desire an assurance beforehand that, if the Company is satisfied for their losses 'in the lumpe', the owners may have a proportionable share of the same. After debate the Court's order of the 10th [5th ?] instant is read; but the owners not being satisfied, it is proposed that, if the Company shall receive any considerable sum and differences arise, then the matter shall be referred to arbitration in the usual way. This, however, does not satisfy the owners. The report made concerning gratuities to be given to the officers employed upon the King's goods is agreed to, and order given for it to be presented to the Duke of Albemarle. On reading a letter from Leonard Webber, late

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

master of the *Dorcas*, order is given for Thomas Papillon to be desired to write to his correspondent in France and endeavour to recover the letters that came in the said ship ; what he spends in the matter to be repaid him. Lewis Paine to be given 10*l.* for engraving the new seal for the Company, and 5*l.* for the press. Mr. Boone to contract for 2,000 pieces of eight at Plymouth to be shipped in the *Charles*. (2 *pp.*)

JOHN JOLLIFFE TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 13, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxcvii, no. 52).

Besides the 1,000*l.* which Sir Gervase Lucas is to be furnished with at Bombay, there requires 10*l.* a head for transportation of twenty soldiers, and the King's pleasure should be signified to the Company. The tender made this morning was to show the Company's respect to Williamson ; they have higher obligations to Lord Arlington. The Council order mentioned that the King's pleasure should be signified to Sir Gervase Lucas to encourage and assist the English factories and trade in those parts.

ANTHONY THOROLD AT LYME TO JAMES HICKES, APRIL 13, 1667 (*Ibid.*, no. 57).

Many guns have been heard for several days from the S.E. It is said that the French have taken and carried into Brest one of our homeward-bound East Indiamen. . . .

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], APRIL 14, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 61).

Next week they intend to send their dispatches for the *Charles*. In the meantime Tilliard is to procure three or four tons of the best white tin, cast into such small bars as are usually sent to Turkey, and have it packed in barrels ; but if there is not time to have this done, he is to buy the tin in the block, have it laden in the *Charles* and take three bills of lading from the commander. He is to send two to the Company ; the other with an invoice of the cost he is to seal up, direct to the President and Council at Surat and give to the commander of the said ship. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 16, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv, p. 301).

Letters to the President and Council at Surat and to the Agent,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Governor, and Council in Fort St. George, one to William Jersey, John Nichlaes and Walter Clavell, and another to Captain Samuel Smith, are read, approved, and signed. The Deputy is desired to procure a letter from Sir William Coventry to Sir John Skelton, Deputy-Governor of Plymouth, for a convoy for the *Charles*. Thomas Winter gives the Governor letters from his brother Sir Edward Winter, dated at Fort St. George the 3rd, 12th, and 16th December, 1665. Quilts bought by Mr. Davison to be examined. Law proceedings against Robert Wolley, broker, to be stayed until further order. The Deputy and the other commissioners who are to attend at the Treaty at Breda are desired to provide themselves with ' fitting equipage ', and be ready to take their passage with the Lords Ambassadors, and 100*l.* apiece is to be paid to them for necessaries, and 40*l.* to Mr. Moses. (1 *p.*)

The Company to Isaac Tilliard [at Plymouth], April 16, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 62).

Send their dispatches for the *Charles*, and desire Tilliard to go to Sir John Skelton and entreat him to appoint some ship of force to convoy the *Charles* out to sea for at least fifty leagues. They authorize Tilliard to present Sir John with 5*l.* or 10*l.* as he shall think fit, and desire him to use all possible expedition in this matter, and tell Sir John that the ship is carrying the King's dispatches and men to Bombay, and on her return may bring saltpetre for His Majesty's occasions, and that she will lose her voyage if long delayed, as the year is so far spent. Send a large packet of letters to be given to Clavell or Captain Smith, who are to see that they are delivered according to direction. (½ *p.*)

A General Court, April 17, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 1).

The generality are informed that, a scrutiny having been taken of their votes, Sir Andrew Riccard has been elected Governor and Sir William Rider Deputy for the year ensuing; hereupon the two knights take their oaths according to custom in the presence of the generality. (½ *p.*)

A Meeting of the Committees for the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, April 18, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 717).

Mr. Wastell demands the dividend due from the United Joint

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Stock to Sir Jonathan Keate; but the latter having some outstanding debts in Leghorn due to the Fourth Joint Stock, his warrant is ordered to be respited and a copy of his bond given to him, and Mr. Wastell is told to inform Sir Jonathan that to end the matter it shall be referred to two Committees. The request of Jeremy Sambrooke for some consideration for his work for the United Joint Stock is referred to another time, when the services of the rest of the officers will be considered also. Ralph Southwell's account to be examined and reported on. The arbitrators, to whom the business in dispute with James Edwards was referred, decree that all demands shall cease and no money be paid on either side; this is approved. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL SMITH AND WALTER CLAVELL [AT PLYMOUTH], APRIL 18, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 71).

Desire that Anthony Chappell, who has been entertained by the Company to serve as a soldier at Fort St. George, be allowed to accompany Walter Clavell as his assistant in his journey to Masulipatam or elsewhere till arrival at the Fort, where he is to be enlisted as a soldier according to his first entertainment. (¼ *p.*)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LORD HOLLES AND HENRY COVENTRY, ESQ., AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY, TO TREAT AND CONCLUDE A PEACE AT BREDA WITH THE STATES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES AND THEIR ALLIES, APRIL 18, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. 182, f. 95).

11. You are sufficiently informed of the difficulty that is like to arise from the point of Poleron, and are able to put them in mind of the unjust taking it from us at first, with all the circumstances, of their promise by their treaty with Cromwell to restore it, renewed in their treaty with us of 1662, that their not complying with that obligation was the true cause of the war, and what else occurs to you upon that affair: in which, besides what we said unto you, you will receive abundant satisfaction and information from those of the East India Company who attend you. If in truth they did really deliver it to us, and afterwards took it again, it falls within the alternative we have chosen, and we acquiesce in it, and you may offer them to consent to such an article, that if it appears to be so it rests with them, otherwise it shall be delivered to us, as was agreed

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

by the treaty. If you find them insist upon detaining it, foreseeing that, if it were in truth delivered, it was in such a manner as cannot be understood to be fair and according to the treaty, and therefore that they will provide for it by an absolute article in this treaty, you shall wish them to appoint some of their East India Company to confer with those that are of the Company here and who are with you, that they may find some good expedient in that particular, and you shall then advise those gentlemen to be ready to accept of a good expedient; for besides that it may fall in the alternative and then they will be excluded, it may prove much better for them to make some agreement for a share in the nutmeg trade, by having a quantity every year delivered to them, than to be possessed of the island itself, which being absolutely destroyed must require great charge, and at least seven years, to produce any benefits to them. You will put them in mind how hard the Company can bear the reproach of having the war continued upon such a particular concern of theirs, nor can it be believed that we will indeed lose the peace upon that point; therefore you shall do well to give us a punctual account of this matter as soon as you can, that we may send you more commands.

12. There is likely to arise too some dispute upon two ships and the damages there in justice for the same, and therefore we have likewise advised them who are most concerned in that affair to send some persons well instructed therein; who may find it best to treat for some good recompense rather than to insist upon what was concluded in the last treaty (and more than that we cannot press on their behalf), which will leave them liable to so much trouble and charge in the prosecution that it will be far much better husbandry to take a considerable sum of money and to leave all future pretences than to keep the same still alive to incense and provoke both nations to jealousy and animosity by letters of marque and other acts of force which cannot be avoided. . . .

21. We cannot imagine that if the business of Poleron is settled, any difficulty will be made of grounding this peace upon precise observation of the treaty of 1662, which is the only foundation for the amnesty they have obtained for the business of Amboyna and infinite other damages this nation hath sustained by them, and the swerving from which will open a door to all pretences. (18¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A MEETING OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 20, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 2).

Letters directed to Walter Clavell and Captain Samuel Smith at Plymouth are now signed. (¼ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 20, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 2).

The names of the twenty-four Committees elected for the following year are read and approved, as follows: George, Lord Berkeley, Benjamin Albyn, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Thomas Bromefield, John Bathurst, Christopher Boone, Sir Francis Clarke, Thomas Canham, Michael Davison, James Edwards, Nathaniel Herne, John Hobby, James Houblon, John Jollife, John Morden, John Mascall, Peter Vandeputt, Thomas Papillon, John Paige, Alderman Richard Spencer, Sir William Thomson, Maurice Thomson, Robert Thomson, and Rowland Wynne. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLIARD [AT PLYMOUTH], APRIL 20, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 71).

Commend him for having bought the tin and for having had it cast. Hope the *Charles* will sail with convoy, either in company with the fleet for the West Indies or any other that may first present. Desire him, with the assistance of Walter Clavell, to procure 2,000 pieces of eight at the cheapest rate and if possible 'all Sivell and Mexico, and good waighty mony', or else to take the same number of pieces from a correspondent of a worthy member of the committee, John Paige, and have them laden in the *Charles* and consigned to the President and Council at Surat. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 23, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 3).

Maurice Thomson, Sir William Thomson, and Christopher Boone are desired to continue the management of the affairs of the Treasury. Letters to be sent to Walter Clavell and Captain Smith directing them, in case the *Charles* is detained by westerly winds at Plymouth, to land all provisions intended for St. Helena and not fit for India, leave them with Tilliard, and seize the first opportunity to sail direct for the coast of India, as the season will be too far advanced to go to St. Helena; and, if the man and his wife bound for that island are not willing to go to Bombay, then to leave them at Plymouth.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A letter to be written from the Governor and Deputy to Sir Thomas Allen to desire him to appoint a ship to convoy the *Charles* out of danger, and inform him that the Company daily expect some ships from India and desire that some frigates may be sent out to protect them in their home-coming. The new seal is delivered to the Committee of the Treasury to be used in the Company's service. The old one is defaced, and a great silver seal in use hitherto is, according to a former order, to be broken up, and Dunkin is told to sell it and report what it fetches. Certain of the Committees to meet this afternoon to prepare the commission and instructions for the commissioners who are to go to Breda; others are desired to consider particulars touching the Company's officers, what to do to restrain them from private trade, how to proceed in entertaining others, to abbreviate the clause to be added to the oath to be taken by the officers, to draw up instructions for the auditor how to proceed in the execution of his office, and to agree on some expedient whereby matters referred to sub-committees may be effectually dispatched. It is resolved to insert in the additional clause to the officers' oath the following words: 'for the space of one whole yeare now next ensueing.' All the Committees are enjoined to secrecy about the debates held in court. The letter sent to Walter Clavell and Captain Smith on the 20th instant is read and approved. (2 *pp.*)

The Company to Sir Thomas Allen at Plymouth, April 23, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 73).

Beg him to order some vessel to convoy their ship the *Charles*, now at Plymouth and bound for India, with a supply of men and money for the use of the King's island of Bombay. They daily expect the arrival of some of their ships from India; so desire him to command some vessels to lie abroad and see them them safely home. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

Order in Council, Whitehall, April 24, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxcviii, no. 36).

That Lord Arlington write to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that the King wishes the proclamation concerning liberty of trade granted to the subjects of that kingdom to exempt the limits of the charters of the Royal, East India, Turkey, and Canary Companies and the foreign plantations.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 26, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 5).

A report is read from the committee to whom the additional clause of the officers' oath was referred, and after debate it is ordered to be returned to them to advise with counsel about it; and Sir Francis Clarke and James Edwards are added to the said committee, and 'all others of this court that come to have voice'. Edmund Smith, one of the Company's porters employed at the Pepper Warehouse, to be discharged for misbehaviour and refusal to confess the truth in a matter in which the Company's interest was concerned. The keeper of the Pepper Warehouse to be strictly enjoined neither directly or indirectly to buy, sell, or trade in any dust of pepper, and in future when the pepper is garbled, the dust, flags, and scummings are to be weighed at once and removed to the charge of the Husband, or the Keeper of the Blue Warehouse, and a separate account is to be kept of the same. Thomas Wareing desires liberty to transfer his adventure in the General Joint Stock, and the Court consents on his paying 400*l.* into the Treasury. A report touching officers who have used private trade, and another concerning the entertainment of persons to assist them in their several employments, to be considered at the time of the election of officers. Beer to be brewed for the *London* with all convenient speed. The commission and instructions for the commissioners going to Breda are read and, after some amendment, approved, ordered to be engrossed, and sealed with the common seal. A warrant to be made out for payment of the balance of John Samine's account, from which the 100*l.* owing to the Company is to be deducted. Examination and report to be made of damaged calico belonging to Mr. Delaveer. On information that the *African* discharged her goods at Young's quay, Basse refusing to land them, a motion is made for some consideration to be given to the lighterman for demurrage, and the Court directs the Husband to make him some reasonable allowance, not exceeding 5*l.* Certain Committees to accompany the Governor to-morrow morning, when he waits on the Lords Ambassadors to ask for Their Excellencies' favour and furtherance in procuring satisfaction from the Dutch for the great losses the Company have sustained by them, many

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

widows and orphans being concerned. The Husband to ascertain from Sir John Duncombe when he will meet some of the Committees to settle the account between the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance and this Court. (*2 pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S COMMISSION to MESSRS. JOLLIFFE, THOMSON, AND PAPILLON, APRIL 27, 1667 (*Dutch Records*, vol. vi, f. 119).

His Majesty, having signified to the Company his intention of entering into a treaty of peace with the States of the United Provinces, and knowing of the damages suffered by them from the Dutch, and how necessary it is that some settlement should be made concerning their future trade, judges it expedient that some persons authorized by the Company should be sent over with His Majesty's ambassadors to Breda for the said treaty, to assert the rights and clear up the demands of the Company from the Dutch Company and other Dutch subjects, the particulars whereof are recommended to the said ambassadors by His Majesty. Therefore the Company have nominated John Jolliffe, Robert Thomson, and Thomas Papillon, in whom they repose especial trust and confidence, being well satisfied with their judgement and ability, to be their commissioners and deputies, to act in their names and on their behalf concerning all pretences and claims for losses and damages sustained from the Dutch, and particularly to represent to the ambassadors the true state of the Company's affairs, both as to the damages received by the seizure of Pulo Run and Damm, the detaining of them and the Company's shipping and estate, the charges incurred by the disappointment of particular voyages, and the vast prejudice suffered on account of the unneighbourly proceedings of the Dutch, and their endeavours to hinder all English trade in the Indies, by making war upon the natives and pretending former contracts with them in order to debar the English Company from all future trade there. Of all this they are to inform Their Excellencies, and to be very instant in demanding satisfaction from the States or their subjects for the said damages and losses, and for the establishment of an equal regulation of trade for the future. These instructions are to be carefully observed, with such others as may be sent from the Governor and Court of Committees from time to time. If the Ambassadors shall direct them

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to confer with any of the Dutch Ministers, or with any deputies, committees, or members of the East or West India Companies, or other persons touching the English Company's affairs, either to evidence their losses, or to receive or make proposals for satisfaction, or settlement of future trade, they are hereby empowered to use their utmost endeavours to come to results most beneficial and advantageous to the Company, who promise to ratify and confirm the same. For the furtherance of this service William Moses has been appointed to be their assistant. (*2 pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MESSRS. JOLLIFFE, THOMSON, AND PAPILLON, APRIL 27, 1667 (*Ibid.*, f. 120).

They are to prepare themselves with 'fiting equipage' and be ready to take passage with the Lords Ambassadors to Breda, the place appointed for making the treaty. That they may rightly understand the losses, damages, and wrongs sustained by the Company from the Dutch East India Company, and other subjects of the States of the United Provinces, they are to consider and reflect upon the cases following: the Company's losses and damages on the *Mayflower* at Achin amounting to 11,774*l.* 16*s.*; on the ship *Marigold* before Bantam 13,039*l.* 10*s.*; upon the *Constantinople Merchant* between Vingola and Goa, 35,524*l.*; upon the *Merchants Delight* before Bantam, 13,587*l.*; upon the factory of Jambi, 87,134*l.* 13*s.*; upon the *Dragon* before Bantam, 28,071*l.* 9*s.*; upon the *Advice* before Bantam, 10,075*l.* 10*s.*; by charges disbursed in making provision to possess and fortify Pulo Run, 23,000*l.*; losses and damages upon the house and factory at Cape Coast, 2,500*l.*; upon the said house and factory rebuilt and plentifully stored but burnt by the Dutch, 15,474*l.* 12*s.*; and losses on the *Leopard* and *Hopewell* in their voyage to Porcat, 53,560*l.* These are more particularly stated in the lists sent, together with the depositions relating to them taken in the High Court of Admiralty, and the report by Drs. Exton, Zouch, and Mason, certifying them to have been duly proved, and to be as well contrary to the law of nations as against the amity which ought to have been preserved between both States in freedom of trade; their pillaging utterly unlawful, and their burnings most barbarous. The several transactions concerning Pulo Run and Damm, and duplicates of the treaties made in the years 1619 1622,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1654, and 1662, are supplied, for reference as occasion shall require. If, after consideration of these demands and of the proofs of losses sustained, they find little hope of coming to an agreement in particular, but rather an inclination to give a considerable sum of money as a whole, they are to communicate with Sir Andrew Riccard, who has been desired to correspond with and give them instructions, which they are to follow. They are to represent to the Ambassadors that the detaining of Pulo Run is one of the greatest foundations of the vast profits and strength of the Dutch in the Indies, but extremely prejudicial to the English nation, and contrary to the treaties of 1654 and 1662, and the express orders of the States-General and Dutch Company made in October, 1660, for its delivery; but in case the said island has been surrendered since the beginning of the present war, then Their Excellencies may be asked to provide for an article to be made, reserving its possession and property entirely to the English. They are also to acquaint the Ambassadors how unjustly the Dutch have dealt in dispossessing the Company of the island of Damm, of which His Majesty had a grant from the 'Oran Keys, Governors and proprietors', and how advantageous it is to the Dutch, and be instant for an article for the surrender of the said island. If any other matter (not here mentioned) by which the Company has been wronged or injured shall come to their knowledge, or anything tending to the advantage of the Company, they are to use their best endeavours to procure and maintain the Company's rights with regard to the same. They are also to endeavour to procure the release of any persons formerly in the service of the Company who have been taken prisoners by the Dutch in the Indies or elsewhere. As to a regulation of trade for the future, they send them a paper containing heads of what was formerly delivered to the Dutch by Sir George Downing, which the Company think so reasonable and equal that in justice they should not be denied; these they are to present to the Ambassadors or make use of as occasion shall arise. In case no good agreement is reached, and discharges are to be given on either side with respect to things past, the Company desire that what is requisite on their part may pass their common seal. Upon payment of the moneys concluded on for the Company's losses and damages, and for what concerns the future with respect to both Companies, they are to



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

propose to the Ambassadors whether it may not be fit (if consistent with the proceedings of Princes and States) that, besides the ratification to be made by His Majesty and the States-General respectively, something may be admitted for confirmation thereof by both the English and Dutch Companies. As they have already directed them to correspond with Sir Andrew Riccard regarding satisfaction for damages, so now they desire them to communicate with him in all matters relating to the present negotiations, and to observe and follow his instructions. They have already named William Moses to be their assistant, and now they also authorize them to engage for further help such advocate, or other person or persons, as they shall find necessary. For defraying all charges incurred during these negotiations they are to draw bills of exchange on the Governor and Company, which shall be duly accepted and piad. (4 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 1, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 7).

Alderman Bathurst having been ill and out of town, Michael Davison is desired to assist Peter Vandeputt in the examination of Mr. Delaveer's calicoes. A report by the committee to whom the additional clause of the officers' oath was re-committed is debated, and the first paragraph, restraining the officers from all private trade, is approved, and order given for it to be added to the oath to be taken by all the Company's officers. It is to the following effect: you shall not during the employment to which you are chosen for the year ensuing in the service of the East India Company, either by yourself or any other for you, directly or indirectly trade to or from India otherwise than in the Joint Stock of the said Company, in any commodities whatsoever, without the licence of the Court of Committees. It is likewise ordered that the two following paragraphs of the said clause mentioned in the report be made a standing rule for all the Company's officers to observe and keep, viz.: no officer or servant in the employment of this Company shall hold correspondency to or with any person or persons residing in the Indies, either by himself or any other to the prejudice of the Company, nor directly or indirectly receive any gift, token, or present from any person in the Company's service, or

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

from any person with whom the Company have dispute or difference, to the prejudice of the said Company, upon pain of the forfeiture both of their place and salary. The Governor reports his attendance with the Committees upon the Lords Ambassadors, who promised to further and countenance the Company's affairs as much as possible. The Governor likewise reports that, according to instructions, the commissioners who are to manage the Company's affairs at Breda are to correspond with him from time to time, but the business being so important he desires that some of the Committees may join with him; hereupon order is given for the Committee for Dutch Affairs, or any two of them, to receive and answer all letters and advices sent from the said commissioners, and they are given full power to act in all cases relating to the Company's demands and pretences from the Hollanders as far as the interest of the State will admit, and as may most effectually conduce to the advantage of the Company's interest. Gerard Weyman, whose money for goods bought at the last sale was, through some neglect of his servant, not paid in to time, is to be allowed his full discount, the goods having been weighed in time and the money lying ready at the goldsmith's. Robert Blackborne is chosen secretary at a salary of 100*l.* per annum, to be allowed an assistant, and the clerk he employs to be paid 12*s.* weekly by the Company. The Committee for Private Trade to make up the *African's* account, and the owners to be paid a further 1,000*l.* in part of her freight and demurrage. No account of the freight of any ship in the Company's service to be drawn up nor any demurrage to be ascertained without special order. Upon petition William Jay, a mariner of Poplar, who has served the Company in eight voyages to the East Indies, is to be admitted to the Company's almshouse, on the churchwardens and some of the ablest inhabitants giving bond that his wife, in case she survives her husband, will immediately upon his death leave the almshouse and not be chargeable in any way to the Company. Thomas Moseley is allowed discount for four of the allotted six months upon money paid in by him upon calicoes bought at the last sale, the Court taking into consideration that the time limited by the last preamble was shorter than what was formerly given, which may have occasioned the late clearing of his goods. The Committees to meet Sir John Duncombe and



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mr. Chicheley this afternoon about settling the account between them and the Company. (3 *pp.*)

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY TO SAMUEL PEPYS, MAY 1, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cxcix, no. 10).

Meets frequently in the Guinea Company with discourses of the King's being indebted to them. . . . The Company say there is a matter depending between the Navy Commissioners and the East India Company, which may produce some ready money; he is to remind the Board of it. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 3, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 10).

The Governor reports that the Committees have met Sir John Duncombe and Mr. Chicheley, two Masters of His Majesty's Ordnance, about adjusting the debt due to the Company for saltpetre and procuring assignments for payment of the same, the said debt amounting to 4,445*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.*, besides interest, and that the two Masters moved for some consideration to be made for the petre burnt in the time of the Fire, to the value of 2,400*l.*, so that the whole loss should not be borne by the King. After some debate the Committees, or any three of them, are given full power to act as they see best concerning the desired allowance, and for securing payment of the debt. The Governor further reports some discourse he had with Sir Joseph Ashe about Sir Thomas Chambers's business, and produces a letter from the former by which it appears that Sir Thomas wishes to submit all matters in dispute to the former referees; the Court consents to this, on condition that Sir Thomas enters into covenants to stand to the award, which is to be made within six months. Richard Craddocke's business to be determined by the referees formerly appointed. Upon reading an order from the Lords Commissioners for Prizes, the Court refers it to the committee who prepared the list of gratuities for the officers employed about the King's two Dutch East India prizes, or to any three of them, to proportion the 700*l.* mentioned in the said order between the several officers. Onesephorus Albyn is admitted to the freedom by service. Mr. Ixem's bill for translations to be examined. A committee is appointed for the examination of all damaged calicoes. The following officers are re-elected at their existing salaries, viz.: Jeremy Sambrooke, accountant-general, John

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Harbert, his assistant, Michael Dunkin, cashier-general, Richard Harris, his assistant, and as beadle and housekeeper, Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, writer of letters and keeper of the Calico Warehouse, Thomas Sprigg, husband and warehouse-keeper, Francis Thomson, his assistant, and George Papillon, keeper of the Blue Warehouse. A report is read from the committee to whom the examination of the Company's officers was referred, certifying that Laurence Stanyan and his brother have been traders in pepper and pepper dust at home, and that Laurence received diamonds and other goods for his brother during 'the late sicknes', of which he gave no account to the Company, and that, notwithstanding his oath, he copied letters of intelligence from his brother to the Company's factors in India, thus revealing the Company's secrets, much to their prejudice; hereupon Laurence Stanyan is not re-elected, and order is given for the keys of the Pepper Warehouse and the books of accounts under his charge to be brought into court, and the Committee for the Pepper Warehouse Accounts are directed to take Stanyan's accounts of the goods remaining and of his disbursements. Mr. Beecham, who is sued for breach of contract, begs that proceedings against him may be stayed, because of his poverty; his case is referred to certain Committees for examination and report. Sir William Rider states that he and Mr. Jollife have been at the Exchequer with Captain Wharton and upon inquiry find that the Masters of the Ordnance have only 40,000*l.* on the Act of 1,250,000*l.* which is in their power to assign; and that the Captain promises to inform the Masters of this, and to receive their directions for securing the Company's debt out of it. (2¾ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, May 7, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 13).

Order is given for the scaffold holes and doorways in the walls of Leadenhall on the south and west sides to be stopped up, and certain Committees are directed to speak to Sir John Laurence, who is on the Committee for the City Lands, about repairing Leadenhall Gates, that they may be shut at night as formerly for the security of the place. Upon a report from the committee to whom the proportioning of the 700*l.* received from the Commissioners for Prize Goods was entrusted, the Court orders warrants to

be made out for the several sums mentioned in the said report, except those allotted to John and Laurence Stanyan, which are to be respited until they have passed their accounts. The Company's seal to be affixed to the indenture of covenants between them and Richard Craddocke. Charles Aston is elected keeper of the Pepper Warehouse (in the place of Laurence Stanyan) and continued as paymaster of the marines at 30*l.* a year, Captain John Prowd is re-elected surveyor of shipping at 80*l.*, William Moses, solicitor and attorney at 20*l.*, Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, assistant to his father at 20*l.*, and Thomas Clayton, doorkeeper, at 30*l.* The Court taking into consideration the great pains, constant attendance, and weight of the charge committed to Thomas Sprigg and George Papillon, give order for the salary of the former to be made up to 200*l.* per annum, and Papillon's to 160*l.* per annum, and for the secretary to be given an additional 60*l.* a year, besides the sum allowed him for a clerk; these augmentations to begin from March 25 last. Upon reading a petition from Humphrey Edwin and a report from the committee appointed to consider the proper work of the auditor, Edwin is allowed at the rate of 80*l.* per annum for the time he has already served as auditor and re-elected at that salary for the ensuing year. A letter is read from Captain Lord, commander of the *St. George*, lately arrived at Mab Bay [1] near Limerick, and order given for letters to be sent, congratulating him on his safe return, approving his resolution to await a convoy, and telling him that the Court will use their interest to procure one. Mr. Foxon at Limerick to be written to and desired to furnish Lord with what money and provisions he shall want, not exceeding 200*l.* Mr. Paige is desired to write to Foxon and to his correspondents at Dublin and Galway to give conveyance to the Company's letters. Captain Goodlad, commander of the *Royal Katherine*, offering himself and his ship for the Company's service, the Court directs that a survey be taken of the said ship, and tells Goodlad that, if a peace is concluded with the Dutch, any proposition he may make about a voyage to the Indies will be readily received. Observing that the price paid by the Company for paper and printing is very high, the Court directs the secretary to take this business under his care and see that only moderate rates are paid. (2¾ *pp.*)

[1] Mal Bay, about halfway between Galway Bay and the mouth of the Shannon.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO SAMUEL FOXON [AT LIMERICK], MAY 7, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 75).

Have seen his letter to John Paige of April 30 advising the arrival of the *St. George* from India 'into the river of Lymbrick', and have had it confirmed by the commander, Captain Robert Lord, to whom they now enclose a letter, and another to Galway (enclosed to Christopher Chappell under cover to John Paige), the master being uncertain to which place he should go. Thank him for his offers of assistance and request him to help the commander with advice and, if he desires it, to furnish him with either money or provisions to the value of 200*l.*, not more. Desire him to make diligent inquiries whether any goods have been landed from the said ship and, if any are discovered, to remit all particulars about them. If the ship is at Galway, he is to take horse to that place and deliver the Company's letter to the commander. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 10, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 15).

On information that Sir William Coventry, besides writing to Sir Thomas Allen and sending letters to the *Antelope* and *Forrest*, frigates plying on the north-west of Ireland to take care of and convoy the *St. George* from Galway, wrote last Tuesday to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, asking his favour to protect the *St. George* into the Channel, the Court desires Mr. Paige to write to his correspondent at Dublin to wait on Sir George Lane for such orders as the Lord-Lieutenant shall give touching the said convoy, and give conveyance to the same, with what else shall be needful. Edmund Birch, employed in the Treasury under Dunkin, to be given 10*l.* for his care and pains in the business of the two East India prizes, which sum is to be taken from the 700*l.* granted to the Company's officers; and it is left to the discretion of the Committee for the Treasury to continue or dismiss Birch. Leonard Torvile, a porter, is given 40*s.* for trouble taken about the said two East India prizes; this is to be put to the King's account. Sir Thomas Chambers desires that Sir Joseph Ashe may act as one of his referees in place of Henry Dacres, whose testimony will be useful; the Court upon consideration, and hearing that Sir William Thomson wishes to be excused from acting any further in this matter, thinking it would

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be very prejudicial to vary from their usual method, tell Sir Thomas so; whereupon he asks for time until next Wednesday, and earnestly requests that Sir William Thomson will continue one of his referees, he having already made such progress. The Committee for Law-suits are in future to draw up fitting covenants for factors employed in the Company's service, those formerly taken being found defective. The petition of James Adams, clerk to Edwin, is read, and he is entertained to assist the auditor for the ensuing year at a salary of 40*l.* per annum and to be allowed at the same rate for the time he has already been employed. (1½ *pp.*)

JOHN LYSLE AT WEST COWES TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MAY 11, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cc, no. 44).

. . . Captain Thomas Stanton has returned from Surat in the East Indies, having landed Sir Gervase Lucas at Bombay, November 5 last. He fought with a Dutch man-of-war on his return, but was forced to leave him, and lost some men by the blowing up of a barrel of gunpowder. The King of Golconda threatens to seize the Dutch factory at Masulipatam, if they meddle with the English.

THE COMPANY TO BENJAMIN NEWLAND [AT COWES], MAY 12, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 76).

Desire him to assist Captain Thomas Staunton, commander of their ship *Return*, now come into Cowes, and to furnish him with money and provisions during his stay there, and draw upon them for the sum so disbursed. Desire him also to assist their servants they now send to go on board that ship and remain there to see that nothing is landed from her; but if any goods have been already landed, they beg that he will advise them. (¼ *p.*)

PASS FOR JOHN JOLLIFFE, MAY 14, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cc, no. 91).

To go to Breda, to represent the English East India Company at the treaty of peace there to be entered into. [*Latin draft.*]

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 14, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 17).

Mr. Boone reports he has received advice that the quicksilver and vermilion, laden in Peter Paw's vessel for account of the Company

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and carried into Dunkirk, has been confiscated and ordered to be sold; he asks if it shall be bought again, and is directed to use his own discretion, within certain limits. Certain private letters which have been received with the general packet from Surat in the *Return* are produced, and those directed to John Stanyan and his brother are opened and read; and some passages concerning the Company's interest and affairs being found in them, Sambrooke is directed to make copies of them, to be attested by some of the Committees, and to deliver the originals to the Stanyans; Sambrooke is also told to make extracts from the said letters and from the general letters of anything relating to the Dutch proceedings in hindering the natives from trading with the English, that these may be communicated to the commissioners at Breda. Certain Committees are to consider whether it is expedient in the transfers of adventures in the General Joint Stock to state how much has been divided. (1½ *pp.*)

A Meeting of the Committees for the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, May 16, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiii, p. 718).

Mr. Clutterbucke and Mr. John Andrews appearing on behalf of Mr. Thomas Andrews, deceased, who is indebted to this Stock, the matter is referred to certain Committees. Job Throgmorton to be paid the dividend of three per cent. due to him from this Stock. (¾ *p.*)

Sir Robert Holmes at Portsmouth to Joseph Williamson, May 16, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cci, no. 5).

. . . Has stayed the convoy with the merchantmen from the Straits and Portugal, to wait for an East Indiaman, delayed at Cowes because the men-of-war pressed some of her men. Heard nothing of it till informed by Sir William Coventry. . . .

The Company to Samuel Foxon [at Limerick], May 16, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 76).

Enclose a letter for Captain Lord, commander of the *St. George*, for which ship they have procured a convoy, the frigate *Cambridge* of sixty guns. She has left Plymouth for that purpose. Entreat him to help with anything necessary for their ship's dispatch. (¼ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT THOMSON AND THOMAS PAPILLON [AT BREDA], MAY 17, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 77).

Glad to hear of their safe arrival and note the papers they ask for as necessary for carrying on their business; some are already prepared and the rest they will endeavour to obtain and send by the Spanish convoy for Ostend now ready at Gravesend, committing them to the care of Peter Vandeputt, to be forwarded under his cover. Their bill for 100*l.*, payable at two days' sight to Gerard Gerverdincy at Amsterdam, shall be punctually met. Acknowledge their letter dated May 3, from aboard the *Concord* off Ushant. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THOMAS WALTHAM AT PLYMOUTH TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, MAY 17, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cci, no. 25).

Departure of three ships named for Ireland to convoy the East India ship that is there. . . .

A COMMITTEE FOR THE KING'S GOODS, MAY 17, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 29).

The accounts of Jonathan Dawes and John Godschall to be examined to see if they have been allowed for short weight in cloves they took away during the late Fire. Turvile, the porter, to be given 40*s.* An allowance to be made to the Company for bags used for the King's pepper, and the rent of Knowles's warehouse at Leadenhall to be charged to the King's account, as many of His Majesty's goods are still there. The sum of 10*l.* to be allowed to Dr. Pope (or Mr. Hocke, to whom the Gallery belonged) for removing from the Long Gallery at Gresham College in order that the King's goods might be exposed there for sale; it was used for ten months. John Langham applying for allowance for damaged cloves, the matter is referred to the Lords Commissioners. The sum of 60*l.* to be allowed by the Company for the use of deals belonging to the King. The warehouse in Mark Lane belonging to Edward Watts to be cleared and the King's goods removed from thence to the warehouse in Leadenhall, and 10*l.* to be charged to His Majesty's account for warehouse room of calicoes, silk, etc., at Leadenhall since the Fire, they having been removed there from Gresham College, and some being there still. The claim of Captain William Williams for allowance on some baftas to be referred to the Lords

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Commissioners. The committee wish to bring the accounts of the two Dutch prizes to a speedy end, but finding that delay is caused by Matthew Ploughman, who bought a case of nutmegs at the last sale, and 'being an insolent person hath obsented himselfe, feareing an arrest' for consequent loss and damage, they resolve to apply to the Lords Commissioners for leave to resell the said goods, so that the accounts may be perfected. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 17, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 19).

The Deputy states that he has been at the Tower with Captain Wharton about the assignment for moneys due to the Company for saltpetre, and the Captain promised to bring the same into court this morning; also that Sir John Robinson had intimated to him that the Duke of Albemarle is expecting the account of the King's two East India prizes and desired that it might be hastened, and Sir John declared his readiness to take it to the Duke and do what service he can in this or any other matter; hereupon Sambrooke, Dunkin, and Harbert are told to perfect the said account immediately, taking care that all incidental charges are noted, and the auditor is directed to examine the same with the cash books and warehouse-keepers' accounts, and certain of the Committees are also desired to examine it and to see that all goods remaining belonging to the said account are cleared and fetched away. Captain Wharton delivers the assignment of an order for 5,000*l.* payable out of the King's exchequer, and the Governor signs a receipt. Letters to the auditor from Surat to be opened and, if nothing prejudicial to the Company is found in them, they are to be delivered to him. The Governor states that he has received several letters from the commissioners at Breda, desiring that some papers concerning the Company's affairs may be sent to them, and that he has accepted a bill of exchange for 100*l.* which they had drawn; the Court directs that this be paid and such other bills as the commissioners shall draw for their necessary expenses. The Committee for the Treasury to ascertain what sorts and quantities of foreign coin are brought in by the Straits Fleet, and to buy what they see fit. The petition of Thomas Weedon is referred to the Committee for Inspecting the Pepper Warehouses, who are also to consider and report how many porters it is necessary to keep in constant pay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The Committee for Lawsuits to meet next Wednesday in order to receive orders for summoning buyers to clear and fetch away their goods. Bills for provisions for the Company's ships to be brought in and paid at fixed times, so that the charge for each vessel may be ascertained. Captain Swanley moves on behalf of the owners of the *Truro* that their differences with the Company may be settled by reference; the Court, being informed that an award has already been made, desire two of the former referees to ascertain and report next Friday how matters stand; and if the owners have any exceptions to make against the said award, they must be told to bring the same in writing, as it is not thought necessary to examine all the particulars of this business again. Edward Smyth, formerly a porter at the Pepper Warehouse, to be employed on day work when wanted. Mr. Jolliffe states his readiness to go to Breda, or stay at home, whichever is thought best for the Company's service; it being put to the ballot, by plurality of votes it is decided that he shall not go. The owners of the *American* desiring an answer to their former proposals touching the said ship now in India, they are referred to the answer given on March 1 last and told that any further written proposals shall be considered. An account of the freight and demurrage of the *African* is debated, and the Committees to whom it was formerly referred are desired to examine the several particulars and report their opinions. The Governor states that Sir Thomas Chamber is willing that his business should be referred according to the late order, but as he has to go into the country he desires it may be postponed for a few days. Ion Kenne's business with the Company is referred to arbitration. The key of the trunk containing papers and writings taken out of Stanyan's counting-house and now in the Treasury, to be given to the Secretary. (3 *pp.*)

Hugh Salesbury at Portsmouth to Joseph Williamson, May 19, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cci, no. 45).

A rich East India Company's ship has arrived, which was some time at Cowes. . . .

D. Grosse at Plymouth to Joseph Williamson, May 19, 1667 (*Ibid.*, no. 51).

Through Sir Thomas Allin's vigilant care in ordering the frigates

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to proper stations, no damage has been done lately by capers. The *Greenwich* frigate is sent to Ireland for the East India ship. . . .

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, MAY 22, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 30).

The debts of Peter van Overskelt, Alderman Bathurst, Thomas Fox, Henry Hampson, Christopher Thomlinson, — Bullivant, Edward Whittwell, and Thomas Saunders are dealt with. The Deputy and Mr. Davison to be desired to settle finally about the burnt cowries. Notice to be given at the next meeting of the state of Thomas Wareing's account, and the Company's books to be speedily posted up, that it may clearly appear how all accounts stand. John Briscoe's contract to be shown to Mr. Summers, who is to prosecute him. Sir Thomas Bludworth and James Hill to be desired to clear and take away their goods. The account of Thomas King, grocer, to be examined. Sir Francis Clarke to be desired to clear his account of interest and remove his goods, which are cleared. Thomas Warren to be told to clear his goods. Inquiries to be made about Messrs. Bond (in Barbadoes), Thomas Doley (in France), and — Hungerford, they being indebted to the Company. Alexander Collins, James Clarke, John Mannsell, and Nathaniel Noakes to be summoned to clear their goods. It appearing that several persons have large quantities of goods remaining in the Company's warehouses, some cleared and others not, and it being probable that the space may be wanted for the goods from the ships *Return* and *St. George*, order is given for all who have goods to be summoned to clear and remove them, the committee to be informed at the next meeting whether this has been done, and to act accordingly. Information to be given as to what Mr. Summer has done about prosecuting Mr. Worrall. Richard Seaborne failing to comply with his promise given long ago to clear his account, Mr. Ditchfield is to be told to renew the prosecution against him. Thomas Gould to be told to come and renew his covenants of arbitration, that his account about the ship *Restoration* may be settled. The Committee for the United Joint Stock to be desired to settle those differences still depending between them and this Stock. Captain Mitchell to be summoned to appear and state why he has not cleared the account of the gold he received at Guinea, according

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the order of the Court and his promise. Thomas Sprigg to attend the next meeting, that it may be ascertained what he has done concerning the money for customs charged Sir Edmond Turnor, and the 330*l.* in gold paid to the King, and what moneys have been received for impost. The committee resolve to meet again this day fortnight, when all who have not cleared and removed their goods are to attend. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 22, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 22).

An account of the cost of the setting out to sea of the *Return* to be presented to the Court. All goods cleared and fetched away at once to be given up without payment of warehouse rent. Mr. Burroughs to be allowed what money he overpaid on salampores. Captain Tinker, Master-Attendant of the King's Yard at Portsmouth, to be allowed to receive a suit of pintado hangings brought back in the *African* free of fine, he being always ready to do the Company service. An order of 5,000*l.* assigned to the Company from Colonel William Legge, Lieutenant of the King's Ordnance, having been registered in the Exchequer, is now ordered to be delivered to the Committee for the Treasury. Certain Committees to attend the Lords Commissioners for Prizes with the King's account and to ask Sir John Robinson to accompany them. Jonathan Dawes to be given 5*l.* for his expenses in preserving the King's goods in the time of the Fire; this to be placed to the King's account. The petition of Thomas How and John Young, who came from St. Helena in the *Dorcas*, is referred for examination and report. Certain Committees to examine the dispute between Captain Webber and his chief mate. A warrant for 2,000*l.* to be made out to the owners of the *African*, in further payment of her freight and demurrage. A letter is read from Benjamin Brond, purser in the *Greyhound* now at Balasore, about some late proceedings at Fort St. George, and order is given for copies of the same to be presented to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Arlington for the King to see, the Committee who are to attend the Lords Commissioners for Prizes to present them. A letter from the Farmers of the Customs is read, desiring a tally of about 37,000*l.* struck by Colonel Legge for saltpetre bought of the Company; hereupon

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

certain Committees are requested to confer with the Farmers and inform them that the Company is willing to accommodate them with such a tally, if its value may be allowed them on the entry of the ships now expected. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 24, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 24).

The Company's seal to be affixed to the covenants between them and Ion Kenn. The business between the Company and Messrs. Overscholt and Woolley is referred for examination and report. The question of securing payment for goods bought by brokers at the candle for other men, to be considered before the next sale. Sir William Thomson reports an interview he and some of the Committees had with the Farmers of the Customs, when they told the latter of the willingness of the Company to accommodate them with the tally of 37,000*l.*, provided the surplus 1,800*l.* might be allowed them upon such entries as they have to make; to which the Farmers consented. They also spoke about the additional duty, and the privilege granted by the King's charter of six months' time for payment of their customs; the Farmers replied they could not compromise about the additional duty, but if a statement were drawn up of what legal proceedings had already been taken concerning it, they would join with the Company in taking legal opinion from some qualified person; they acknowledged that six months ought to be allowed for payment of the customs, and that if ready money were paid, discount should be allowed also. Upon consideration of all this the Court directs Dunkin and the Husband to go to Captain Wharton for the tally, which Dunkin is to deliver and take a receipt for its full value, with an acknowledgement that the Company is to be allowed 1,800*l.* of the same upon such entries as they have to make in the Custom house. The Committee for Lawsuits to draw up a case touching the additional duty. Certain Committees to speak to Sir John Langham about the inconvenience that is likely to be felt at the Blue Warehouse by the turning of a watercourse belonging to one of the adjoining houses. The petition of the seamen of the *Dorcas* is referred for examination and report, and the petition of Robert Bartlett, Richard Fisher, Richard Watson, and John Turner, seamen in the *African*, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mr. Skinner on behalf of himself and the owners of the *Truro* desires that the matter in dispute may be submitted to and determined by the Governor, and the Court requests him to do this. The adventure of Mrs. Ashton to be examined; also the account of Gabriel Townsend, factor at Hugli, and what part of his wages has been paid to his mother, Elizabeth Townsend, to be ascertained. A warrant is signed for 561*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to be paid in cash, being the value of 500 pieces of gold presented to His Majesty in lieu of the saltpetre that was burnt, which the King bought of the Company. (2½ *pp.*)

HUGH SALESBURY AT PORTSMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MAY 26, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccii, no. 30).

. . . An East India ship and other merchant ships bound for London are ordered into the harbour, as it is not thought convenient to let them go to sea as yet.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 31, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 26).

Elizabeth Townsend to be paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on account of her son's wages. A packet of letters is received from Surat that came from Aleppo under cover to Mr. Jolliffe, who is to be allowed the cost of postage. Messrs. Vanoverscholt and Woolley to be discharged of their contract for ginger. Letters from the commissioners at Breda, dated the 24th instant, are read, and the Governor is requested to write and tell the commissioners that, in the opinion of the Court, their continuance at Breda may be of advantage to the Company's affairs. The account of Richard Price and the petition of John Coltman to be referred for examination and report. The seamen of the *Dorcas*, with the exception of the master's chief mate, to be given four months' pay, and 10*l.* to be distributed among the wounded men belonging to that ship. William Gifford asks that his business may be determined by the referees formerly appointed; the Court consents and directs him to renew his covenants of award. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT THOMSON AND THOMAS PAPILLON [AT BREDA], MAY 31, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 77).

Have received copy of the papers they gave to the ambassadors, of which they very well approve. Observe that the Swedish

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ambassador was at Trehey [1] and that the treaty was not begun, but the ambassadors from England, France, and Denmark, together with the States Commissioners, have had several interviews about expediting it. Note that Thomson and Papillon do not think damages will be adjusted at Breda, but some article agreed upon for their adjustment elsewhere; in which case the Company must rest satisfied and prosecute their demands concerning Pulo Run, Dam, and what else is necessary in due time. Acknowledge with much thankfulness their great obligation to His Majesty's ambassadors, who so cordially concern themselves in the Company's interest; and though they do not doubt but that they and their secretary, Mr. Maurice, will continue to promote this, yet they desire Thomson and Papillon to continue their attendance some time longer, as their presence and observations on the transactions will conduce to the well carrying on and finishing of the Company's affairs. Desire them 'to arm' the ambassadors and their secretary with what they conceive may be advantageous to the Company's interest. (¾ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, June 5, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 28).

Abraham Polins, Charles Chamberlyn and Edward Norwood are admitted to the freedom by redemption, paying 5*l.* apiece. The Deputy reports that Sir William Coventry has promised to send an express to Sir Robert Holmes and Colonel Middleton to supply twenty seamen at Portsmouth to help the *Return* when the convoy is ready. John Beere, one of the owners of the *Dorcas*, presents an account of the freight alleged to be due for that ship; it is referred to the Committee for Shipping. Sir Thomas Chamber is given a week to appoint an arbitrator from among the members of the Court. Richard Price to be paid the balance of his account. Examination and report to be made of the accounts of Francis Mold and William Gates, and the state and condition of St. Helena to be ascertained from them. Consideration to be had about buying coral for India. John Coltman desires that the 200*l.* he alleges to be due to him (part of Colonel Barkstead's adventure) may be paid, or that the matter may be tried this term; the Court directs that

[1] Terheiden, four miles north of Breda



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mr. Moses be written to for his advice; but Coltman earnestly desiring immediate settlement, it is decided that he shall be paid the 200*l.* with interest from this day at the rate of four per cent., on condition that he transfers his interest in the said adventure to the Company, and consents to such a discharge being procured from the Exchequer as shall be required by counsel. (1¾ *pp.*)

G. W. IN DUBLIN TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JUNE 5, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cciii, no. 84).

Three frigates have left Kinsale for Limerick, to convoy the East India ship there to the west ports of England. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 7, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 29).

Upon reading the report of the committee to whom the claim of Margaret Ashton was referred touching the 100*l.*, part of the adventure for 250*l.* in the General Joint Stock left to her and her niece by her husband's will, Mr. Moncke being the executor, the Court declares that no transfer of the adventure will be permitted, nor any dividends on it paid until the executor appears to assign them and give receipts as is usual, and Sambrooke is directed to see that no transfer is made of the said adventure or any dividends paid on it without Mrs. Ashton being notified. The Deputy reports that he and Mr. Jolliffe waited on Lord Arlington about a bill of exchange for 1,860*l.* 3*s.*, drawn by Sir Gervase Lucas on the late Lord Treasurer, and Lord Arlington said he did not doubt but that it would be allowed the Company by the King out of their customs. They also told His Lordship that the Company craved some allowance for the money paid for diet and passage of the twenty-one soldiers sent to the King's garrison at Bombay, and for the 1,000*l.* they have told their President at Surat to furnish Sir Gervase with; the rate for transportation of the soldiers to be at 10*s.* a head and the 1,000*l.* at 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar. Sir George Oxenden to be advised by letter not to supply Sir Gervase Lucas with any more than to the value of 1,000*l.* sterling money upon the letters of credit lately sent by the *Charles*, at 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar. The Court accepts a bond from Mr. Beecham to pay his debt in three years, he declaring his utter inability to do so at present; and directions are given for the suit against him to be stayed. Certain payments to be made to John

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Younge, Francis Mould, Thomas Howe, and William Gates, planters returned from St. Helena. Upon petition Joan Sparrow is given 6*l.* of her husband's wages on account, to enable her to put two of her children out to service. The petitions of Priscilla Pierson and Elizabeth Ruiter are referred for examination and report. A letter is read from Captain Stanton to Captain Prowd, and directions are given for Stanton to be written to and told to present Sir Robert Holmes from the Company with the value of 10*l.* in East India commodities acceptable to him, and to tell him what gratuity was given to the widow of Phineas Pett, who gave convoy to the *Return*. The account of John Lescailet to be examined and reported. Upon petition James Addams, purser in the *Bantam*, is paid the balance of his account, he promising to refund it if it shall not be found due. (*2 pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT THOMSON AND THOMAS PAPILLON [AT BREDA], JUNE 7, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 78).

From their letter of the 10th instant it has been learnt that 'the ambassadors had met at the place of treaty, that the Sweeds ambassadors had past betweene them as mediators, and that you supose wee have understood the result of their meeting by the last post.' Do not understand why they suppose this, they having had no intelligence from any but themselves and so are ignorant, except from report, of what has passed. Desire that they advise them fully of all particulars transacted by the ambassadors. The bill of exchange for 60*l.*, payable to George Gostfright, shall be duly met. Hope there will be no occasion to detain them long from their relations and affairs, which is 'uncomfortable', but beg them to be patient, as their stay will advance the Company's interest, 'which wee knowe you ayme at'. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 12, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 31).

The account of James Adams, late purser in the *Surat Frigate*, to be examined. Mr. Beecham's bond to be for payment of 351*l.*, in a penalty of 500*l.* Four referees are chosen to determine all matters in dispute between the Company and Sir Thomas Chamber, the same to be settled finally on or before October 23 next. Nicholas Corsellis to be paid 1,000*l.* for quicksilver. The petition of Elizabeth



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Ruyter to be examined. The Deputy is desired to ascertain from Mr. Salisbury whether there is any duty payable to the town of Portsmouth on fine goods such as are to be landed from the *Return*. (1 *p*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 14, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 32).

Two of the Committees are desired to obtain permission from the Farmers of the Customs for the Company to land such goods from the *Return* at Portsmouth as they wish, and to have the benefit of the exports. Order is given for the Husband to go at once to Portsmouth on board the *Return* and confer with Captain Stanton as to the best way to secure that ship and cargo 'in these times of eminent danger', and to ask the advice of Colonel Midleton about their safety in case any strong force should be brought against the town; he is also to ascertain from Mr. Salisbury, collector of customs at Portsmouth, what duty is payable to the town in case any goods are landed there, and what warehouse room is to be had, and send a written report to the Court; the Governor is also requested to write to the Colonel about this matter. The Committee for Shipping to ascertain from Messrs. Tite and Graves, owners of the *St. George*, now at Limerick, whether they are willing to let the said ship stay on the Irish coast until a sufficient convoy can be procured and, if so, to offer the same allowance for demurrage as was given to the owners of the *Happy Entrance* and *Richard and Martha* about two years ago in the like case, or to arrange as they shall think fit. An account of the quicksilver bought of Mr. Corsellis to be adjusted, the Company to be allowed a pound on every draft, and a warrant to be made out for payment. It is reported that the Farmers are willing to pass a bill at sight for such goods as the Company wish to land from the *Return* at Portsmouth, which bill the Farmers will transmit to their deputy at Portsmouth with directions for sending up the goods to London, the Company to be allowed the benefit of the exports. A letter is read from the Commissioners at Breda, and the Governor is requested to attend the Lord Chancellor and receive his directions as to whether the commissioners shall stay abroad or be called home. Elizabeth Ruyter to be paid 40*s*. on account of the wages due to her late husband. (1½ *pp*.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT THOMSON AND THOMAS PAPILLON [AT BREDA], JUNE 14, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 79).

Thank them for their willingness to remain at Breda. Observe they hint that 'there would bee noe cessation,' and they know not whither the Dutch fleet has gone, but expect the Company's advice of their proceedings. 'Truly wee could not imagine that during a treaty they would have acted soe unworthily and unchristianlike as they have done, of which had there beene the least suspicion they would have seene England in another posture. . . . On Munday last they posest themselves of the Island of Sheppy, where many men on both sides were slayne, and have since that, by severall attempts, burnt six or seven of His Majesty's ships in Chattam river, where for ought wee know they still remayne to prosecute their further designe; what the issue will bee God only knowes, so that there is noe likelyhood of peace.' Pray them to continue at Breda till further advice, or until the ambassadors leave, and then come with them. The proceedings of the Dutch have caused great distraction, all being up in arms, and planting ordnance at Woolwich and other places to hinder their further coming up the river. (¾ *p.*)

PHINEAS PETT AT LEITH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JUNE 17, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccvi, no. 21).

. . . The vigilance of Sir Jeremy Smith over every ship of his squadron will prove of great service, and give no small loss to the enemy. Considerable prizes are brought in daily by them, and the *Plymouth* has brought in a very great East Indiaman, outward-bound, whose lading is thought to be worth 150,000*l.*

ABRAHAM PARKER AT LEITH TO SIR WILLIAM PENN, JUNE 18, 1667 (*Ibid.*, no. 33).

. . . The *Plymouth* and *Advice* from the north of Ireland have brought in a great East India prize outward-bound, richly laden, having a good quantity of copper guns and twelve chests of money. . . .

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, JUNE 19, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 33).

Mr. Tomlinson promises, upon the affidavit of John Stanyan that the pepper charged to his account was delivered, to clear his account,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and to abide by the determination of Sir Andrew Riccard and Sir William Thomson with regard to the interest due on his stick-lac. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 19, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 34).

The Governor reports that he waited on the Lord Chancellor, who is of opinion that the commissioners should stay at Breda until the King's ambassadors leave. Messrs. Boylstone and Green applying for instructions how to dispose of the Company's cloth in these times of imminent danger, they are told to keep it under their charge and do their best to preserve it. On a motion for some effectual course to be taken to clear the warehouses of goods which should long ago have been cleared and fetched away, the Committee for Debts are told to prepare a form by which a legal tender may be made of each buyer's goods. The auditor presents a list of several persons who have not fulfilled their contracts, viz$^{t}$.: Thomas Worrell, John Brisco, James Clarke, Matthias Plowman, Thomas King, grocer, and Christopher Thomlinson; and order is given for Thomlinson to be summoned to appear before the Committee for Debts, and for the rest to be sued. Certain Committees are desired to examine and report on the business of Mr. Standish, and others to adjust the account of the freight and private trade of the ship *African*. An order of court of February 3, 1665, is read, in which those mariners in the *African* who behaved well were promised a month's pay on their return, and Captain Harmon is directed to bring a list of the names and wages of those men who went out with him in that voyage, that they may be given the said gratuity. A letter is read from the Husband and Captain Stanton, from Portsmouth, and order given for the Husband to be written to and asked to explain the rate demanded for calicoes, and to be told that the Court will not send any directions for landing their goods until they hear further from him. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN STAUNTON AND THOMAS SPRIGG [AT PORTSMOUTH], JUNE 20, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 80).

Observe that they have taken the advice of Colonel Midleton and Captain Tynker for the preservation of the Company's ship, and that they have seen some warehouses for the goods. Note the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

price of the carriage of goods from Portsmouth to London with the town rates for wharfage, etc., which duties are farmed by the Mayor of the town. Suspend their resolution to land any goods until receipt of a further account of the Mayor's demands. Think the duty of 1½*d.* per piece on calicoes must be a mistake; so desire a further account and hope, if they decide to have goods landed there, 'our compensation may bee made the easier, in reguard the Company are all, or most of them, freemen of London'. Hope the Almighty will bless the endeavours to fortify and strengthen the town and harbour, etc., so that the enemy may be prevented from doing further damage. (½ *p.*)

Sir Jeremy Smith in Leith Road to Joseph Williamson, June 20, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. cevi, no. 101).

. . . The *Plymouth* has taken off the coast of Ireland a rich prize from Amsterdam, bound for the East Indies, of 700 or 800 tons, with stores, ammunition, and many chests of money, which is secured, and the prize will be sent to a more secure place. The cargoes of nine East India ships were to have been paid for out of the effects of this and of another that parted from her a few days ago before, but which may probably be taken. . . .

Mark Scott at Berwick to Joseph Williamson, June 21, 1667 (*Ibid.*, no. 129).

Two ships under Sir Jeremy Smith have brought into the Frith in Scotland an East India vessel of 700 tons and 32 brass guns, with chests of coined gold and silver on board; she is valued at 300,000*l.* All things are in a quiet condition.

A Court of Committees, June 21, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 36).

Captain Prowd is directed to look after William Agard, a mariner in the *African*, whose leg was shot off in an engagement between that ship and a Dutch man-of-war off Land's End; and Agard's wife to be given 5*l.* in part of her husband's wages. At the request of Mr. Thomlinson, the Governor and Sir William Thomson consent to settle his dispute with the Company. A letter is read from Mr. Moses touching Coltman's business, and order given for Mr. Paine to be spoken to about it. Messrs. Dethicke and Company

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

at Leghorn to be instructed to buy coral. The owners of the *African* to be paid for freight, and the mariners in that ship to be given the promised gratuity of one month's pay. James Adams is given 20*l.* for his services as purser in the *Surat Frigate* in India. On consideration of a report on Mr. Standish's business, the Court does not think that he should be paid the 5*l.* he demands. All persons desiring to be made free of the Company are to pay 5*l.* by way of redemption, according to the charter. John Briscoe submits himself to the pleasure of the court, and is directed to pay a fine of 4*l.* for non-performance of his contract and cost of law proceedings, which are to be stayed when he pays the said sum. On reading a letter from Captain Stanton and the Husband, the Court gives directions for the latter to be told to take the warehouse mentioned in his last letter for as short a time and at as cheap a rate as possible. It is resolved to present Captain Harman at the next court with a tankard of about the value of 10*l.*, now in the Treasury, on which the Company's arms are engraved, as a token of their acknowledgement of his good management of their affairs in the late voyage in the *African*, and the good character given of him from India. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT THOMSON AND THOMAS PAPILLON [AT BREDA], JUNE 21, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 80).

Have received the copy of what they presented to Their Excellencies and a brief of the whole of the Company's demands. Note the several informations they give, of which they will make use as occasion offers. Thank them for having studied and put in order their papers and proofs; if the issue does not prove according to the Company's desires and expectations, their obligation and respect to them will not be lessened. 'Notwithstanding it hath pleased God to send the sicknesse into Breda, and that many of our English have bin crazy, amongst whome the Lord Hollis and Secretary Morrice have had a share,' yet hope they may escape, and return home in safety in due time. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 21, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 81).

Desire them to invest 20,000 rials of eight in coral, provided it can be procured very good and ten per cent. cheaper than last year,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

but if not, they are only to invest 10,000 rials and five per cent. cheaper than last year, $\frac{5}{6}$ in the best, large, well-coloured Grezio coral, the remainder in Ricaduti and Terraglio. They may draw bills upon the Company for payment and shall receive further advice as to the disposal of the said coral. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN STAUNTON AND THOMAS SPRIGG [AT PORTSMOUTH], JUNE 22, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 81).

Have received their letter advising that the *Return* is safely anchored in a secure place, also the Mayor's resolution concerning the duties of wharfage, etc. Direct them to contract for the warehouses for a short time and as cheaply as possible. Have had a letter from Captain Samuel Ward, commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, dated in Kinsale the 11th instant, advising the arrival of his ship in that port. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 25, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 37).

Half the fine of 4*l.* received from John Briscoe to be returned to him, for his prompt compliance with the Company's orders. John Hicks, a letter-carrier, to be given a gratuity of 40*s.* for his care of the Company's letters recommended to him from Kinsale. Instructions to be sent Captain Ward. The Governor, the Deputy, and Sir William Thomson to write to that Captain from time to time about bringing the *Constantinople Merchant* safely back. A letter to be written to Mr. Stawell of Kinsale, in answer to his of the 11th instant. Thomas Winter inquiring why he may not transfer his adventure in the General Joint Stock, he is told that it is on account of his brother's breach of covenants, for whom he stands security, and that his undertaking for his said brother has not been kept; he is also told that a ship has lately arrived from the Coast with some letters, which are expected shortly and when these come he shall be given a further answer. The Secretary is directed to look up all orders concerning Thomas Winter, and the standing orders for adventurers who are security for others. The Auditor to wait on Sir Thomas Chamber with his covenants of award, that they may be signed and sealed. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL WARD [AT KINSALE], JUNE 25, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 82).

Acknowledge his letter of the 11th instant, advising his arrival at Kinsale. Their ship *St. George* was at the said date at Limerick, at the mouth of which river three of the King's frigates were waiting, as ordered, to convoy her to Plymouth; if she and her convoy touch at Kinsale, the Company advise Ward to take the benefit of accompanying them to Plymouth and endeavour to keep within Scilly, as the danger from both French and Dutch is at present more than ordinary, they having great fleets abroad. If the *St. George* has already left, Ward is to remain where he is until further order. In a postcript they state that his messenger has arrived with the Company's box of letters. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ANTHONY STAWELL [AT KINSALE], JUNE 25, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 82).

Thank him for advising them of the arrival at Kinsale of the *Constantinople Merchant*; by the same post as his letter they heard from her commander, Captain Ward, to whom they enclose a letter. Desire Stawell to keep them informed of anything relating to their affairs. (½ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES, JUNE 26, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 39).

Letters dated January 7, 1667, which came from Masulipatam in the *Constantinople Merchant*, are read; also a letter from the Husband, and order is given for the latter to be written to and told that the usual strictness towards the mariners is not to be observed in the present state of affairs. A letter from the Farmers of the Customs is presented by Mr. Ward, in which they demand 8,000*l.* due for customs and additional duty, and request security for the duties payable on the goods to be taken up at Portsmouth on their bill at sight according to the Company's charter; Mr. Ward is told that some of the Committees will see the Farmers to-morrow morning. On consideration of this matter, the Committee for Lawsuits are desired to meet this afternoon and, with the advice of Mr. Kellam, state the case touching the additional duty on calicoes, that it may be given to the Farmers, and certain Committees are

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

desired to deliver the said statement to-morrow morning to the Farmers and settle with them concerning the entry of the goods in the *Return*. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS SPRIGG [AT PORTSMOUTH], JUNE 27, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 83).

Observe that he has taken two warehouses at about 14*s.* a week, also what has been done by Thomas Fox. With regard to his desire for instructions about private trade, the Company are of opinion that, in the present state of affairs the usual strictness must not be enforced towards the men in the *Return*, especially in the port she is now in, but for their encouragement it is to be published on board that, those who have brought home any calicoes are to have five pieces allowed them free of fine, and those who have any weighable goods, and no cloth, are to have two or three cwt. apiece; but no private trade belonging to any one not of the ship's company is to be delivered without the express order of the Committee for Private Trade; and to avoid any discontent among the sailors Sprigg is to use his judgement in all small and trivial matters and acquaint Captain Staunton with all this. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 28, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 40).

The minutes of a meeting held on the 26th instant are fully approved, confirmed, and ordered to be recorded. On consideration of the demand of the Farmers of the Customs for payment of 2,800*l.*, shown to be due by an account produced by their cashier-general, on payment of which the Farmers will agree to the goods being landed out of the *Return* at Portsmouth, and from the *Constantinople Merchant* and the *St. George* as soon as they arrive, and the Company be allowed the two six months' discount; and on consideration of the Farmers' desire, now presented by Mr. Mountney, that the 2,500*l.* already ordered to be paid to them may be made up to 3,000*l.*, it being wanted to supply the King's present occasions, the Court orders a warrant to be made out for the said sum of 3,000*l.* to be paid to the Farmers on account, provided the Company may land their goods from their three ships and be allowed discount as they desire. The Governor reports that he left a statement touching the additional duty on calicoes with the Farmers, upon which

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

they are going to take the advice of counsel and then present it to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Benjamin Newland to be repaid the 100*l.* he advanced to the purser of the *Return* at the Isle of Wight for the supply of that ship. Thomas Rolt to be paid his account. Thomas Fox, on payment of freight and permission, to have his ambergris and musk delivered to him from the *Return*, he declaring that as soon as he receives the diamond bort (which, according to invoice, amounts to 1,250 rupees 46 pice) he will inform the court. He asks that the master's mate, in whose charge it is, may not be paid his wages in case he deals unfaithfully; to this the court consents. Upon the petition of James Swaith, William Desbrow, and John Ravenscroft, the sum of 5*l.* is ordered to be paid to them and placed to the account of John Coltman. The account of Thomas How to be examined and reported. (2 *pp.*)

JOHN CLARKE AT PLYMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 2, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccviii, no. 31).

The *Nonsuch* brings news that all is well in Ireland, and two of our East India ships safe there. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 3, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 42).

Nathaniel Herne presents a bill of exchange for 40*l.*, drawn by Captain Ward of the *Constantinople Merchant*, which he received from Richard Bassett; it is accepted by the Governor. A letter from Mr. Foxon, Mayor of Limerick, is read, enclosing a certificate of goods landed from the *St. George* by Paris, master's mate, and advising that some indigo was sold by the captain; it is ordered that the letter and certificate be delivered to the Committee for Private Trade. On reading a letter from Agent Foxcraft, desiring that 100*l.* from his salary may be paid yearly to his wife, order is given for a warrant for the said sum to be made payable to some authorized person. Thomas Winter is told that the Court cannot consent to the transfer of his adventure in the General Joint Stock, as in the preamble which he signed he stands engaged to answer for any damage the Company may sustain by his brother's non-performance of his covenants. A letter is read from the commissioners at Breda, and order given for an answer to be sent that if, upon application to the Lords Ambassadors, they can obtain dis-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

missal from further attendance, they may return to England. By order from the Lords Commissioners for Prizes, dated June 22, 1667, the Governor and Deputy are to dispose of the nineteen casks of nutmegs mentioned, by private contract, or as may be most to the King's advantage. John Langham, a broker, to be allowed for damaged cloves, and Captain William Williams for dark blue baftas, goods from the two East India prizes. Thomas How to be paid 7*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* for his service at St. Helena. Examination and report to be made of the account of Captain Lock, late master of the *Royal Oak*. A letter to be written to Mr. Salisbury at Portsmouth, to desire him to supply Captain Stanton and the Husband with what money they may need, not exceeding 100*l.* (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN STANTON AND THOMAS SPRIGG [AT PORTSMOUTH], JULY 4, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 83).

Send copy of theirs of the 27th ult. and a letter to Hugh Salisbury, in which he is desired to furnish them with what money they need, not exceeding 100*l.* (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO HUGH SALISBURY [AT PORTSMOUTH], JULY 4, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 84).

Request that he will supply Captain Stanton, commander of the *Return*, and Thomas Sprigg, Husband to the Company, with what money they need, not exceeding 100*l.*, and draw on the Company for the amount advanced. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM MOSES [AT BREDA], JULY 5, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 84).

In reply to his request for licence to return to England, it being unlikely he can be of any further service to them where he now is, the Company, finding that their commissioners agree in this and desire a like freedom, give him permission to come home when and how he shall find most convenient. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT THOMSON AND THOMAS PAPILLON [AT BREDA], JULY 5, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 84).

Acknowledge their letter of the 8th instant, giving a full account up to that date of all transactions concerning the treaty, in which they find themselves excluded from satisfaction and 'all our concernes out of doores'. Are sorry it has fallen out thus, and given

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

them so much trouble and entailed their long attendance without any answerable issue to their and the Company's expectations. However, they submit and thank them for their pains and patience, and on their return will express a due sense of the same. There being no further use for their stay and they earnestly desiring to return, they are given permission to do so. They waited on the Lord Chancellor and told him of their commissioners' desire to return to England, and he replied it would not be convenient until His Majesty recalled his ambassadors; so they have not been to His Lordship again, for fear of receiving some dilatory answer. Think it necessary for them to apply to the ambassadors for consent to their dismission, and leave it to their management to give no offence to them or to His Majesty and Council. Have given Moses leave to return. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 5, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 43).

John Beere and Robert Hubbold, owners of the *Dorcas*, desiring that all matters depending between them and the Company may be referred to arbitration, four of the Committees are chosen to determine the same by August 5 next. Christopher Boone informing the Court of the advice he has lately received from Amsterdam touching the 180*l.* remitted on the quicksilver and vermilion taken in Peter Paw's vessel and carried into Dunkirk, he is told to give such directions as he sees fit. Upon report that Laurence Stanian has discharged his trust well at the Pepper Warehouse, order is given for 30*l.* to be allowed him for his service there, over and above the 10*l.* he has already received, and for his account to be paid up. Certain Committees to examine the account of William Guy, and others to speak with the Farmers of the Customs and, according to the debate just had about their letter, to settle with them as best they can. The bonds given by Mr. Rolt and his securities to be delivered up, a general release having been signed by Rolt. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury come into court and represent the pressing need the King has of money, 'the enemy being upon the coast', and deliver a letter from His Majesty to the Company, which is read by the Governor. Lord Ashley states that the security proposed by the King is on the eleven months' taxes, and if the desired loan can be advanced by Monday next it might be charged on the fourth 100,000*l.* payable in course, on which there is as yet

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

placed but 74,162*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The Commissioners withdraw, and the Court, after consideration, resolve to summon a general court to meet to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. Lord Ashley and the other Lords Commissioners return into court and are told that the Committees of themselves have no power to dispose of the Company's money without the consent of the generality, but to testify their readiness to serve the King in this emergency, they have resolved to call a general court for to-morrow, when their best endeavours shall be used to incline the generality to supply the King's occasions; they hope, however, that this will not be taken as a precedent to the Company's inconvenience. Their Lordships assure them that it will not, as His Majesty is 'very tender thereof'. The Committees who spoke with the Farmers report they are willing that the goods in the *Return*, *Constantinople Merchant*, and *St. George* shall be landed upon payment at once of 3,000*l.* upon accounts now depending on the customs and other duties on the three ships. Hereupon order is given for the former warrant for 3,000*l.* made out the 28th of June last to be vacated, and a new warrant to be made out for the said sum. (1½ *pp.*)

A General Court, July 6, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 45).

The Governor states that they are summoned to hear read a letter from the King, which was brought yesterday to the Court of Committees by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, touching a loan desired by His Majesty from the Company. The Governor then reads the letter in which His Majesty says: 'the exigencie of Our affairs in this conjuncture being such, and difficulties of getting money upon whatsoever fonds of creditt for the present so greate, Wee have been obliged to betake Ourselfe to severall waies of raising a supplie for that part of Our service which most presses, and amongst others Wee have thought fitt to applie to you for a present loane of 20,000*l.* for the use of Our Navie, upon such full and cleere securitie as Our right trustie and right entirely well beloved Couzin and Councellour George, Duke of Albemarle, and Our right trustie and well beloved Councellours, Anthony, Lord Asheley, and Sir William Coventry, Knight, shall propose to you, which Wee will take care shall bee most punctuallie made good. Wee remember well with what cheerefulnes you have heretofore supplied Us in like occasions, and Wee are sorrie the exigencie of Our affaires,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

which cannot but bee observed by yourselves at this time, obliges Us to repeate the same desire to you againe, contrarie to the resolution wee have taken to Ourselfe of not drawing any part of your good will into a precedent to your owne inconvenience; but such is the importance of this conjuncture, that Wee cannot thinke you will wonder if Wee bee more then ordinarie pressing in this desire, in which you will do Us a very seasonable service, and Wee assure you it shall, upon occasion, bee readilie remembred to the advantage of your Companie in any its concernes wherein you shall have neede of Our Royall favour and protection; and soe Wee bidd you farewell. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 5th day of July, 1667.'[1] The Governor then tells the generality of the security proposed by the Lords Commissioners, and it appearing that the last loan of 50,000*l.* with the interest was punctually paid, and that the importance of the present juncture of affairs requires a present supply of money, the generality express their readiness to serve the King to the utmost of their power, and by vote freely agree to supply him with the required loan of 20,000*l.* for payment of the mariners, on the security of the eleven months' taxes, payable out of the Exchequer in course, with interest for the same at six per cent. per annum, relying on His Majesty's gracious assurance that the same shall not be drawn any more into a precedent. (1½ *pp.*)

A Meeting of the Committees, July 6, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 47).

The Governor and the Deputy are desired to wait on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and tell them of the vote of the generality for furnishing His Majesty with the desired loan, and to beg Their Lordships that, according to their proposal to the Court of Committees, the same may be registered in course upon the fourth 100,000*l.* payable out of the Exchequer with interest; and the Governor and the Deputy are requested to see this done accordingly. (½ *p.*)

The Company to Captain Robert Lord [at Kinsale], July 6, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 85).

Have received his letter advising his sailing with the *St. George* from Limerick, but being forced back by contrary winds to Kinsale, where he awaits further orders. Are informed that the Dutch

[1] See also *P.R.O.: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccviii, no. 90.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

intend to send a squadron of about twenty ships to the westward, so that there will be more than ordinary danger. Believe that a peace will be concluded before long, therefore think it best for him to remain where he is. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

*A letter of the same tenor is sent to Captain Samuel Ward.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 10, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 47).

The Governor reports that he and the Deputy waited last Saturday on the Duke of Albemarle and informed him of the vote of the generality to furnish the King with the desired loan of 20,000*l.*; which being communicated to His Majesty, he graciously accepted it as 'a seasonable and acceptable service'. The Governor adds that they saw the said loan registered in the Exchequer, charged on the fourth 100,000*l.*, part of the eleven months' taxes. The *London* and the *Bantam Frigate* to be supplied with all necessaries and made ready for the Company's service. The Committee for Buying Goods to read the letters from the factories in the South Seas, Surat, and the Coast, and consider and report what goods are suitable to send to and order from those parts. A certificate signed by Lord Ashley and two other Commissioners of the Treasury, with a tally for repayment of the 20,000*l.* loan, is brought into court and order is given for a warrant to be made out for the same. A letter is read from Robert Elwes, a factor at Hūgli, to his brother, Sir Gervase Elwes, in which the former acknowledges his debt to the Company and requests that 100*l.* of the salary due to him next August may be discounted and his brother pay the remainder of the said debt with the damages demanded; hereupon order is given for his account to be credited with the said 100*l.*, and for the Company to be allowed 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar, and what remains owing to be demanded from Sir Gervase Elwes. The Husband to be directed to send up by land-carriage a parcel of musk belonging to Mr. Chowne. The petition of Nathaniel Yates to be examined. Isaac Houblon is admitted to the freedom of the Company by redemption. The account of William Guy to be paid. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

SAMUEL SAMBROOKE TO THOMAS SPRIGG [AT PORTSMOUTH], JULY 11, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 86).

At yesterday's court Nathaniel Hearne desired that a parcel of



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

musk belonging to Mr. Chowne in the *Return* might be sent up by land; the Court consented and ordered it to be done. At tomorrow's court it is to be resolved whether Sprigg is to return to London or remain at Portsmouth. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 12, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 49).

Major Robert Thomson and Mr. Thomas Papillon, the Company's commissioners lately returned from Breda, report what passed concerning the Company's affairs committed to their charge, and the 'greate forwardnes' expressed by the Lords Ambassadors for promoting the Company's interest had the same been brought into debate, and that Secretary Morris, who attended the Embassy, had been very civil to them in all their applications to the Ambassadors, for which they had offered him the freedom of the Company; but finding their stay at Breda 'no waies serviceable, but rather matter of charge to the Companie,' and having the Court's permission to return when the Ambassadors came away, they took the opportunity, on hearing of Henry Coventry's intended journey, and with permission from the Lord Ambassador Hollis, to return home. The Court thanks them heartily for their great care and pains, and resolves to consider next Wednesday about some acknowledgement to be made them for their services. Understanding that the peace is not to begin until twelve days after the publication thereof in either dominions in these seas, and eight months in the Indies, or till notice thereof is given, the Court, thinking it necessary to obtain some authentic testimonial to send with the ships to be dispatched to the Indies, desire Major Thomson and Mr. Papillon to write to Secretary Morris at Breda and ask for three or four such public instruments declaring the establishment of peace, to be transmitted by the first opportunity, that the ships may carry these for their better security and to save them from any hostility from the Dutch or French. A report is read touching a suitable cargo for the South Seas to be sent in the *London* and *Bantam Frigate*, in which the Committee opine that orders may be sent to the factory at Macassar, for the purchase of spices at certain rates; the report is approved, and order given for forty pieces of perpetuanoes to be sent in the said ships. The Committee for Lawsuits

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to draw up covenants for factors who shall be entertained into the Company's service. The Husband to be directed to return to London. The arbitrators having made an award in the dispute between the Company and Mr. Gifford, and the Court hearing that Mr. Gifford has something to propose about it, he is called into court and told that he must first pay in the money according to the tenor of the said award, and then his proposals shall be listened to. Christopher Boone and some other members of the court are given permission to send six or seven tuns of English mum free of freight in the *London* for Bantam. A list of the names of the factors at Bantam and Maccassar to be prepared by the next court. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 17, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 51).

Thomas Papillon states that he and Major Thomson have written to Secretary Morris at Breda for the testimonials desired for the ships bound for India. The Court, taking into consideration the great care and trouble Thomson and Papillon have taken in attending and managing the Company's concerns at Breda, and the prejudice and inconvenience their own affairs suffered in their absence, orders 250*l.* to be given to each of them as a gratuity for their service, over and above the 200*l.* paid to them for providing themselves with necessaries before their departure; Mr. Moses is given a gratuity of 100*l.* for his pains and care in the Company's service, over and above the 40*l.* he received before going to Breda; and Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, who attended the commissioners as their clerk, is given 20*l.* The petition of Mrs. Taylor to be examined. The following persons are recommended to serve the Company in their factories in the South Seas: John Clerke, Messrs. Harrison, Lorrimer, Manwaring, and Roydon, John Ward, Peter Cooke, James Adams, Edward Turney, and Bolles his kinsman. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 19, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 52).

On information that Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, had been at more than ordinary expense in providing himself with clothes and other necessaries suitable for his attendance on the Commissioners at Breda, the Court gives orders that the gratuity of 20*l.* formerly given to him be made up to 40*l.* The account of Richard Sampson's son, a drummer at Surat, to be examined. (¾ *p.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR JEREMY SMITH IN KINSALE HARBOUR TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, JULY 19, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccx, no. 46).

... Was importuned by the Earl of Orrery to leave some guns, etc., and consented to give twelve 8-pounders out of the East India prize, and some anchors, but nothing else without special orders. ...

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS, JULY 20, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 36).

After much debate Henry Dacres and Peter Cooke draw up a list of goods that would probably sell yearly in the South Seas, provided the Company would send a constant supply and sell them at first at a small profit in order to introduce the trade, by which means a far greater consumption might yearly be made by the freemen of Batavia, the Chinese, etc., and then the prices might be advanced as the Company should see cause to direct. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE TREATY OF BREDA, JULY $\frac{21}{31}$, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Foreign, Treaties*, 324).[1]

Article 3. Item, uti omnes offensae, injuriae, damna, dispendia quae dictus Dominus Rex ejusque subditi, vel praedicti Domini Ordines Generales eorumque subditi altrinsecus, durante hoc bello vel antehac quibuscunque retro temporibus qualicunque de causa aut quocunque sub praetextu, alter ab altero pertulerunt, eae oblivioni tradantur, et è memoriâ eradantur plane, ac si nullae unquam intercessissent; sed et ut praedicta pax, amicitia, et confederatio firmis atque inconcussis fundamentis innitatur, utque ab ipso hoc die, omnes novi dissidii et altercationis ansae praecidantur. Conventum praeterea est, ut utraque jam designatarum partium cum plenario jure summi imperii, proprietatis et possessionis, omnes ejusmodi terras, insulas, urbes, munimenta, loca, et colonias teneat et possideat in posterum, quotquot durante hoc bello aut ante hoc bellum ullis retro temporibus vi et armis aut quoquo modo ab altera parte occupavit aut retinuit, eum prorsus in modum quo eo $\frac{\text{decimo}}{\text{vigesimo}}$ die Maii proxime elapsi occupaverat et possedit, nullis eorumdem locorum exceptis.

[1] A Dutch version will be found in Lieuwe van Aitzema's *Saken van Staet en Oorlogh* (1672), vol. vi, p. 54. Du Mont (*Corps Universel Diplomatique*, vol. vii, pt. i, p. 44) gives the Latin text.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

4. Quin etiam naves omnes cum suis armamentis mercimoniisque, et bona cuncta mobilia, quae durante hoc bello vel antehac ullis retro temporibus in potestatum unius vel alterius alte memoratarum partium, vel ad earum subditos pervenerunt, sine ulla compensatione vel restitutione occupantium sint et maneant, sic ut quisque horum ejus quod ita occupatum fuit, sine ullâ controversiâ locive aut temporis aut rerum exceptione, fiat maneatque proprietarius et possessor in perpetuum.

5. Tum uti ad haec omnes actiones et praetentiones, qualescunque demum illae sint, aut quocunque modo ullis jam ante pacis aut foederum tabulis, specialiter etiam articulo xv° earum, quae anno 1662 subsignatae sint, restrictae, circumscriptae, definitae, aut reservatae fuerint, quas dictus Dominus Rex et dicti Domini Ordines Generales eorumve subditi sibi invicem ultro citrove intentare, instituere, aut movere possent aut vellent, de ejusmodi negotiis aut rebus, quae durante hoc bello, aut ullis retro temporibus tam ante quam post praedictum anni 1662 tractatum ad diem usque hujus praesentis confoederationis initae acciderunt, irritae, obliteratae, cassae, nullaeque sint et maneant. Quemadmodum dictus Dominus Rex, dictique Domini Ordines Generales declarabunt, sicut et hoc ipso declarant, se omnibus ejusmodi actionibus et praetensionibus pro se et successoribus suis vigore praesentium in perpetuum et penitus renunciaturos, quemadmodum et hoc ipso renunciant, ita ut earum nomine nihil unquam amplius hinc inde urgeri, nihilque controversiarum in posterum moveri possit aut debeat.

A Court of Committees, July 24, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 52).

Several Committees are added to the Committee for Writing Letters to India, and all are desired to help prepare letters to be sent overland to Surat and the Coast. Thomas Papillon to join the Committee for General Accounts, who are requested to perfect the account of the King's prize goods, and give directions as to what shall be written at the end of the said accounts with reference to the additional duty paid to the Farmers. The Husband and George Papillon to deliver to Dunkin such moneys as they have in their hands on the King's account. (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 26, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 53).

The Committee for Shipping to consider and report what proportion of shipping and stock should be provided this year for the several factories in the Indies, and when the same should be dispatched. Henry Dacres requesting that the *Coast Frigate*, commanded by Captain Thomas Hall, may be entertained in the Company's service, he is desired to attend the Committee for Shipping this afternoon. Messrs. Boone and Canham to direct the dyeing of the perpetuanoes they bought. Upon a report of the number of dollars remaining in the Treasury, the Court orders the quantity already bought to be made up to 80,000 dollars, and desires the Committee for the Treasury to buy what bars of silver and bullion they can procure, not exceeding 5*s.* 2½*d.* the ounce standard, and pieces of eight, Seville, Mexico, or Pillar silver, not exceeding 4*s.* 7½*d.* the dollar, which is to weigh 17 dwt. 12 grains each piece. Upon petition Mary Lusher, mother of Robert Lusher, late gunner's mate in the *Royal Charles*, is allowed a fine formerly remitted to her son on certain calicoes. (1 *p.*)

SAMUEL PEPYS AT THE NAVY OFFICE TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 27, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccxi, no. 33).

The East India prize papers are in Sir John Mennes's hands, though Sir John does not know that Pepys knows this; Williamson must therefore take his own method to satisfy himself concerning them.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 31, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 54).

The Governor reporting that the Committee for Shipping have treated with Henry Dacres for the *Coast Frigate* for a voyage to Bantam on stated terms, the Court agrees to these, and orders that a survey be made of the said ship. The Committee for Writing Letters having read the several letters received from Surat, the Coast, and Bantam, and before preparing answers to the same to be sent overland, wishing to hear the resolutions of the court concerning several particulars, these are debated and the committee are directed to consider what gratuities should be given to Sir George

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Oxenden and the factors at Surat for their services in saving the Company's estate at the time of Sivāji's insurrection; also about an increase to the salaries of Messrs. Angier and Tailor; of the entertainment of Smith and Bromefeild as writers in the Company's service; and of Mr. Goodyear's security for performance of his covenants; with all other matters requisite for settling the Company's affairs at Surat. Sir William Rider and Mr. Jolliffe to wait on Lord Arlington and request an answer from the King to the letter from the King of Bantam, and for some return for the present sent by the latter; also to ask His Lordship for two duplicates of the King's letter lately sent to Sir Edward Winter, and of the declaration sent with it to Fort St. George, that these may be transmitted overland and by the ships now designed for those parts. Upon reading a report from the Committee for Buying Goods, the Court decides that only half the goods mentioned shall be dispatched to the South Seas this year, but they agree to the whole proportion of muskets, powder, match, lead, iron, spikes and nails mentioned in the said report being sent. Officers and men to be provided for the ship *London*. Certain of the Committees to ascertain how many youths there are in Christ Church Hospital fit to be employed in the Company's service as apprentices, the Court declaring that no security will be needed. Mr. Cason and Mr. Thornebury are recommended as factor and writer for Bantam, but the Court decides not to elect any one for that place until next Friday. The request of Jonathan Trevisa that John Morden may act as one of his arbitrators in the place of Sir George Smith, deceased, is agreed to. Henry Robinson applying for what is due on the account of John Sled, one of the Company's factors at Masulipatam, whose estate he had administered, order is given for the said account to be examined. Katherine Taylor to be paid the balance of the account of her son, Richard Taylor. James Hill to be allowed for defective pepper bags and permitted to air and dry his pepper in the warehouse until next Michaelmas. Certain of the Committees to speak with Mr. Deputy Jefferies about the 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* demanded for the nine months' tax for the East India House ending last Lady Day, besides 25*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* taxed on the landlord, and to endeavour to obtain some mitigation. (2½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 2, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 57).

Mr. Canham reports that Mr. Deputy Jefferies, when spoken to about the taxes demanded for the East India House, said that there is no remedy for what has been assessed, but if the Company think they have been overrated they shall have timely notice of the next assessment, that they may apply to the assessors about it. Sir William Rider reports that, Lord Arlington being out of town, the requests of the Court concerning Fort St. George and the letter and present for the King of Bantam were left with Mr. Williamson, who promised to communicate them to His Lordship. Mr. Mascall reports that nothing can be done about the account of John Sledd, as the books of accounts have not yet come from Masulipatam. Ordered that John Paige join the Committee for Letters; and before any addition is made to the salary of Mr. Taylor at Surat his correspondence with John Stanian is to be examined. A letter is read from William Gifford, in which, besides desiring that the referees may review their award touching his business, he uses 'some unhandsome expressions reflecting on the Court"; he is told that what he has written 'did not become him', and that when he has paid in his money according to a former order, then anything new offered on his own or the Company's behalf shall be considered. Resolved that a chaplain shall be entertained to reside at Bantam and be sent there by the next shipping. The draft of a letter prepared for Surat is read, and the Court orders the first part, being a relation of the proceedings of the English and Dutch fleets, to be digested into a separate narrative; and with regard to the calicoes and other goods mentioned, the Committee for Letters are desired to meet this afternoon, and with the assistance of the warehouse-keepers and Alderman Bathurst perfect the same. Thomas James requesting that the adventure of Mr. Coxwell, on which Mrs. Mary Braine has administered, may be transferred to him, and presenting a statement of the case, it is referred for consideration. Captain Stanton to be directed to continue with his ship at Portsmouth until further order, as the Dutch fleet is on the western coast. The Company's seal to be affixed to the covenants of award made between them and Jonathan Trevisa. Mr. Lee requesting that the adventure of Sir

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

William Bateman in the General Joint Stock may not be transferred without the knowledge of Mr. Northey, who sued out an extent upon his estate, he is told that it is not usual for the Court to notice such intimations, that they do so only out of civility, and desire those concerned to agree among themselves. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN STAUNTON [AT PORTSMOUTH], AUGUST 3, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 86).

Directing him to remain with his ship at Portsmouth, as the Dutch, with a great part of their fleet, are to the westward. (¼ *p.*)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, AUGUST 4, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccxii, no. 53).

. . . A vessel from Kinsale reports that Sir Jeremy Smith is there with forty or fifty men-of-war, and several prizes, of which two are East Indiamen of very great value.

JOHN LYSLE AT WEST COWES TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 5, 1667 (*Ibid.*, no. 75).

The master of the *St. Katherine* of Fredericstadt reports that on the 18th July there were at Brest forty-four French men-of-war and eleven fire-ships, one of the latter being an East Indiaman, lately taken from the English. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 7, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 58).

Sir William Rider to buy from Mr. Allen four demi-culverins and four sakers on the best terms possible. Upon reading the petitions of several widows for payment of what is due to their late husbands who went to India in the *American*, the Court, finding that no freight is owing from the Company, refers the widows to the owners of the said ship, and desires certain of the Committees to speak to Sir Arthur Ingram and the rest of the owners and entreat them to act so that the Court may be saved from such solicitations, which no way concern them. The award in the case between the Company and Richard Cradocke is read, by which the Company are to retain as their own the 150*l.* formerly deposited with them by Cradocke, and the latter to pay the Company 200*l.* by September 1 next. Resolved that William Turner, who is acting as Chief at Bantam, be confirmed in that employment until further order, and James

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Browne continue to act as second there. Several sums, amounting to 4,627*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, disbursed for the King's service to be entered as paid in His Majesty's account cash, and the sum of 60*l.* paid for deals for the King's occasions at Gresham College and afterwards made use of by the Company to be entered to the credit side. On information that the account of the King's two prizes will be perfected shortly, the Governor is entreated to present it to the Duke of Albemarle and Sir John Robinson to be desired to accompany him. (1¼ *pp.*)

SIR JEREMY SMITH AT KINSALE TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, AUGUST 13, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccxiii, no. 82).

. . . Has orders not to part with any more of the moneys taken in the East India prize, but has been obliged to make use of two chests for the master shipwright and for provisions. . . .

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, AUGUST 14, 1667 (*Ibid.*, no. 84).

Asks if a person has been sent to Kinsale to pay the ships out of the money on board the East India prize, as proposed by His Royal Highness: if not, supposes Sir Jeremy Smith may be deputed to see it performed.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 14, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 60).

The Governor is desired to wait on the Duke of Albemarle tomorrow morning with the account of the King's two Dutch East India prizes, Sir John Robinson not being at leisure to accompany him. A letter is read from Mrs. Elizabeth Foxcroft, and order given for a warrant to be made out for 100*l.*, payable to John Lane, her assignee, on account of her husband's salary. Captain Hugh Salisbury to be asked to supply Captain Stanton of the *Return*, or his purser, with what moneys they need, not exceeding 100*l.* The Husband reports that the Farmers of the Customs have pressed him to clear the *African's* bill at sight, and that only some coffee and cowries remain to be cleared; hereupon Sir William Rider and Mr. Jolliffe are desired to come to some agreement with the Farmers about this and the additional duty. The referees in the business of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the ship *Dorcas* to be allowed until the last day of the present month to make their award. On information that several parcels of goods have been landed out of the *Constantinople* and the *St. George*, now at Kinsale, the Court orders a letter to be written to Anthony Stawell at Kinsale, desiring him to consult with Mr. Bassett of Cork and ascertain as nearly as they can what calicoes or other goods have been landed, sold, or delivered to any person, and to transmit authentic certificates of the same, as the Company will look upon this as an acceptable service and allow 2*s.* 6*d.* for every piece of calico and 3*d.* for every lb. of pepper so discovered. A similar letter to be written to Mr. Bassett of Cork. The account of David Smith to be examined. The Committee for Buying Goods to provide broadcloth, coral, quicksilver, vermilion, copper, and other goods suitable for the Company's service, and report their proceedings from time to time to the Court. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO HUGH SALISBURY [AT PORTSMOUTH], AUGUST 15, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 86).

Desire him to supply the captain and purser of the *Return* with what money they shall need, not exceeding 100*l.*, and to draw upon the Company for payment. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN STAUNTON [AT PORTSMOUTH], AUGUST 15, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 86).

Understanding that he is in want of money, they send a letter of credit directed to Hugh Salisbury, who will supply Staunton's occasions, but not beyond 100*l.* Hope it will not be long before he can sail; in the meantime he is to be frugal and not put them to unnecessary charge. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 16, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 61).

Sir William Rider is requested to write to Stockholm and ascertain what sorts of copper are to be had there and at what price, and provide what he thinks necessary for the Company's use, not exceeding twenty tons. The Governor reports that, accompanied by the Deputy and Mr. Papillon, he waited on the Duke of Albemarle with the account of the King's two East India prizes and the current account, and told the Duke that the Company were ready to pay

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the balance to those who should have order to receive it; His Grace replied that he wished they had kept the account a little longer, Lord Ashley being out of town, and that the money is to be paid to the Lords Commissioners for Prizes, but before payment the Company should receive a full discharge; hereupon the Court orders the articles made between the Duke and the Company touching the said prizes and the King's confirmation of the same contract under the Great Seal to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to take them to the solicitor for him to draw up such a legal discharge as will free the Company from all future demands. The Governor also reports that he attended Lord Arlington about the bill of exchange drawn by Sir Gervase Lucas, and the account of other sums disbursed for the King, and desired that these might be allowed to the Company out of their customs, and His Lordship promised to obtain His Majesty's order; hereupon the Secretary is told to wait on Mr. Williamson about the matter.[1] On information that a parcel of coral is shortly to be offered for sale at Portsmouth, the Governor and Deputy are desired to ascertain its quality and do what they think best about it. Alderman Hussey, Mr. Dacres, and Captain Risby, owners of the *Loyal Merchant*, offer that ship for the Company's service, and are desired to present their terms this afternoon to the Committee for Shipping. A paper of Matthew Andrews's is read showing that Sir George Oxenden has lately seized 3,230½ rials of eight belonging to Andrews, which were in the hands of Anthony Smith, and put them into the Company's cash upon pretence that they belonged to the late Mr. Wyche; Andrews requests that these rials may be returned to him in India or made good to him here; after consideration the Court tells him that they do not think he has any right to the said money, but Andrews asks that this and the dispute depending between the Company and himself about the two bonds may be referred to arbitration, which is agreed to, and the referees chosen, who are to determine all matters between this and October 10 next. The Company's seal to be affixed to the covenants of award made between them and Thomas Gold. It being reported that David Smith did not serve the full three years for which he was entertained, and ran

[1] See *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, pp. 68, 73, 77, 83, 95, 98, 100, 103, 110, 122, 129, 186, for further references to these subjects.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

away without the Governor's leave, the Court does not think fit to allow him any wages. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ANTHONY STAWELL [AT KINSALE], AUGUST 17, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 87).

Have received information that since the arrival of their ships the *St. George* and *Constantinople Merchant* at Kinsale several parcels of goods have been landed out of them; this the owners and masters have engaged by charter-party not to do, but to deliver all goods into possession of the Company. Desire him to consult with Mr. Bassett at Cork and ascertain what goods have been put ashore, and to whom sold or delivered, and transmit authentic certificates of the same with all particulars, which will enable the Company to account with the owners before paying their freights. This service will not only benefit the Company but themselves, as it is the usual custom to allow a considerable part of the fine imposed by charter-party on those who discover the undue landing of goods. (½ *p.*)

*A letter of the same tenor is sent to Mr. Bassett at Cork.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 21, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 63).

Letters to be sent overland to Surat and the Coast and Bay are read and approved. Mr. Goodyeare at Surat having given no security since his first entertainment, Mr. Thomlyns is to be asked if he will stand in that capacity. A proposal made by Henry Dacres touching the ballasting of the *Coast Frigate* is referred to the Committee for Shipping. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 23, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 63).

The Secretary informs the Court of the opinion of the Attorney-General as to what discharge should be given to the Company for the account of the two East India prizes, and the Court gives order for the Committee for Lawsuits to consult with Mr. Moses about the best means to be taken for the Company's indemnity. The dispute concerning ginger between the Company and Mr. Brome is by request of the latter referred to arbitration, the referees chosen, and the award to be determined by October 23 next. Mr. Canham to ascertain from Mr. Growden what kind of coral it was he bought lately at Hampton. Mr. Watts and another of the owners of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

*American* (now in India) desiring that the said ship may be supplied with 800 dollars for the purchase of necessaries, according to charter-party, the Court consents and directs that orders be sent in the letters about to be dispatched overland for payment of that sum, if it has not been advanced already, and for the *Greyhound* to be supplied with a like amount. The petition of Mr. Newman is referred to the Committee for Shipping. Upon petition, James Toomes, boatswain's mate in the *Return*, is given two months' wages, he being in great want and his wife ill. Captain Stanton to be written to and told to get his ship ready at once and await further orders from London. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN STAUNTON [AT PORTSMOUTH], AUGUST 24, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 87).

'The peace betweene our King's Majestie and our neighbour nations is concluded and published'; so his stay at Portsmouth will not be long. Desire him to fit and provide his ship in readiness for sailing. Intend to send to him two persons provided with a warrant to secure them and the ship's company from pressing. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS WOODCOATE [AT MARSEILLES], AUGUST 26, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 88).

Peace being now concluded, they send their letters for India, enclosed under cover to Consul Lanoy, and desire Woodcoate to forward them by the first safe conveyance. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL LANOY AT ALEPPO, AUGUST 26, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 88).

Thank him for his care and diligence in dispeeding their correspondence. Peace being concluded, they intend to send out ships and stock to carry on their trade in the several parts of India, and now enclose letters to their President, etc., which they desire may be forwarded by the first safe conveyance. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 26, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 89).

Have not heard since commissioning them to expend 20,000 rials in providing coral. With this they send their packet to Consul Lanoy, containing their letters for India, which they desire may be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

forwarded speedily. Acknowledge in a postscript a letter from them of the 8th instant. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 28, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 64).

Captain Price, part-owner of the *Blackmore*, offering that ship for the Company's service, and Captain Harman offering a new ship of about 340 tons now in Mr. Johnson's dock, they are referred to the Committee for Shipping, and the said Committee is desired to treat with them or any others concerning the freight of their vessels, and to draw up and report rules for observance in all contracts that may be made for ships entertained this year by the Company. All chirurgery chests lately bought for the Company to be examined, and the respective chirurgeons and apothecaries directed to pack the drugs and medicaments in such a manner as to preserve them during the voyage, and to clean all instruments and make them fit for use, which is to be done before any payment is made for them. On information that the price of copper at Hambrough is 56½ dollars the ship lb., the Court requests Mr. Vandeput to write for the purchase of Hungary plates to the value of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* sterling at the best rates procurable, to be shipped to London by the first opportunity, but not to lade above the value of 1,000*l.* in any one vessel. Certain Committees to examine and report the original constitutions made for the Company's almshouses at Poplar. A motion made to permit Peter Ashehurst's contract for derebauds to be cancelled, because of the great losses he has lately sustained, is negatived. The Committee for Shipping, and as many others as please, to consider and report what is best to be done to reduce Fort St. George at the least cost and trouble, and what assistance may be given by the ships that are to be sent thither; also what factors and other persons are suitable to be sent to the Coast and Bay. The owners of the *Greyhound* and *American* to be notified that the Court is ready to hear any propositions they may have to make about their ships in India. According to the award of the arbitrators, the owners of the *Dorcas* are to be paid 200*l.*, in addition to the 200*l.* they received at her setting out for India. (1¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, AUGUST 28, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccxv, no. 43).

. . . There is an account depending between the Navy Office and the East India Company, about the freight of the *Leopard*, *Convertine*, etc.; if it will produce money, they are to revive it.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 30, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 66).

Henry Hampson moves the Court to employ his son, a merchant at Amsterdam, to transact the Company's affairs as Mr. Manning did lately; the Court agrees to correspond with him. The Committee for Shipping to see that surveys are taken of all vessels employed or to be employed by the Company. Six bales of Matteran cloth to be bought at Bantam and sent home by the first shipping. The accounts of William Powle and Benjamin Backe, who lately served the Company at St. Helena, to be examined. The several warehouse-keepers to make out particular accounts of their incidental expenses with respect to the goods under their charge of the King's two East India prizes, and certain of the Committees are to direct them how to draw up the said accounts, and to consider what other money has been disbursed for incidental charges since the closing of His Majesty's account, that these may be presented to the Lords Commissioners. Ordered that a general court of sales be held on October 8 next, for which the warehouse-keepers are to prepare and sort the goods, and to draw up an account of what they have remaining uncleared, and what has been paid upon them. Damaged pepper to be examined. Sir Francis Clarke to be reminded to settle his account as soon as Mr. Maurice Thomson comes to town, and Sir William Rider also. The business between the Company and Mr. Davison is referred to arbitration. Captain Stanton to be written to and told to take the first fair wind after September 4 to sail with the *Return* for London, in company with such other ships as shall be coming. (1¼ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SHIPPING, AUGUST 30, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvA, p. 35).

It being uncertain how affairs stand at the Coast, it is resolved to send this season five ships of about 1,500 tons burden to the Coast

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and Bay to carry on the Company's trade, all to depart together for the Fort next November, with forty soldiers, six able merchants for factors, and ten youths as writers, with instructions that if at their arrival they shall find Sir Edward Winter and his accomplices still in possession of the Fort and town of Madras, then those persons appointed by the Company shall be landed to deliver the letter and orders sent by the King and the Company; and if they still refuse to deliver up the Fort in 'an amicable and faire way', and persist in their rebellion, then a council of war shall be called and instructions given for landing such soldiers and seamen as shall be thought necessary to reduce the Fort by power and force of arms; but if the Fort is not reduced, then the soldiers shall be dispersed in the several ships to return to England, and the orders for lading goods for England be carried out. The Court to be moved to entreat some of the Committees to wait on Lord Arlington to procure duplicates of the King's letter to Sir Edward Winter for delivery of Fort St. George. Six ships of about 2,000 tons burden to be provided and sent to Bantam, all to be ready to sail in company by December 10 next; and 800 tons of shipping to be provided and sent to Surat. The committee agree with Henry Dacres and several of the commanders for freighting the *Loyal Merchant*, *Loyal Subject*, *Royal Katherine*, *Madras Merchant*, *Blackamoor*, and the new ship at Blackwall to be ready to sail from Gravesend by November 10 next for any port in the Indies at 19*l.* the ton for gruff goods and 22*l.* the ton for fine goods, the terms for demurrage, imprest, etc., to be according to the Company's rules. The commanders are told that, the Company not knowing how affairs may stand in India, the ships have been freighted to serve either for trade or war; they are well satisfied on being assured that, if they do the Company acceptable service, they and their companies shall be gratified accordingly. The ships to be surveyed and the amount of ballast convenient for each to carry to be ascertained. The next court to be desired to inform the owners of the several freighted ships for what part of the Indies they are designed, that provision may be made accordingly. Captain Prowd to ascertain what other good ships suitable for the Company's requirements are in the river, as three more of about 1,000 tons are wanted to complete the tonnage designed this year for the Indies besides the *Return*. (1¼ *pp.*)



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN STANTON [AT PORTSMOUTH], AUGUST 31, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 99).

Desire him, after the 4th of next month, to take the first opportunity of wind, weather, and convoy (if there be any) to set sail for the Thames. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 67).

The Governor reports that he with Mr. Boone went yesterday to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, because of a letter received from Sir George Downing, when Their Lordships inquired whether the Company were satisfied what discharge is necessary to clear them from the account of the two prize ships, and desired that the matter might be hastened, as the King's occasions required present payment of the balance; the Governor gave them 'somethinge preparatory' drawn up by the Attorney-General, and stated that the Company were ready to pay the money when required, but that some further disbursements had been made for brokerage and other expenses not mentioned in the account delivered, and that there would be other costs before the Company's discharge could be perfected, for which they requested some allowance. Hereupon Lord Asheley promised that a full discharge should be forthcoming and that he would read the draft; and the Commissioners consented to about 200*l.* being left in the Company's hands until the business was finished. The Governor then asked for an order touching the 3,276*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* disbursed by the Company for the King's service at Bombay, etc.; upon which Mr. Auditor Phillipps was directed to compute the interest due on the bill of exchange received from Sir Gervase Lucas, that a warrant might be issued for it.[1] The damaged pepper is reported to be in good and vendible condition. Mary Oliver, mother of the late Benjamin Backe, to be paid 25*s.* The Committee for Buying Goods to provide quicksilver, cloth, lead, and other commodities. The Committee for the Treasury to provide bullion, at the rates limited by the order of July 26 last. The petition of Elizabeth Ramsden, alias Faldoe, is referred for examination. A report from the Committee for Shipping is read of the number of vessels fit for the Coast and Bay and for Bantam, and the said Committee is requested to state which ships are suitable for

[1] For an account of the interview see *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 74.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

which places. The draft of an agreement to be signed by commanders of ships on behalf of their respective owners is read, and the time for them to be dispeeded from India being left blank, it is resolved that January 10 shall be inserted. It is left to the Committee for Shipping to decide about the proposals of the owners of the ships *American* and *Greyhound* as to their return lading, etc. The Court, in order to help reduce Fort St. George, resolves that the Portuguese Agent shall be desired to make some public declaration to all the subjects of the King of Portugal on the Coromandel Coast to withdraw their assistance from Sir Edward Winter. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 6, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 69).

Mr. Boone is desired to speak to the Portuguese Agent and procure from him an instrument, to the effect of the paper now read, to be sent out to the Portuguese soldiers and inhabitants at Fort St. George and the town of Madras, admonishing them to decline from further serving Sir Edward Winter and his adherents. The account of Mr. Moses to be examined. Henry Kinge is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Factors for Bantam to be chosen next Wednesday. Captain Prowd to ascertain from the masters of ships who have been in the Bay of Bengal what timber fit for building is to be had there, what vessels may go into the river Ganges, and what Messrs. Eames and Graves would charge to build a vessel of forty tons fit in every way for the Company's service; also whether a good English-built galliott hoy, 'floaty, and a nimble sailor', of about forty or fifty tons, can be bought in the Thames. (½ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SHIPPING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 37).

The following ships to go for the Coast and Bay: the *Loyal Merchant*, the *Royal Katherine*, Captain Harmon's new ship the *Unicorn*, and the *Blackamoor*; the *Madras Merchant* for the Coast and Bantam; the *Coast Frigate*, the *London*, the *Loyal Subject*, and the *Richard and Martha* for Bantam; the *Bantam Pink* for Surat; and the *Zant Frigate* for the west coast of Sumatra. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 38).

Debtors, and those who have cleared their goods and not yet taken them away, to be summoned to appear next Wednesday



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

afternoon to give reason why their said goods should not be put up for sale on October 8 next. A motion to be made at the next court for all goods to be cleared and taken away before the next sale, the Company wanting all their warehouse room. Henry Dacres reports that it is often a matter of discussion between the commanders of the freighted ships who should carry the flag. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 11, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 70).

Examination and report to be made of the Secretary's accounts. William Powell, chirurgeon, to be paid 44*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* for services at St. Helena, and David Smith to be allowed 3*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* for the time he served in that place. Benjamin Stone's money, though paid two days late, is to be considered as having been paid within time. The Committee for Buying Goods to make what provision of cloth and other English manufactures, with other goods to be sent to the Indies, they think requisite. Henry Richards is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Messrs. Eames and Graves, having been spoken to about building a ship for the Company to send to the Bay, opine that one of less than fifty tons would not 'with safety saile through the seas', and they wanting 6*l.* 10*s.* or 6*l.* per ton to build such a ship, masted, carved, and sheathed, forty-four feet long and sixteen feet broad, and one Mr. Buckhall being proposed as willing to build one, the Court refers the matter to certain of the Committees to contract with such shipwrights as they may see fit. The account of Captain Hodgkins, on which he requests some allowance for the money he disbursed for the ship *Anne*, is referred for examination. The following persons are elected by ballot for the Company's service at Bantam, viz.: Richard Cason to serve as a factor and be one of the Council, he being recommended by Mr. Boone as duly qualified for that employment, but not as chief; Roger Lorrimer as a factor, recommended by Messrs. Boone and Cullen, the latter to stand as his security; John Ward as a factor, recommended by Mr. Edwards. Thomas Harrington to be continued as one of the Council; and letters to be written to Mr. Turner and the Council to consider about James Arwaker and the Company's other servants there, that they may be preferred as they shall be thought deserving. In settling that factory, those of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Company's servants who have been imprisoned by the Dutch are to be considered as soon as they shall be released. The petition of James Adams is referred for examination. The *Loyal Subject* to be sent to Bantam. Captain Stanton to be notified to attend next Friday's court. The Governor is desired to speak to Captain Risby about the affair at Fort St. George. Captain Leonard Webber, late commander of the *Dorcas*, to be given a gratuity of 25*l.* (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 13, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 72).

The Governor states that he spoke with Mr. Mohun about the Company's factors in the South Seas and he only gave satisfactory characters of William Turner, Henry Perle at Macassar, James Baily who was there, and Robert Hopper at Bantam. Letters to be written to the commanders of the *St. George* and *Constantinople Merchant* at Kinsale, instructing them to take the first opportunity after the 24th instant to sail for the Thames. John Portmans is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Captain Arnold Browne is told that the *Loyal Subject* is to be sent this year to Bantam, but her next voyage shall be to Surat and the Coast; he himself desires to be excused from going there. Captain Stanton is offered the command of the *London* and given until Wednesday to decide. Resolved that the *Bantam Pink* shall be at once dispatched to Surat, and Captain Barker is instructed to take her to Gravesend at the first opportunity, and the Committee for Buying Goods to determine on a suitable cargo not exceeding 8,000*l.*, the ship included. Certain Committees to speak to the Farmers of the Customs about the coffee, cowries, and ebony wood mentioned in their letter, and settle concerning them, so that no obstruction may be given to the entry to be made for the *Return*. The Husband to see that the goods from the *Return* are brought safely up to the Company's warehouses. Joseph Davis, a youth, is entertained to serve the Company in India. (1¼ *pp.*)

AT A COMMITTEE, SEPTEMBER 13, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 38).

It is decided to lade in the ship *Bantam*, designed for Surat, stock to the value of 9,090*l.*, including bullion, quicksilver, lead, alum, copper, tin, and broadcloths. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL WARD [AT KINSALE], SEPTEMBER 14, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 99).

Desire him, after the 24th instant, to take the first opportunity of wind and weather to sail for the Thames and do his best to avoid privateers. (¼ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 39).

James Hill, Thomas Fox, and Robert Woolley promise to clear their goods shortly. Humphrey Broome will attend and explain his delay in doing the same. It is resolved to resell certain goods belonging to the following persons: Peter Ashurst, William Bullivant, James Clarke, Nathaniel Noakes, Nicholas Leishiere and John Peake, unless they are cleared by the end of the month or satisfactory reasons given by their owners why this is not done. It is also resolved to sue George Day, Humphrey Broome, Peter Ashurst, William Gifford, and Richard Craddock; also Lawrence Saucer, unless he pays in 500*l.* or 600*l.* by the end of the month. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 73).

Six bills of exchange for 4,461 dollars or 1,040*l.* 18*s.* sterling, from Dethicke and Company at Leghorn, are to be accepted. The Committee for Shipping to treat with the owners of the *American* about their proposals and make what agreement shall be found requisite. The Treasurer of Christ's Hospital presents for entertainment in the Company's service ten youths, who have been taught writing and ciphering, four being grammarians. Their names are: John Wilcox, John Paice, John Thomas, William Probart, Benjamin Hamlyn, John Davis, John Nicks, Jonathan Thresher, John Sharpe, and John Pucknall. The petitions of John Fleetwood, Joseph Hieron, and George Peacocke, young men recommended as writing clerks, are read and the petitioners are called in and told that these shall be considered. The petitions of Laurence Chambers, Matthew Manwaring, William Jones, Francis Langston, and Thomas Marshall are also read, and the petitioners told that these shall be considered as occasion arises. The petition of Josias West, late mate in the *Dorcas*, is referred to the Committee for Shipping for examination and order given for Captain Webber to be notified to attend the said

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

committee. It is resolved to proceed to a trial this next term concerning the additional duty on calicoes demanded by the Farmers of the Customs ; Mr. Moses to be instructed to prepare for this, and the Committee for Lawsuits to give directions. A report touching the designation of nine ships to their particular voyages to India, and another relating to the cargo for the ship *Bantam*, are read and approved. On information that Captain Seaman wishes to serve the Company with the *Richard and Martha* in any part of the Indies, the Court requests Sir William Rider to speak to him, and, if the said vessel is to be freighted, to order a survey to be taken of her and report. Mr. Buckworth states that the Royal Company desire to be repaid the surplus amount they paid on a parcel of cowries bought for them by Sir William Rider ; the Court replies they have no concern in this, but that the matter rests with Sir William alone. In reply to a representation from the owners of the *Loyal Subject*, it is stated that the said vessel is already designed for Bantam and will accordingly go there, but her next voyage will be to Surat. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 20, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 75).

The dispute between the Company and Sir William Rider about cowries is referred to arbitration, to be determined within two months. On a report from the Committee for Debts, it is resolved to notify George Day, Humphrey Brome, Peter Ashehurst, Thomas Fox, and Laurence Sawcer that unless they appear and give satisfaction, law proceedings will be taken against them. The Committee for Lawsuits to consider how best to proceed against Richard Cradocke and William Gifford for recovery of what is due from them to the Company. Mr. Langham's complaint concerning some pepper bought from Mr. Thomlinson is referred for examination. Mr. Peake's request for some abatement on taffetas is denied. The cellar at Crosby House used by the Company is to be floored, Charles Aston to supply the deals. James Edwards is allowed to use the cinnamon warehouse at Leadenhall hired by the Company from Captain Knowles, Edwards promising to give it up if required in a year's time, on receiving three months' notice, he to pay the rent from last Michaelmas. The petitions of Thomas Moore, Richard Hodges, Haseldine Chester, and Richard Edwards for entertainment in the Company's service are read and referred for considera-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion. The petition of Edmund Bugden, praying that his son, who is with Mr. Blake at Hūgli, may be employed in the Company's service, is refused. (1½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 40).

The debts of Nathaniel Noakes, Nicholas Leshiere, and George Day are dealt with. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 77).

Hearing that Edmund Bugden, Junior, has been ten years in India and 'speakes the language', the Court directs that Mr. Blake be written to and told to entertain Bugden if he finds him deserving, but if not, then to send him to England. Messrs. Dethicke and Company to be directed to send the coral they have purchased to England by the first shipping that offers, dividing it for greater safety. Some musk and amber, to the value of 300*l.*, which came in the *Return*, to be delivered to Sir Henry Oxenden free of freight and mulct. Thomas Papillon moves the Court on behalf of Roger Broadneux, now serving the Company as a soldier at Masulipatam, and offers to stand security for his fidelity; order is given for the said Broadneux to be engaged as a factor. Quicksilver, lead, and other kentledge goods to be laden at once in the *Bantam Pink*, and Captain Barker is told to use his utmost endeavour to take the said vessel to Gravesend by next Saturday. The accountant reports that Stanyan stands charged with several sums of money, amounting in all to 448*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, received by him between August, 1662, and November, 1664, for which no receipts were taken; hereupon certain Committees are desired to examine the warrants and report whether they were made out for money already disbursed, or for money to be accounted for. The Committee for Private Trade are to consider what encouragement should be given to the ships' companies going this year to Bantam; and Nathaniel Herne is added to the said committee. Sir William Rider reports that he and Alderman Davison yesterday presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury [1] the Company's petition touching the duty demanded for

[1] See *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 90. At a meeting of the Commissioners held on September 27, it was reported that the Farmers of the Customs had agreed with the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ebony wood, coffee, cowries and dust of pepper, and Their Lordships appointed Friday next for a hearing. Nicholas Juxon states that he has an adventure of 2,000*l.* in the New General Joint Stock, 500*l.* of which was subscribed in the name of his brother, John Juxon, though it really belongs to him, and now that he wishes to transfer the said adventure, the accountant demands 10*l.* for his own and his brother's freedom. This Juxon thinks he ought not to pay, his father having been free of the Company; he also states that he always received the dividends on the said 500*l.* unknown to his brother. Hereupon the Court orders Juxon to pay 5*l.* for his adventure, unless he can prove that his father was free of the Company. William Graves to be paid 100*l.* on account of the new ship he is building for the Company. Mr. Vandeput reports that from advice received from Hamborough he finds that the price of copper is not 57 rix dollars the ship lb. but 61 rix dollars, and that the price is rising daily; notwithstanding this, the Court directs him to give order to his correspondent to buy the quantity formerly ordered, at the lowest rate procurable. Captain Prowd is told to take especial care that William Agard, who lost a leg in the *Return*, is well looked after. The petitions of Joseph Hall, Charles Goldsmith, and John Ordway for employment are read, and the Court resolves to proceed next Tuesday to the election of factors; of which all persons concerned are to be notified, and a list to be prepared of the names of all those who are recommended. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 79).

The Court resolves to entertain ten factors and as many youths, the latter to be apprentices to the Company, for the Coast and Bay, and eight factors and ten apprentices for Bantam and the South Seas. It being represented that Anthony Chappell, who went out in the *Charles* as a soldier for Fort St. George, is capable of better employment, having been 'bred a silkeman' and being recommended by Dr. Whichcote, order is given for a letter to be written

Company that ebony should pay only 20 per cent., that coffee should not be regarded as a drug, and that, in the case of cowries, the Company's certificate should be accepted for the value. There was a dispute as to pepper dust; but the Commissioners thought it reasonable that the Company should have the half duty on exportation (*ibid.*, p. 95). In October the Farmers were instructed to take only 20*s.* per ton for ebony, and to accept the Company's certificate as to the value of consignments of coffee and cowries (*ibid.*, pp. 103, 192 196).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the Agent and Council at the Fort to direct them to employ Chappell in the Company's service as he shall be found capable and deserving. Nicholas Juxon and John Lane are admitted to the freedom by redemption. Upon the petition of William Tooke, administrator to Mr. Forster, the account of the latter is referred for examination. Order is given for three certificates (in a form now approved) to be made out and sealed with the Company's seal, for goods bought from the Company by Messrs. Paige and Herne and sent to Bilbao. The usual period of six months is to be allowed for clearing and taking away goods which shall be bought of the Company at the next sale; this to be inserted in every certificate. The request of George Day to be allowed an abatement of interest on some calicoes he bought for another man is denied. The Committee for Private Trade report that in their opinion, for the encouragement of the commanders, officers, and seamen of the ships now designed for Bantam cheerfully to undertake the voyage, two per cent. of the five per cent. in white pepper usually given should be allowed them and appropriated solely for the use of the officers and seamen, and that no other person should benefit, provided they do not exceed in the whole the five per cent. allowed to each ship in benzoin, cassia lignum, ginger, and other commodities prohibited by the Company; to this the Court agrees, on condition that the common seamen have one-third of the whole. The petitions of Francis Turner, John Vickers, Theobald Peirce, and William Bagnall are read and referred for consideration. (1½ *pp.*)

The Company to Thomas Dethick and Company [at Leghorn], September 27, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 99).

Note from their letter of the 9th instant that the full quantity of coral they commissioned them to buy will be secured that week, and direct them to embrace the first opportunity of good shipping to dispatch it (divided, for better security) to the Company. The several bills of exchange they have drawn on them shall be punctually met. (¼ *p.*)

A Court of Committees, October 1, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 81).

In the contract drawn up for the next sale the value of 15 per cent. is to be expressed according as the goods are rated, which may

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be in effect 10 per cent. as the goods may be sold. Upon petition Samuel Austen, recommended by Sir Theophilus Biddolph, Sir John Austen, and Sir William Hooker as an industrious, sober young man, is entertained to serve the Company as a factor in India. Nicholas Morris, secretary to the English ambassadors for the late treaty at Breda, is admitted gratis to the freedom of the Company and thanked for his civility to their commissioners. Petitions for employment in the Company's service are read from Robert Jones, Valentine Rilstone, Prior Mansfeild, Thomas Jones, Robert Yardley, John Rider, John Thornebury, Henry Smithe, John Smith, and Nicholas Throckmorton, and referred for consideration. The following are elected by ballot to serve the Company in their factories in India, viz$^{t}$. : Laurence Chambers, Thomas Moore, Matthew Manwaring, Francis Langston, William Wale (who is to act as an apothecary as well as a factor), Haseldine Chester, Charles Fowke, Richard Edwards, Richard Hodges, Francis Cooke, Charles Goldsmith, Joseph Hall, and Ellis Crispe ; and the following to be writing clerks and apprentices, viz$^{t}$. : John Fleetwood, John Thornbury, Joseph Hieron, George Peacocke, Francis Turner, John Vickers, and Theobald Peirce. The remaining petitions to be considered to-morrow, when the Committees present are requested to meet at 8 o'clock. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, October 2, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 83).

The following persons are elected by ballot to serve the Company, viz$^{t}$. : Robert Yardley, Robert Jones, William Bagnall, Henry and John Smith, Thomas Jones, and Prior Mansfeild, and the Committees are desired to obtain the best information possible concerning them. The Court resolves to take ten youths from Christ's Hospital to serve the Company as apprentices, but not to consider any more petitions for employment as factors or apprentices this year. It is judged expedient, however, to entertain some judicious persons, bred up as merchants, of sober principles and good conversation, to assist the Company's Chiefs in each factory, and to instruct the younger factors in the right method of keeping accounts, etc., and what else may tend to the honour and interest of the Company. They also resolve to entertain four chaplains for Surat, Fort St. George, the Bay, and Bantam, at a yearly salary of 50*l.* each,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

with such further encouragement by way of gratuity as they shall be found to deserve; and the Committees are requested to inquire for suitable persons. The clause concerning prohibition of nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon, formerly inserted in all charter-parties, is to remain, and anything to the contrary to be notified by order of the Court. In the preamble to be read at the next court of sales it is to be noted that buyers are not to expect the additional duty on calicoes. A question as to whether the state of the Company's affairs justifies a dividend being made to the adventurers is decided by ballot in the negative. (*2 pp.*)

JOHN CARLISLE AT DOVER TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, OCTOBER 2, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccxix, no. 28).

The rich East India ship taken by Sir Jeremiah Smith has sailed by for the Downs. The States of Holland have proffered to restore the *Royal Charles*,[1] *Essex*, *Swiftsure*, and *St. Patrick* for her. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 4, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 85).

Anne Cole to be given two months of the wages due to her son. Letters to Surat and Bantam are read and approved, and order is given for one to be drawn up and sent to Fort St. George. Captain Barker to take three hampers of wine in the *Bantam Pink*, sent from Sir Henry Oxenden to his brother the President. Robert Rolt to be allowed to examine the Persia books of accounts in Sambrooke's custody. A motion to postpone the court of sales appointed to be held next Tuesday is negatived. Captain Prowd to take especial care to dispeed the *Bantam Pink* from Gravesend, and take down with him money to pay the imprest and half-pay due to the officers and men on board. Captain Barker, taking leave of the Court, is granted 10*l.* in addition to the usual 10*l.* allowed for fresh provisions for the ship's company, there being no likelihood that he will be able to touch at any place by the way. He is given permission to return to England after two years' service in the East and the Committee for Lawsuits are directed to draw up suitable covenants for him for the faithful discharge of his trust in the present voyage. On information that the clerk of the market has hindered several carts from fetching away merchants' goods from the Company's

[1] Of the royal navy, not the merchant ship of that name.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

warehouses in Leadenhall, to their great prejudice, the Court desires those Committees who belong to Christ's Hospital to inform the Governor, that he may give the requisite orders. The petition of Aaron Ward is referred to the Committee for Shipping. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 7, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 87).

Sir George Oxenden to be notified in the next letter to Surat that Captain Barker has permission to return to England after two years' service in the East. On information that several merchants and shopkeepers, who have been unsettled by the intimation of the arrival of the Dutch ships, wish the court of sales to be deferred, order is given for this to be put off until Wednesday the 30th instant, when sugars, saltpetre, etc., are to be sold, in addition to the other goods formerly mentioned, and the sweepings of pepper and rubbish taken up at the removal of the burnt pepper to be offered also at the candle. Alderman Thorogood and Mr. King's papers being read, giving the kinds of pintadoes, quilts, and longcloth proper for the market here, if they can be had from India, order is given for directions concerning these to be sent by the next shipping going for the Coast. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 9, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 88).

Letters from Gilbert Beavis are read, enclosing a bill of exchange dated at Cape Coast Castle, December 25, 1666, drawn by him on the Governor and Assistants of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa, for 55 *m.* 3 *oz.* 10⅓ *ang.* of good Guinea gold, English troy weight, payable to this Company at forty days' sight; according to the desire of Beavis, the said bill is not to be presented for acceptance until further order. The book of contracts prepared and filled up for the intended sale is to be used without alteration, and contracts are to be filled up for sugars and saltpetre then to be sold. The arbitrators in the business between the Company and Matthew Andrews are allowed an extension of time until December 31 next. Certain Committees to examine and report on the draft of a certificate for goods bought of the Company to be sent to Spain. Captain Stanton and his mate are examined concerning several large quantities of goods taken out of the *Return* and landed at Portsmouth, and they not giving satisfactory answers, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to make a strict inquiry, when Captain Stanton and all the officers on shore from the said ship are directed to attend, and orders are given that no wages be paid to any belonging to the *Return* except the common seamen. The certificate for goods to be sent to Spain is, on the report of the committee to whom it was referred, approved, and order given for it to be translated into Latin. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 11, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 89).

Mr. Moses giving in an account of persons under prosecution, he is directed to proceed against Mr. Seaborne and his security, and begin a suit against Mr. Gifford, as advised by counsel. A silver seal, with the arms of the Company engraven on it, is brought into court, somewhat smaller than the steel seal used for securities and distinguished from it by three letters $\frac{I}{E}\frac{C}{}$ prepared by order for sealing certificates to be given for goods brought in the Company's ships from the East Indies, or that have been sold by them for account of the King and are to be sent to Spain. Order is given that it be delivered to the Committee for the Treasury, who are authorized to seal with it from time to time as many blank certificates as they see fit and deliver to the Secretary, who is to fill them up and give to merchants desiring them, to keep an entry of all he gives, and an account how they are issued, when called upon to do so. The draft of a certificate for the King's prize goods bought of the Company to be sent to Spain is read and approved. Ordered that an attestation under the hand of the Husband or his assistant for any goods to be shipped to Spain, that the same have been brought in the Company's ships from the East Indies and oath made at the Custom-house to that effect, shall be a sufficient warrant to the Secretary to issue certificates to merchants desiring them; none to be issued without the said attestation, for each of which the Husband is allowed to receive 12*d.* from every merchant, and the Secretary 2*s.* for each certificate. Jane James, whose son was killed in the *Return*, to have his chest delivered to her and be given all wages due to him, on producing the probate of his will. Ellen Miller, a prisoner in the Compter for debt, whose husband served the Company in Surat and died in the Indies, is given 40*s.* from the poor box. Upon report of the examination of the auditor, John

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Stanyan is to be discharged of the 448*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* formerly placed to his account and the same is to be put to the account of profit and loss. The Court appoints Tuesday next for nominating factors to their several stations, and the following day for consideration touching soldiers to be raised and sent to the Coast of Coromandel. Captain Stanton and his officers are examined again about the goods landed at the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, and directed to give in to the committee written accounts of what each man landed; and certain Committees are requested to ascertain from the Farmers of the Customs what entries have been made at Cowes, Portsmouth, or the port of London, of goods from the *Return* or *Constantinople Merchant.* On information that a bale of broad baftas is missing from the *Return*, order is given for the value of the same, at the rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* the dollar, to be deducted from the wages of the ship's company, and the common seamen to be paid accordingly this afternoon. Notice to be given of the missing bale in the next letter to Surat, and Sambrooke is told to cause diligent search to be made at the warehouse, so that, if it be found, the seamen may be repaid what has been deducted. The *Return* to be brought to London. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], OCTOBER 11, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 105).

Observe from his letter of the 16th ult. that his father has advised him that he has been accepted as their correspondent; this they confirm, and thank him for his advice concerning the Dutch East India returned ships, and hope by his next letter to receive an exact account of their lading. They desire to know as fully as possible how the affairs of the Dutch Company stand in their several places of trade, and whether there is or has been any difference between them and the natives; with what else fit for their knowledge. In a postscript they acknowledge the receipt of an undated letter from him, enclosing a list of the cargoes of the Dutch vessels. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 15, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 91).

Captain Graunte asks that his son, who is Third at Jambi, may be moved to Macassar or Bantam for the preservation of his health, but it appearing that he did not go out in the Company's service,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

neither has any account been given of him by the Agent, the Court refuses to move in the matter until something is ascertained about him; and the Captain is called in and told so, and that some security is expected from him for his son's faithful discharge of the trust committed to him. Laurence Chambers is appointed Chief at Macassar and, with Messrs. Cason, Ward, and Lorrimer (formerly chosen as factors), to be of Council at Bantam in the order given, the Chief of Macassar to act as Second at Bantam when there. Satisfactory accounts having been received of Haseldine Chester, Charles Fowke, Richard Hodges, and Ellis Crispe, they are entertained to serve as factors at Bantam and the South Sea factories; while William Wale is appointed apothecary and chirurgeon at Bantam and to be further considered for employment as a factor as he shall be found capable. John Thornebury, Theobald Peirce, Joseph Hieron, Prior Mansfeild, and John Davis are entertained as writers and apprentices at Bantam and three youths from Christ's Hospital are also to be sent there. Alderman Bathurst is desired to ascertain what he can about George Peacocke. The Court, after considering reports received concerning Francis Cooke, Charles Goldsmith, Robert Yardley, and Henry Smith, decides not to admit them to the Company's service. (1¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, October 16, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 92).

Some objection being raised to Charles Fowke, information concerning him is to be sought from Captain Basse. A good account being received of Henry Smith's behaviour, it is decided that he shall be entertained as an apprentice for Bantam or one of the South Sea factories. The proposals of the owners of the *Richard and Martha* are, with a few alterations, agreed to, and she is entertained for a voyage to Bantam. Matthew Plowman requests permission to attend the court without being arrested, about the loss sustained by the Company on his pepper, which was resold; he appears and asks that his bond for payment of the debt in seven years' time may be accepted, because of his great poverty; the Court thinks this very unreasonable, but gives order for the suit against him to be stayed until the 16th of next month, for him to consider of some fairer proposal. In accordance with the desire of Sir George Oxenden,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

directions are given for Henry Bromfeild and John Child to be admitted to serve the Company as factors; but notice is to be sent to Sir George and the rest of the Company's Agents and Chiefs not to recommend any person for employment as factor in future, the Court preferring to send them direct from hence. The common seamen in the *Return* to be paid off without any deduction being made, because of their good services in defending that vessel against the Dutch man-of-war on her return voyage. Edmund Walcott is admitted to the freedom of the Company by redemption. The remaining factors to be elected next Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning. (1½ *pp.*)

A Meeting of the Arbitrators for Sir Thomas Chambers's Business, October 17, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 33).

Resolved that Sir Thomas Chambers shall pay 4,600*l.* into the Company's cash, 2,600*l.* by the last of the month, and the remaining 2,000*l.* 'by yeare and yeare following', giving bond with good security to the satisfaction of the Company; that whereas he did assign to the Company in India about November, 1664, the several debts and effects hereafter mentioned, he shall now make such further assignment as counsel shall direct on behalf of the Company, that the same shall wholly redound and be appropriated to the Company's use and benefit as they shall see cause to order. Details are given and the total amounts to 10,960*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* If it shall hereafter appear that Sir Thomas or his assigns have received or shall receive or divert from the Company's use all or any part of the said sum, upon proofs of the same given by any of the Company's agents or factors in India, Sir Thomas shall satisfy the Company for the same at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* the piece of eight; and further Sir Thomas shall give up all receipts he has or shall have from the Company's agents or factors in India in reference to the said 10,960*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* or any part of it, with all bonds, obligations, and writings that may concern the Company, and give them a general release for anything done by them or their agents in India or elsewhere; and the Company shall secure Sir Thomas from the executors of the late Henry Greenhill, sometime agent in India, for 2,600*l.* made good by him to the Company from the said Greenhill's estate; and the Company shall also indemnify Sir Thomas by



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

covenant or otherwise from any claim or demand from them for ninety-nine years, from now.[1] (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 18, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 94).

Sir Joseph Ashe requesting that Gerald Aungier, who is now Third at Surat, may be considered for preferment and an increase of salary, the Court promises this shall be done at a favourable opportunity. A satisfactory character being given of George Peacocke, he is entertained as a writer for Bantam or one of the South Sea factories. Captain Lord, commander of the *St. George*, petitions for an imprest of 700*l.* or 800*l.* on account of the ship's freight for his present need; but the Court understanding that some of their goods are damaged, and that Lord had, while in Ireland, been furnished with money on his bills of exchange, refuses to do anything until their goods are landed. Matthias Vincent, who has served as a factor at Hūgli for about six years, is entertained as one of the Council there, and his salary augmented. Edmund Bugdon, who is employed by Mr. Blake at Hūgli, to be entertained as a factor there at 20*l.* per annum. Roger Broadneux, now at Masulipatam, is entertained as a factor for Fort St. George at 35*l.* per annum; Anthony Chappell, who went in the *Charles-Pinnace* to the Fort, to be entertained as a factor there at 20*l.* per annum; Thomas Moore to be entertained as a factor at Masulipatam at 35*l.* per annum; Matthew Manwaring and Joseph Hall to be entertained as factors at the Coast or in the Bay at 35*l.* per annum and to be of Council wherever they shall be placed. Francis Langston to be entertained as a factor on the Coast at 20*l.* per annum; William Bagnall as a factor in the Bay at 25*l.* per annum; and John Smith also in the Bay at 20*l.* per annum. A letter being read from Sir John Duncombe and Esqr. Chicheley, the Governor, Lord Berkeley, Sir William Thomson, and Mr. Jolliffe are desired to wait on the King next Monday about the saltpetre. The following persons are admitted to serve as writers for five years at an annual salary of 10*l.* each, half of which is to be paid in India: Samuel

[1] The following entry occurs at the foot of the page: 'The Company's Rules for Freighting Ships, vizt.: twenty men for every hundred tons, sixteen tons for every hundred tons for kentledge; 40*s.* per ton imprest money; 6*d.* per ton demurrage per day; eight tons of ballast for every hundred tons'

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Austin and Robert Jones at Surat; John Fleetwood, Richard Edwards, Francis Turner, and John Vickers for the Coast and Bay; the like salary to be allowed to the young men elected to go to Bantam and the South Seas as writers, half to be paid in India. Those of the Company's factors who have wives in India are to be allowed half-pay wherever they are, notwithstanding any former order. Securities to be given by the friends and relations of Messrs. Broadneux, Chappell, Bugdon, Bromfeild, and Child for the faithful discharge of their trust, or the order for their entertainment will be nullified. Several petitions of young men for employment to be considered next Friday. The accounts of William Rogers, William Younge, and one Holtam to be examined. The balance of Matthew Forster's account to be paid to his administrator. Captain Ward, commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, is permitted to land 200 hides and eight casks of sugar, and Sambrooke is directed to see that the eight bales of cloth, which are landed and wet, are opened. A letter dated the 15th instant from Captain Barker, commander of the *Bantam Pink*, is read and order given for directions to be sent for the said ship to sail for Dover or Cowes, according to weather conditions, to be repaired, and proceed by the first opportunity on her voyage, if she can go by the end of the month; if not, then to await further orders. (2¼ *pp.*)

WARRANT FROM LORD ARLINGTON TO SIR JOHN MENNES, OCTOBER 19, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, xxiii, p. 564).

To deliver to John Bradley, messenger of the Chamber, all the books and papers in his possession relative to the East India prizes taken by the Earl of Sandwich, the said papers to be brought to himself.

WARRANT TO LORD ASHLEY, OCTOBER 23, 1667 (*Ibid.*, xxvi, p. 15*b*).

To pay Captain John Lloyd 500*l.* from the profits of the sale of the Dutch East India prize taken by him, as a reward for keeping the goods from embezzlement.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 23, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 96).

Sir John Duncombe and Thomas Chicheley, Commissioners of the King's Ordnance, desire to make an offer for some of the Company's



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

saltpetre which is to be put up for sale, but they know nothing of its quality or quantity. They are told that there is about 120 tons, all of one kind, and, as the King declared previously, that, so long as the royal magazines were supplied, the Company should be left a free market, either to sell their saltpetre at home or export it, the Committees are quite ready to furnish His Majesty with sixty tons, to be bought at the candle, or reserved and afterwards bought at the same price the other half fetches; and to reserve half of whatever kind of saltpetre shall hereafter be imported from India and sell to His Majesty at the price the remaining half shall fetch. The commissioners think this a very reasonable offer, but desire time to acquaint the King with it, who they think will lay it before the Privy Council. They promise the Committees an answer between this and Saturday next. A very satisfactory account being received of the behaviour and ability of Thomas Jones, he is entertained as a factor for the Coast or Bay at an annual salary of 20*l.* Order is given for the cloth that came from the Coast in the *Constantinople Merchant* to be appraised and exposed to sale next Wednesday. John Culmer to be paid 15*l.* for piloting the *Return*, having attended her at least two months and been at great charge for a boat and pilot to sail in advance and give notice of the dangers in 'the Narrow', the buoys being then not laid. A draft of the charter-party of the *Loyal Subject* is referred to the Committee for Shipping with the rest of the charter-parties, to be amended as is thought best for the Company's service, the said committee to report what they think should be given by way of indulgence in private trade to the ships' companies outward bound. Humphrey Morrice is admitted to the freedom by redemption. William Agard, who lost a leg in the *Return* in a fight with a Dutch man-of-war, petitioning for payment of 52*s.* he incurred for his cure, and for consideration for his sufferings, the Court orders the said sum to be paid and that he be given a gratuity of 10*l.* and entertained as a midshipman in the *London*, now bound for the Indies. On reading a paper of proposals made by Mr. Rolt touching the Company's affairs in Persia, the Court desires certain Committees to treat with him about the same, and to hear what Mr. Younge has to say about the Company's concerns in that place and report what they think best to be done. A representation from Peter Proby and George

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Toriano on behalf of their brother, Charles Proby, at Fort St. George, is read, in which they state their belief that, if the Court will countenance the latter in their present orders, he will retrieve all for the Company, and, having been privy to all Sir Edward Winter's secret actions, he may be a fit instrument to discover what shall be for the Company's benefit, and they hope that he will not be displaced or degraded, but rather shown some favour. The Court replies that they know many complaints have been made of Charles Proby, and that if Sir Edward had not had his assistance his designs would have come to nought; nevertheless, if he shall be instrumental in reducing the Fort for the Company, they will consider him according to his merits. William Rogers to be paid the balance of his account. The small parcels of goods remaining in the *Constantinople Merchant* to be taken out, and Captain Ward given permission to moor his ship where Captain Prowd shall advise. Next Friday is appointed for the election of the rest of the factors. (2½ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 25, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 99).

All mates in the *Return* (except master's mates) to be paid the wages due to them, also the cook and the cooper, on notification to Sir William Rider that they have no adventure in the said ship. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 25, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 99).

William Gifford requests that his business may be reconsidered by the arbitrators, as he thinks he has been charged with some things not properly belonging to his account; he is told that, if he pays the award into the treasury within a week, law proceedings shall be stayed and the arbitrators empowered to reconsider the matter, upon his sealing new covenants to stand to the award. A letter from Anthony Stawell, requesting to be paid 15*l.* disbursed to the waiters he put in the *Constantinople Merchant* and the *St. George*, with such allowance for himself as shall be thought fit, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, for disposal. Thomas Cullen thanks the Court for entertaining Mr. Lorrimer, and asks that James Bale of Macassar, for whom he stands security, may be continued in his present place; the Court can give no promise, as all correspondence from that place has been interrupted lately by the wars.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mr. Vandeput reports that his correspondent at Hamborough writes that part of the copper ordered is provided and he hopes to deliver weekly 100 ship's pounds until the whole order is completed. Sir William Rider produces a letter from his correspondent at Stockholm, stating what progress had been made with the purchase of copper. Upon report from the Committee for Shipping, the owners of the *American* are told that the Company has complied with the charter-party, and is ready to receive any proposals about bringing home the said ship. Order to be inserted in the preamble for all buyers to clear and fetch away their goods by December 1 if they desire the one per cent. offered for prompt payment. The books of contracts to be delivered to Mr. Moses to help him in the suits begun against several of the Company's debtors. William Younge to be paid his wages. The commanders of the ships lately freighted for the Company's service wish to know how far they may indulge in private trade and what kentledge goods they are to take, and request to be allowed until November 30 to get their ships ready to leave Gravesend; the Court replies that they shall be told after the sale about their private trade, that no kentledge goods are to be shipped until the charter-parties are signed, and that the last day of November will be inserted in the said charter-parties and they will be expected to observe the same punctually. A motion for a dividend of ten per cent. to be made for encouragement of the sale is referred for consideration to Tuesday next. The award in the business of Sir Thomas Chambers is read. Sugar to be sold by the lot of 100 bales, the tares to be 20*l.* for gunnies, and 24*l.* for gunnies and skins. Cummin seed to be also sold by lot at 14*s.* per cwt., tare 3*s.* per bag and the damaged seed in one lot at 7*s.* the cwt., the 1,200 bags of saltpetre to be put up for sale, 100 bags in a lot, with the usual tare. A Dutch letter concerning the entertainment of a Dutch ship to be translated into English. Mr. Martin desires a certificate as to what ship is going first to Surat, as a commission from Chancery is to be sent there to examine witnesses in the cause between himself and one Spiller; the Secretary is directed to certify that the *Return* is to be dispatched for those parts in January or February next. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 29, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 102).

Contracts that are about to be fulfilled to be cut out of the book of contracts and delivered to Moses, who is to give a receipt for them to the accountant and the latter to keep copies of the said contracts. The sailors on board the *London* to be paid half the money due to them. John Bowers to be paid 5*l.* 16*s.* for engraving a silver seal for the Company's use. Moses is instructed to draw up a bill in Chancery against some of the officers and men in the *Return* for causing goods to be landed secretly from that ship, blanks to be left for names, which are to be filled in by the Committee for Private Trade. Directions to be given in the next letter to Bantam for Anthony Farmer to be sent home, according to the petition of his father. The whole iron culverin returned in the *Bantam Pink* being too heavy for either of the Company's ships, order is given for it to be sent to the Fort [St. George] and a field carriage made for it, and for Captain Prowd to advise with some experienced persons who have been to the Fort as to what provision is necessary to carry artillery on shore there; he is also to see that the *Return* and the new ship (the *Diligence*, now being built by Graves) are provided with beef and pork. Certain Committees to endeavour to adjust the quarrel between John Kille, boatswain in the *Return*, and another of that ship's company who was struck by Kille. The Committee for Shipping to treat with John Lucas about the *Zant Frigate*, a new ship he has offered for the Company's service. It is decided to sell the pepper returned in the *Royal Charles* at 17*d.* per lb. and that returned in the *African* and *Return* at 16*d.* per lb.; these prices may be divulged before the sale. The case of Mary Brayne is referred to Moses, who is to advise with counsel whether she has a right to Coxwell's adventure and power to transfer it. The arbitrators in Sir William Rider's business about the cowries report their inability to come to any conclusion and their wish to lay the matter before the Court for further directions; hereupon it is resolved to refer the matter until after the sale. Upon reading a letter from Sir John Duncombe, the Court orders a declaration to be made before the sale that only half the saltpetre is to be sold, the rest being disposed of. Saltpetre to be offered at 3*l.* per cwt. with an advance of 12*d.* at every bid. A report touching the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

disbursements of Captain Hodgkins for the ship *Anne* is read and approved. The officers of the *Return* petitioning for payment of their wages, the Husband is directed to speak with Mr. Whittle for the answers to the letters of the Farmers of the Customs written to Cowes and Portsmouth about the goods landed from the *Return*, and deliver these to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to examine them and tell Moses what names to insert in the Chancery bill. The Committee is also desired to ascertain whether the calicoes claimed by Jane James, whose husband was killed in the *Return*, really belonged to him, and, if so, to see that they are delivered to her. (2½ *pp.*)

At a Committee, October 29, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 40).

Mr. Lucas appearing about a ship he offered to go to India, he is told that the Company have their full complement of tonnage for this season and have no occasion for so small a vessel, but that Mr. Newman made them an offer for a small ship about her size to go to some part of the west coast of Sumatra, lade pepper, and return for England, and Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Mr. Mordaunt are desired to introduce Lucas to Newman that they may confer on the subject. (½ *p.*)

Goods and Moneys for the Coast, the Bay, and Sūrat, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 41).

For the Coast: 20 bullions of quicksilver, estimated cost, 700*l.*, 20 cwt. of vermilion 700*l.*, 400 pigs of lead 900*l.*, 100 pieces of broadcloth 1,300*l.*, 10 tons of brimstone 200*l.*, coral, sword-blades, anchors, tin, gold and silver; 10 tons of alum 200*l.* For the Bay: 20 bullions of quicksilver, estimated cost, 700*l.*, 40 cwt. of vermilion 1,400*l.*, 800 pigs of lead 1,800*l.*, 250 cloths in half pieces of various colours 4,000*l.*, 20 tons of tin 2,000*l.*, 10 tons of copper 1,100*l.*, sword-blades, anchors, silver. For Surat: 150 bullions of quicksilver, estimated cost, 5,000*l.*, 1,000 pigs of lead 2,750*l.*, 1,200 broadcloths 15,600*l.*, 10 tons of brimstone 200*l.*, 20 tons of alum 400*l.*, coral, all procurable to the value of 10,000*l.*, copper to the value of 10,000*l.*, elephants' teeth, 30 tons of tin, 3,000*l.*, 40 dozen sword-blades 100*l.*, gold and silver, 300 perpetuanoes (none but reds and greens) 500*l.*, 50 pieces of cloth rashes, and 6 half pieces of superfine cloth 200*l.* (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A General Court of Sales, October 30, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 104).

Sale of cotton yarn, Malabar and Quilon pepper, light pepper, scummings and dust of pepper, myrrh, aloes 'ciccatrina' and 'hippatica', olibanum, coffee, round and flat indigo, Sarkhej indigo, indigo Larwa, dust of indigo, green ginger, shell-lac, stick-lac, spikenard, cowries, skins, indigo shirts, sugar, cummin seeds, saltpetre, broad and narrow tapseiles, salloes, sovaguzzees, broad and narrow baftas, derebauds, mercollees, pautkayes, bettellees, brown and Oringall bettellees, sannoes, dungarees, parcollees, Guinea stuffs, broad chintz, taffetas, China satins, large and small quilts, longcloth, brown longcloth, salampores, brown salampores, morees, sheets, and allejaes, with prices and names of purchasers. (10¼ *pp.*)

Sir William Coventry to Samuel Pepys, October, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom.*, vol. ccxxi, no. 101).

Besides the 30,000*l.* received by Lord Anglesey from the East India Company on the seaman's wages, the Treasury Commissioners are sure of 20,000*l.* more from them on another assignment before January, which is intended for wages, so are desirous that he should pay in the river as well as at Chatham, as fast as he can. . . .

A Court of Committees, November 1, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 115).

At the request of Sir Thomas Alleyn, his son Thomas is admitted to the Company's service. Sir John Lewis recommending Francis Mauleverer, and offering to be responsible for him, he is also admitted, but, not being proficient in writing or arithmetic, his entertainment is deferred until he shall be qualified. Joseph Hieron and Nathaniel Fitch are admitted to serve as writers, and Richard Smithson, a satisfactory account of whose abilities and fitness for business has been received, is entertained as a factor for the Coast of Coromandel. The Husband is directed to wait on the Commissioners of the King's Ordnance and tell them that the Committees have given directions for delivery of the saltpetre, and ask them to appoint one of their servants to receive it and see to the equal division of each lot; the Husband is also to enter the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

coffee and cowries at the Custom-house and give the Farmers the Company's certificate of the value of the same. The owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* to be paid 3,200*l.* on account of freight and demurrage. Moses to take a copy of Mr. Skinner's petition from the clerk of the House of Lords and prepare an answer to it by next Wednesday. Erasmus Smith requesting that his nephew Mansell Smith, who went out as a gunner's mate in the *London* and is employed by the President at Surat, may be admitted to the Company's service, he is promised that this shall be considered when that factory is being settled. The auditor is told to ascertain from Peter Cooke the contents of the letter sent to the King from the King of Bantam. Petitions for employment in the Company's service are read, and the several petitioners called into court, viz.[t]: Squire Bence, John Bridger, Nathaniel Merriton, Matthew Launce, Richard Bradford, John Billingsley, Timothy Wilkes, Daniel Reade, Henry Blacklocke, Valentine Nurse, Robert Freeman, Henry Arnold, Samuel Bullevant, Valentine Hartnoll, and James Adams. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, November 6, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 117).

On intimation that Mr. Browne, late consul at Tunis, would be glad to be employed by the Company, the Court gives directions for Mr. Sandys to let him know that he shall receive their encouragement. Drafts of all charter-parties to be prepared for the ships that are freighted; the same to be presented to the Committee for Shipping for approbation so that they may be engrossed. A warrant for 40*l.* to be made out to Robert Strangroome, being the same amount that was paid to the purser of the *Bantam Pink*, as appears by a bill of exchange presented this day in court. A paper from Captain Prowd about great guns and other provisions to be sent to Fort St. George is referred to the Committee for Shipping, who are to consider and report as soon as possible what else is necessary to be provided for reducing that place. The petitions of William East and Emanuel Russell, who lately returned from St. Helena, to be examined. Thomas Holtham to be paid the balance of his account. John Cholmeley is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The owners of the *St. George* to be paid 800*l.* for freight and demurrage. By a majority of votes John Bridger and Nathaniel

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Merriton are entertained, the former to serve as a factor and the latter as a clerk; and the Committees are desired to ascertain and report concerning their abilities, and the fitness of thirteen other persons who petitioned for employment at the last court. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 8, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 118).

The claim of Mary Brayne to the late Henry Coxwell's adventure of 281*l.* 5*s.* is read, with the opinion of the Solicitor-General that it really belongs to her as administratrix; and the Court resolves to allow her to transfer it, on giving a release for all former dividends and a bond to secure the Company from all future claims. William Beale to be paid 200*l.* for brimstone. The owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* offering her for employment again, Sambrooke is ordered to give in a statement of her freight and demurrage, after which she is to be surveyed. Certain cowries, complained of by Mr. Everson as unmerchantable, are to be exchanged. The owners of the *African* to be held responsible for cowries damaged by being shot into the hold. The dispute between the Company and the owners of the *American* is by mutual consent referred to arbitration. The owners of the *Greyhound* desire an answer to their former proposals, and are told that the Company have performed their part of the charter-party and are ready to receive any new proposals. A letter from Sir George Oxenden about salary due to the late Mr. Lescaylett is referred to certain Committees to consider. Mr. Wilson is proposed by Mr. Summers to serve as a chaplain in India. A survey of the ship *Return* being read, order is given for her repair. Tuesday next is appointed for consideration of the factors' covenants and securities, what indulgence is to be allowed for private trade, and the more regular management of affairs in the several factories. Henry Prick's account to be examined. Matthew Launce is entertained as a writer. Captain Andrews states that he is building a new ship of about 400 tons and hopes to finish it in May next, and offers her for the Company's service; he is told that, if on completion she is found suitable, the Court will be willing to encourage him. (2 *pp.*)

THE KING TO LORD GENERAL MONK, NOVEMBER 9, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, xvii, p. 266).

You are to order the East India Company to pay to Lord Ashley,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Commissioner of Prizes, 4,782*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, being the balance due from the sale of the Dutch East India prizes, *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 12, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 121).

A draft of an indenture of covenants between the Company and the factors to be employed in their service is read and approved, and Moses is directed to draw up a clause for insertion strictly prohibiting all trade, traffic, or commerce between the Coast, the Bay, Surat, the adjacent factories and Bantam, and the South Seas; but to encourage persons to undertake and proceed cheerfully in the management of the Company's affairs, the Court gives permission to their respective factors to trade, until further order, in going out and returning, in any non-prohibited commodities, and during their stay abroad to trade in any commodities of the country except pepper and calicoes, provided an entry is made of all such goods and merchandise as they shall trade in and of the returns of the same with the chief or head of the factory, upon pain of being fined, and that none of the Company's ships shall be employed in this private trade; and certain Committees are to draw up the form of this indulgence and consider of a method to regulate the factories and draw up such orders, rules, and instructions as may best promote the Company's affairs abroad. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR REGULATING AFFAIRS IN INDIA, NOVEMBER 12, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 42).

A paper containing several matters to remain as standing rules and orders for the several factories in India, and one regarding the religious part, duty, and comportment to be observed by the several factors and others the Company's servants in India, are read and approved, and thought fit to be presented to the Court for their concurrence, they to make such further additions as they shall see cause. Direction is given for a preamble to be drawn up in order to the dispensation intended for factors, the said dispensation to be added to the standing rules of the Company. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 13, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 122).

John Levett is engaged as a cloth-drawer in the place of Mr. Daniel,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

lately deceased; he is also to buy cloth for the Company. The following persons are elected by ballott to serve the Company, viz.: John Billingsley, James Walcott, Timothy Wilkes, Daniel Reade, Henry Blackelock, Robert Freeman, Valentine Hartnoll, Henry Arnold, Samuel Bullevant, Valentine Nurse, and George Bourchier; and two of the Committees are desired to ascertain the qualifications of Richard Bradford, recommended by Sir Richard Clarke. Thomas Browne declares his readiness to serve the Company as soon as he can dispatch his affairs, which he hopes may be by the spring; the Governor and Deputy are requested to confer with and inform him what employment the Court has designed for him and what encouragement is usually given to the Company's chiefs in such cases. Two bales of seed-lac to be delivered to the Commissioners of the King's Ordnance at the medium price it fetched at the last sale. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 13,[1] 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 123).

Captain Price and four other commanders are questioned as to their forwardness, and declare that they will be out of dock this next spring-tide and ready to take in the Company's goods, and that they and their owners will seal their respective charter-parties to-morrow. They desire to know what goods they are to lade, and what private trade will be allowed them; they are told that this is under consideration. The Coast shipping to be allowed to trade in shirts ready made, coloured ginghams, neckcloths divided, nutmegs, cloves, diapers, dimities, and painted Coromandel calicoes, to the quantity of fifteen bales, not to exceed five bales of any one sort, and in all not to exceed the tonnage of five per cent. allowed in the charter-parties. Order is given for sixty soldiers to be sent to Fort St. George, and Sir William Rider is desired to ask Sir John Robinson to assist in providing them. Moses to be told to take the opinion of counsel whether the Company is empowered by charter to reduce the Fort by force of arms. The following articles are to be put in the factors' covenants as prohibited goods: aloes succutrina, camphor, myrrh, benzoin, tincal, red or Carmania wool, and coho-seed; the factors to be allowed to trade from port to port in India in the several commodities enumerated in the paper now read. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] In the afternoon.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE KING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, NOVEMBER 13, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, XXV, p. 39).

We recommend Thomas, son of Thomas Wynne, who has served our father and ourselves for thirty years, for employment under the Company, as you are now sending a great fleet to the East Indies.

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY TO SAMUEL PEPYS, NOVEMBER 14, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 222, no. 171).

. . . The claim on the East India Company for the *Convertine* and other ships' freights is not yet settled.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 15, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 125).

The dispute between the Company and Christopher Thomlinson is, at the request of the latter, referred to the Governor and Sir William Rider. Moses is directed to draw up a petition from the Company to the King for a commission under the Great Seal for reducing Fort St. George by arms, the petition to be shown to Lord Arlington before presentation. All trade in the South Seas to be prohibited in the factors' covenants, upon penalty of forfeiture of 10*s.* on each piece of calico, and 100*l.* on every ton of goods. On information that a judgement has been obtained against Richard Seaborne, the Court orders execution to be first taken out upon his lands. The Governor reporting that Thomas Browne is willing to serve the Company but expects at least 500*l.* a year, the Court objects to any such salary. Tuesday next is appointed for consideration of the settling of the factories, and the disposal of the factors to their respective stations and to the ships in which they are to go. Examination and report to be made of the objections against James Adams. Captain Seaman states that the King of Bantam wishes for some demi-cannon eleven feet long; it is resolved that the guns to be provided by the Commissioners of the Ordnance shall be of that size. The request of John Poulter and Pelatia Barnardiston, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the owners of the *Greyhound*, that their difference with the Company may be settled by arbitration is agreed to, and the referees are named. William Johnson's account to be examined. Henry Pricke to be paid the balance of his account. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

LADING FOR THE SHIPPING, NOVEMBER 15, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxv A, p. 42).

For the *Loyal Merchant*, burden 520 tons, lead, quicksilver, vermilion, tin, broadcloth, alum, and brimstone, to the value of 17,500*l.* For the *Royal Katherine*, burden 380 tons, lead, quicksilver, vermilion, tin, broadcloth, alum, and brimstone, to the value of 13,000*l.* For the *Unicorn*, burden 330 tons, lead, quicksilver, tin, broadcloth, alum, and copper, to the value of 11,500*l.* For the *Blackamoor*, burden 240 tons, lead, quicksilver, tin, broadcloth, alum, and copper, to the value of 8,500*l.* For the *Madras Merchant*, burden 250 tons, lead [etc., etc.] to the value of 8,500*l.* Total, 59,000*l.* For Bantam: bullion in the *London* to the value of 5,000*l.*, in the *Loyal Subject* to the value of 7,000*l.*, in the *Richard and Martha* to the value of 5,000*l.*, and in the *Coast Frigate* to the value of 3,000*l.*, making a total of 20,000*l.* in money for the South Seas. *Memorandum at the foot of the page*: Thirty-six broadcloths to be shipped aboard the *London* for Bantam, and 110 perpetuanoes and 12 Norwich stuffs to be shipped in the *Loyal Subject*. Forty dozen sword-blades to be shipped for the Coast and Bay. January 18, 1668. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], NOVEMBER 15, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 106).

Acknowledge his letters containing lists of the cargoes of the *Amsterdam* and *Walcheren*, with a short account of what the Dutch East India Company have gained by their trade in Persia and China last year; but ask him for fuller information in accordance with their request in their letter of the 11th ult., with a perfect list of what was laden in the *Venambrough*, bound for India and some months ago taken by Jeremy Smith upon the north coast of England. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 19, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 127).

Upon reading a letter from the King recommending Thomas, son of Thomas Wynn, for employment in the Company's service, the Court elect him accordingly; and upon the motion of Sir John Robinson they entertain William, son of Colonel Cope, as a writer.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Richard Bradford and Joseph Arnold are entertained as factors for Bantam; Edward Austin as a writer, on the recommendation of Mr. Morden, and at the desire of the Secretary, his cousin, William Crawley, a youth of sixteen, is to be considered for employment when he shall come to town. Four of the youths from Christ's Hospital to be sent to the Coast and Bay, four to Bantam, and two to Surat. Several persons who have been elected are now appointed to the various factories at Bantam, Surat, the Coast, and Bay. A draft of the petition to the King about Fort St. George is read and order given for it to be engrossed, and the Governor is requested to present it to Lord Arlington for his opinion. The Governor and certain of the Committees to wait on the Lords Commissioners for Prizes this afternoon, according to appointment. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 20, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 128).

The Governor reports his attendance yesterday with certain Committees on the Lords Commissioners for Prizes, to whom a report was made by Messrs. Lloide and Blany of the state of the Company's account of the King's two Dutch East India Prizes, with which their Lordships were fully satisfied and ordered a certificate to be drawn up to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of their approbation of the said account, upon receipt of which the said Lords will order a discharge to be given to the Company under the Great Seal. The Governor also states that he delivered the Company's petition to Lord Arlington, who promised to present it to the King in Council next day. On an intimation given in a letter from Sir George Downing,[1] the Governor and certain Committees are desired to attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to-morrow afternoon. Damaged calicoes returned in the *St. George* to be examined, and those found unfit for sale to be returned to the owners of that ship. The owners of the *American* represent the great loss they may incur if, after having made provision for bringing that vessel home, she shall be found unable to return to England, and crave permission in this case to dispose of her to the best advantage, or to be allowed some consideration for

[1] On the death of Lord Southampton in May, 1667, the Treasury was entrusted to five commissioners, viz. the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Ashley, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir William Coventry, and Sir John Duncombe. The commissioners chose Downing for their secretary.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

their charge and loss ; the matter is referred to certain Committees. On hearing a report read concerning James Adams, formerly purser in the *Surat*, the Court decides not to employ him as a factor for Bantam. Elizabeth Upton, whose husband died in the *Return*, to be given some cloth and cardamoms mentioned in her petition free of fine. Provisions and habiliments of war for Fort St. George and other factories on the Coast and Bay to be got ready with all convenient speed. The appointment of lately elected factors to the various factories and the settlement of their salaries are proceeded with. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, November 22, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 130).

The Governor reports that he, with Sir William Thomson, Sir Francis Clarke, Mr. Jolliffe, and Major Thomson, waited yesterday on the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury,[1] who informed them that the King, intending to dispose of Bombay, thought fit out of the respect he has for the East India Company to offer it to them first and receive their proposals, although both foreigners and others are desirous of having it. The Governor replied that the Company are under a high sense of the King's continued grace and favour and will be ready on all occasions to serve him, particularly in the matter of Bombay, which place they are willing to accept (if it is delivered free of all past charges) and so ease His Majesty of the great burden and expense its possession has hitherto caused the Crown, though they plainly foresee the great charge they will be put to ; he assured Their Lordships that, had the Portuguese offered this island to them before the King had it, they would have refused it. Their Lordships then spoke of several conveniencies the Company might reap from having Bombay, to which the Committees replied ; but declining to make any proposals, the Commissioners desired them to communicate what had passed to the Court of Committees and meet them again on Monday. After consideration of the above, the Court empowers the Governor and the aforesaid Committees to wait on the Lords Commissioners from time to time, treat with them about Bombay, and act as they shall see cause. Upon a motion of Messrs. Lloide and Blaney, appointed by the Duke of Albemarle to audit the Company's account of the King's

[1] The interview is briefly recorded in *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 123.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

two Dutch East India prizes, Herbert is ordered to draw up a certificate to pass the Company's seal touching particulars relating to the said account. Contracts made by buyers of the King's goods to be cancelled, except those concerning Messrs. Plowman and Gardiner, before the book is delivered to the auditors. Certain Committees to direct the shipping of men for the *London*. Objections against Edmund Bugden, noted in the letters received from Mr. Stiles, to be examined. Thomas Haslewood, a factor at Kāsimbāzār, to be granted an increase of 10*l.* to his salary. Richard Milner, William Tusburgh, and Robert Fairecliffe, to be paid 25*s.* apiece for work in the *Return*. The following securities are accepted: John Peacocke and William Okes in 500*l.* for George Peacocke; Richard Basse in 1,000*l.* for John Ward; John Davis for his son, Joseph Davis; James Scudamore and James Jauncey in 500*l.* for Prior Mansfeild; Thomas Papillon for Roger Broadneux in 1,000*l.* The following men are appointed as factors to Bantam: William Turner as Chief; Thomas Harrington as Second, and Richard Cason to be of Council, both at 50*l.* a year; John Ward and Roger Lorrimer to be of Council, the former at 45*l.* and the latter at 40*l.* per annum; Hasledine Chester, Richard Hodges, Ellis Crispe, and Charles Fowke at 40*l.* per annum; Joseph Arnold and William Wale, apothecary, at 25*l.* per annum; Richard Bradford and John Stileman, secretary, at 15*l.* per annum; James Arwaker and others to be considered as they shall be found to deserve. As writers: Theobald Peirce, Prior Mansfeild, Daniel Reade, Henry Blackelocke, and Henry Smith at 10*l.* each per annum, and four Hospital youths. For Macassar: Laurence Chambers as Chief, and Second in Council when at Bantam, at 100*l.* per annum; Valentine Hartnoll as factor at 25*l.* per annum; Joseph Davis as a writer, and James Crufts as steward, both at 10*l.* per annum. For Fort St. George as factors: Roger Broadneux at 35*l.* per annum; John Bridger to be of Council at 40*l.* per annum; Matthew Manwaring, Joseph Hall, and Richard Smithson to be of Council at 35*l.* per annum; Thomas Moore at 35*l.* per annum; Francis Langston, Thomas Jones, and James Walcott at 20*l.* per annum; Anthony Chappell, John Smith, and Henry Arnold at 20*l.* per annum. For the Coast and Bay: Valentine Nurse and William Bagnall at 25*l.* per annum; and Samuel Bullevant at 20*l.* per annum; as writers: Richard Edwards,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Francis Turner, John Vickers, Francis Mauleverer, Joseph Hieron, Nathaniel Fitch, George Peacocke, Henry Austin, Matthew Launce, John Billingsley, and Robert Freeman, each at 10*l.* per annum, and four Hospital youths. For Hūgli: Mathias Vincent to be of Council at 35*l.* per annum, Edmund Bugdon as a factor. For Surat: as factors, Samuel Austin, George Bourchier, Henry Bromfeild, and John Child. As writers: Robert Jones, John Fleetewood, Nathaniel Merriton, William Cope, and Thomas Wynne, each at 10*l.* per annum; William Crawley to be considered, also two Hospital youths. (4½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 27, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 135).

Sir John Dethicke asks that Isaac Bullocke may be employed by the Company; he is told that there is no vacancy at present, but when there is his request shall be considered. The Governor reports that he, Sir William Thomson, and Sir John Robinson were with the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury last Monday,[1] who told them that, if the Company would lend the King 50,000*l.* at six per cent. to be secured on that part of the eleven months set apart for the seamen's wages, which is the third 100,000*l.* and will be payable in June and July next, His Majesty will freely give them Bombay. The Governor asked for this proposal to be given to them in writing, to be communicated to a general court, and the same was sent to him this morning in a letter from Sir George Downing, with a copy of the eleventh article of the treaty between His Majesty and the King of Portugal touching Bombay, both of which are now read, but debate on them is deferred until next Friday. Consideration of Anne Daniel's petition is deferred until Sir William Thomson shall be present. A parcel of quicksilver to be sold at the candle is to be bought for the Company. Bills of exchange for the value of the copper bought at Stockholm by Sir William Rider to be accepted when presented. All masters and owners of ships who have signed their charter-parties to be given bills of imprest. All goods for the Coast ships to be laden at once. Cowries returned in the *African* and bought by Mr. Woolley to be delivered to him. Pepper bags to be in future made to contain three cwt. apiece. William East to be paid 9*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The sum of 4*l.* to be received for permission of forty

[1] See *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 126.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

oz. of ambergris brought back in the *Return*. Certain Committees to accompany the Governor this afternoon to Whitehall to present a petition to the King about Fort St. George. The following securities are approved: Thomas Bromefeild, of Uddimore in Sussex, for his son Henry in 1,000*l.*; John Freeman and Alexander Myers, merchants, for Robert Freeman in 500*l.* Thomas Allen, King's waiter, and John Vickers, merchant at Fulham, for John Vickers in 500*l.* Paul Tracey and Henry Dove, mercer of Mile End, for Nathaniel Fitch in 500*l.* Nicholas Juxon for William Bagnall in 1,000*l.* Thomas Turner of the Navy Office for his son Francis in 500*l.* James Smith, of Withington in Shropshire, for John Smith in 1,000*l.* (2½ *pp.*)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, NOVEMBER [27], 1667 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 152).

They acknowledge the many royal favours for encouragement in carrying on their difficult trade in the Indies, and particularly the late gracious letter of His Majesty for the speedy rendition to them of Fort St. George, held now by Sir Edward Winter and his accomplices. The petitioners have not yet heard that the contents of this letter have been complied with, and they fear that, if Sir Edward and his accomplices still persist in their unwarrantable courses, their guilt may even lead them to deliver up the said Fort to strangers; which would not only prove very mischievous to the Company, but would much lessen the King's interest and the English trade in those parts. Therefore the petitioners, who are about to send out ships to the Indies, and intend, if it shall meet with His Majesty's approval, to endeavour to reduce the said Fort by force of arms (if necessary), pray for a royal commission, or to be sufficiently authorized and empowered in such other way as to His Majesty's wisdom shall seem meet to enable them to effect their design. (¾ *p.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 27, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 68 [1]).

For the petition of the Company, in which they complain of the miscarriages of Sir Edward Winter and his accomplices at Fort St. George, to be referred to the committee appointed March 8 last, who are to meet next Monday, December 2, in the Council Chamber

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (at I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 153.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to consider the petitioners' requests and report their advice upon the same with all convenient speed. Order is also given for the Lord Keeper, the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Berkeley, and Sir William Coventry to be added to the said committee.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 29, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 138).

The Governor reports that the Company's petition relating to Fort St. George was read to the King in Council last Wednesday and referred to the consideration of a committee. The following securities are accepted: Timothy Wilkes, Senior, and Francis Burt for Timothy Wilkes, Junior, in 1,000*l.*; Simon Hopper and Francis Ellaby, of Barnet, merchant, for Thomas Hopper, in 500*l.* each. Signor Kogea Keriakos,[1] a subject of the King of Persia (as appears by his testimonial letters), acknowledges through an interpreter the favour shown to him about three years ago when he was permitted to lade some goods in the Company's ships bound for India and returns the thanks of the said King, and having some looking-glasses, fifty pieces of cloth bought in Holland, and other things for the King of Persia's use, desires permission to lade these in some of the Company's vessels bound for Surat, with a parcel of amber bought for his own account; he is told that the Court is ready to show favour to any one so recommended, but there is difficulty in acceding to his request, for no cloth, much less foreign cloth, is allowed to be laden in the Company's ships; but he shall be offered any other accommodation and, if he will send in a list of the goods he wishes transported to India, he shall know the Company's decision next Wednesday. A warrant for 2,000*l.* to be made out to Lord Asheley in pursuance of an order from the Duke of Albemarle. Moses is instructed to retain Sir Robert Atkins and Serjeant Maynard to attend at the bar of the House of Lords next Monday in the case of Mr. Skinner; also to procure precedents from Mr. Prynn, and to retain Sir Francis Goodrich. Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Mr. Jolliffe are desired to accompany the Governor to Whitehall on Monday afternoon to meet the Committee of Lords to whom the Company's petition touching Fort St. George was referred. William Thomson is recommended by Mr. Albyn to serve as a chaplain in

[1] Kirakos (see p. 21) is here given the title of Khwājah, usually applied in Persia to wealthy merchants.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

India; hereupon Thomson is called in and declares his willingness, and Mr. West, a minister, testifies 'to his guifts and grace' and to the good success that has attended his ministry, and that he wishes to go to the Fort and hopes to be serviceable there; he is told to attend next Wednesday. Anne Daniel to be entertained as a cloth-drawer. Thomas Edwards of Kingston is accepted as security for Francis Edwards in 500*l.* The proposal about Bombay to be considered to-morrow afternoon; in the meantime the Secretary is to ascertain from Sir William Coventry the intelligence received from Sir Gervase Lucas. Thomas Holton, who became very lame during his service at St. Helena, to be given 40*s.* from the poor-box. (2¼ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, November 30, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 141).

On consideration of the written proposal, touching 'His Majesties surrender and guifte of the Island of Bombay unto the Companie upon the loane of 50,000*l.*', received from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and after a full debate, the Court declare, *nemine contradicente*, their hope that it may be 'for the conveniency of the Company to accept the said island, with the fortifications, ordnance, ammunition, boates, vessels, and other things thereto belonging, free of charge, on the arrivall of the Companies shippes in India, on such termes as shall bee agreed on with the Lords by a committee to bee appointed to that purpose, who are to consider of such particulars to bee incerted into His Majesties grante as may best conduce to the good governement of that place and advantage of the Companie'. It is resolved to communicate this vote to the general court next Wednesday afternoon. By desire of Captain Price and the rest of the commanders of the Coast shipping now outward bound, order is given for the allowance for tare on the saltpetre bags to be according to their weight upon the ships' return, when the said bags have been washed and dried. (1 *p.*)

Sir George Downing, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, to Joseph Williamson, December 2, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 224, no. 13).

The Treasury Commissioners desire you will move Lord Arlington for a copy of his last advices from the Governor of Bombay, in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

relation to its state and condition, they having promised to send these to the East India Company for their better information. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 4, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 142).

Signor Kogea Kiriakos presents particulars of the goods he wishes to send to Surat, and permission is given him to lade them in the ships now bound for the Indies, viz.: Venice wares and glass, looking-glass, English cloth, amber, one chest of guns, one of swords, one of musical instruments, one of several rarities, and one of gilded leather; permission is also given for his brother, Signor Avedike [see p. 5], with his three servants and three mastiffs to take their passage in the said ships upon such terms as shall be agreed. The Governor reports having with the other Committees attended the Lords Referees, who demanded the names of those the Company desire to be commissioned to reduce the Fort, with the heads of some necessary instructions; these the Court promises to consider and submit accordingly. Quicksilver and vermilion to be bought. William Thomson is elected to serve as a chaplain at Fort St. George at a salary of 50*l.* a year, and another 50*l.* yearly, as a gratuity, 'as hee shall bee found to deserve'. Sir Francis Clarke stating that Mr. Hooke is very anxious to serve the Company as a chaplain, the latter is to be told to attend the court next Friday. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* stating that her tonnage will not hold out above 450 tons for Bantam, order is given for the accountant-general to be notified, that her imprest, demurrage, and kentledge may be proportioned accordingly. Thomas Rickman to be admitted to the Almshouse at Poplar. On information of the death of Gilbert Beavis, a factor at Cape Coast Castle, and that his brother has come over to prove his will, the Court directs Moses to enter a caveat in the Prerogative Court that no probate pass, or letters of administration be granted of the deceased's estate, until the Company has been heard. The bill of exchange received from Mr. Beavis to be presented to the Royal Company. A warrant to be made out for 100*l.* to the Chamberlain of London for payment of two years' rent due for the Exchange Vault. Ordered that if Mr. Lethulier's correspondent supplies the Company's Agent and Council at Fort St. George or the Agent and Council in the Bay with

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

any further sums of money in India at the rates formerly agreed on, bills of exchange to be drawn for the same, not exceeding 10,000*l.*, shall be accepted and paid. Mr. Denew to have the allowance for prompt payment for his cowries bought at the last sale, as it was not his fault they were not cleared in time. Order to be sent to the several Agents and factors in the Indies not to allow any goods to be shot into the ship's hold, except pepper, this custom having proved very prejudicial to the goods. Sir Francis Clarke complaining of some bags of stick-lac he bought at the last sale, order is given for others to be delivered in their stead. John Holworthy is admitted to the freedom gratis, in consideration of his good service done the Company at Marseilles. John Fifeild is accepted as security for Theobald Peirce in 500*l.*, and Lambert and Peter Godfrey are accepted as security for John Bridger (*no sum given*). (3 *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, DECEMBER 4, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 145).

The Governor informs the generality that they are called together to be told of an affair of concernment, viz.: that the King has, through the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, acquainted them with his wish to part with Bombay and, out of respect to the Company, is willing they should have the refusal of it, there being both foreigners and others desirous to treat with His Majesty for the island. The Committees who attended Their Lordships spoke of the Company's desire to serve the King to the utmost of their power, and said that they were willing to ease His Majesty of the burden of the island, provided they might receive it free of all charge. The Commissioners, after a few days consideration, made the following proposition: that Bombay should be delivered to the Company, with all the rights belonging to His Majesty by the treaty with the King of Portugal, if the Company will lend the King 50,000*l.*, at six per cent., upon security of that part of the act for the eleven months' taxes set apart for seamen's wages. The Committees think that the offer should be accepted, as a service to His Majesty and also as a prevention of some inconvenience to the Company, for if any other persons should settle there, it might prove destructive to the Company's trade in those parts; and, although they do not antici-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pate the island will be profitable, but rather burdensome at present, yet they hope by prudent management it may in time bear its own charge. The Committees endeavoured to evade the desired loan of 50,000*l.*, but considering the security offered is on the third 100,000*l.*, payable in June and July next, they are of opinion it may safely be advanced. After some consideration it is put to the ballot and the generality agree, 'with much freedome', to supply the King with a loan of 50,000*l.* for payment of the seamen's wages on the security stated, and to ease him of the charge of the island; and to testify their readiness to serve him, they accept of the surrender of the island of Bombay, in such a manner and under such conditions as shall be agreed on by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Committees. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 4,[1] 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 146).

The Court agrees to the following persons being named in the commission for reducing Fort St. George: Captain John Brookehaven, William Jearsey, Captains Price, Risby, Harman, Goodlad, and Wildy, Messrs. Niclaes, Clavell, Broadnax, Bridger, Smithson, Hall, Manwaring, and Moore, these names to be presented to the Lords Referees; any three of them to be a quorum. Order is given for the draft of the commission (now read), and the instructions to be presented to the said Lords next Friday afternoon by the Committees formerly named, and that Lord George Berkeley be added to their number. Captain Brookehaven to be notified to attend the Court next Friday. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 6, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 147).

The Governor, Sir William Thomson, Major Robert Thomson, and Mr. Jolliffe to attend the Lords Commissioners on Monday morning, in accordance with the desire of the latter.[2] Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir William Thomson, Major Thomson, Messrs. Boone, Jolliffe, and Papillon, or any three of them, to treat and conclude with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury touching the surrender of Bombay, and call Moses to their assistance to obtain the King's grant for the said island, for which service Moses shall be

[1] In the afternoon.

[2] 'The East India Company to be desired on Monday to lend 10,000*l.* of their 50,000*l.* on the Eleven Months' tax' (*Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 140).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

particularly considered. The following securities are accepted: Francis Lucy and Edward Bourchier for George Bourchier in 1,000*l.*, Matthew Shepherd and James Smith for John Smith in 1,000*l.*, Messrs. Longmore and Cotton for Francis Langston in 1,000*l.* Moses is instructed to report next Wednesday to the court the substance of the answers made by Captain Stanton and his company in Chancery. Upon intimation of proof offered of some miscarriages of Captain Stanton against the Company, certain Committees are desired to hear and report the same. William Powles's account to be examined. Captain Lucas to be written to and told to hasten the dispatch of the *Zant Frigate*. The Committee for Plantations to ascertain from the advices lately received from St. Helena what provisions were sent there by the *Charles*, and report what they consider necessary to be done for the Company's service on that island. Katherine Williams and her two servants to be allowed to go to the Bay in one of the Company's ships, she paying the passage money. Nicholas Serle's petition for employment to be considered on any vacancy occurring. (1¾ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, DECEMBER 6, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 79).

The committee, to whom the Company's petition touching Fort St. George was referred, offer as their opinion that a commission under the Great Seal with instructions annexed should be granted by His Majesty to two or more fit persons (to be named by the Company), authorizing the reduction of the said Fort, if on their arrival there it shall not be found in the Company's possession; this opinion, together with a draft of the commission and instructions, prepared by the Governor of the Company in obedience to the directions of the said committee, is read, and order given for the said drafts to be delivered to the Attorney-General, to read and make such amendments as he shall judge requisite and present them to the Lord Keeper for his approbation, and after that to Lord Arlington, who is to cause them to be prepared for the royal signature, that they may pass the seals with all expedition.

A COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY, DECEMBER 6, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 44).

The following proposals are made for the surrender of Bombay;

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1. That the King shall assign to the East India Company, their assigns and successors, all his right and title in Bombay, with all royalties, revenues, rents, customs, castles, forts, houses, artillery, and what else shall remain on the said island belonging to His Majesty, all which shall be duly delivered to the Governor and Company, their successors and assigns, upon their arrival at the island and upon demand for the same. 2. The Company to have full power to govern, order and direct, as is usual in any of His Majesty's plantations. 3. The said island with the royalties, rents, etc., to be delivered to the Governor and Company, their successors and assigns, free of all charge until the day of surrender. 4. The Company to have liberty to continue on the said island what soldiers or others they shall think fit, who shall be willing to remain in their service, these to stay at the Company's charge from that time forward. 5. All soldiers or others the Company shall not think fit to entertain, or who are not willing to remain in their service, shall return to England, the Company to be allowed so much per head out of the customs for their passage home. The Company further humbly desire that such additional powers may be added to their charter as shall be thought convenient for the better carrying on their trade in the East Indies. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

Sir George Downing, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, to Joseph Williamson, December 9, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 224, no. 84).

The Treasury Commissioners desire that, if the Governors of the East India Company require to be more particularly informed as to any matters relating to Bombay, you would move Lord Arlington to accommodate them out of his last papers and advices.[1]

A Court of Committees, December 10, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 149).

The Governor reports that yesterday he with some of the Committees presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the Company's proposals and terms for the surrender of Bombay; to which Their Lordships agreed, except the demand for allowance for transportation of such persons as should be brought from that island to England; this, for reasons given by Their Lordships, the

[1] See *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 132.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Committees did not think fit to insist upon. The Commissioners then promised to present the said proposals to the King in Council on Wednesday, which being granted, the Company can proceed to make preparations for His Majesty's passing a grant for the same; meanwhile the Commissioners desired payment of some part of the money and informed the Governor that there was some mistake about the security offered for the 50,000*l.*, for it was intended that 30,000*l.* should be charged on that part of the assessments set apart for seamen's wages next in course after 414,000*l.* is paid, and the other 20,000*l.* upon the same tax next after 868,772*l.* 18*s.* 3¼*d.* Their Lordships being told that no alteration could be made without the consent of the generality, they agreed to write to the Company [1] and desired the letter might be communicated to the generality.[2] Hereupon order is given for a general court to be summoned to meet to-morrow afternoon. On intimation that Mr. Fenn had brought down assignments from the Treasurer of the Navy for 30,000*l.* charged on the assessments next in course after 414,000*l.*, order is given for the accountant-general to make out a warrant for the same, and the Committee for the Treasury are desired to give direction for payment, the assignments to be duly registered with Sir Robert Longe, who is to receive from Fenn an assignment for making good the interest that shall become due for the said 30,000*l.* at six per cent. The Farmers of the Customs refusing to pass an entry for the Company's brimstone, which was prohibited by order of Council in May, 1665, order is given for a petition to be prepared to ask the King for liberty to export that commodity; also camphor, gunpowder, and saltpetre. Letters from Surat dated March 27, 1665, and from Bantam are read and the following orders given: for the clause relating to Fort St. George to be transcribed and presented to Lord Arlington, for the continuance of Robert Hopper to be annulled, for consideration to be had to-morrow of what shipping to send to Surat, for Captain Prowd to ascertain the fitness of the *Return* and to report concerning the *Constantinople Merchant*, for the commanders of the Coast and Bantam shipping to attend the Court

[1] For the letter see *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 210.

[2] An account of the interview with the Commissioners will be found in *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 141. Besides dealing with the questions of Bombay and of the loan, the Company's representatives complained that Sir Edward Spragg intended to dispatch a ship to the East Indies, and begged that he might be stopped.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and for the account of James Oldfeild to be examined. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS LUCAS [AT YARMOUTH], DECEMBER 10, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 106).

Advising him that the time is very near for dispatch of their ships to Bantam, and that if the *Zant Frigate*, freighted from him by contract to leave Gravesend by the 15th instant, is not sent quickly into the river, it is probable that she may be too late. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 11, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 151).

Mr. Greene is given permission to place 100 bales of cloth in the Company's warehouse at Leadenhall. Soldiers to be entertained for Fort St. George to be paid 15*s.* a month, and the four serjeants who are to command them 20*s.* a month; of which Sir John Robinson is to be notified. The four men who came lately from St. Helena and wish to go to the Fort are to be included in the sixty soldiers designed for that place. Mr. [Thomas] Wilson is elected to serve as a chaplain at Surat at an annual salary of 50*l.*, with an additional 50*l.* yearly by way of gratuity as he shall be found to deserve; he is also to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions and other necessaries for the voyage, and the same allowance is to be made to William Thomson, who is to go to Fort St. George. An account of the repairs necessary in the *Constantinople Merchant* is read and approved. Thomas Rolt is entertained for Surat or for such other place as Sir George Oxenden, by direction of this Court, shall assign him to. Thomas Glover is admitted to the freedom. A warrant for 150*l.* is ordered to be made out to Colonel William Beale for brimstone sold to the Company. Counterparts of indentures of covenants entered into by factors to be sealed with the Company's silver seal and delivered to them. Bills for ships to be brought in, examined, and paid before the ships leave Gravesend. Bills of exchange drawn on Sir William Rider for copper he bought at Stockholm to be accepted and paid. Captain Boddiley and other owners of the *Rebecca* offer her for service. The following securities are accepted: Thomas Cullen and Nevil Lorrimer for Roger Lorrimer in 1,000*l.*, Richard Barker and John Izod for Matthew Manwaring in 1,000*l.*, Christopher Boone and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Nathaniel Herne for Richard Casson in 1,000*l.*, and Robert Bretton for Joseph Arnold in 1,000*l.* (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES 'WITH DIVERS OF THE GENERALITY', DECEMBER 11,[1] 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 153).

The Governor reports that the Lords Commissioners were under some mistake with regard to the security for the 50,000*l.* and find that it would be much for the convenience of His Majesty's service if 20,000*l.* of the said 50,000*l.* might be lent upon the security of another assignment for the seamen upon the same act which is registered after the sum of 868,772*l.* 18*s.* 3¼*d.*, and the other 30,000*l.* to be on the security of the seamen's wages due from January, etc., as was first offered; the reason given is because Their Lordships are willing to apply 20,000*l.* of this money to such wages of seamen as are due before January, 1663[-4]. On consideration of this proposal and of Their Lordships' letter, now read, the generality, on the question being put to the ballot, consent to the same 'with much freedome'. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 11, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 155)..

Moses presents an abstract of the answers of Captain Stanton and nine others of the *Return's* company to the bill exhibited against them in Chancery, in which is stated what goods each man took out and brought home; hereupon Herbert is ordered to make a computation of what the freight and fines on each man's goods would amount to and present the same on Friday. Anthony Beale and Arthur Philpott, who have not given in their answers, to be proceeded against by attachments as is usual, and Captain Stanton to be told to attend the Court next Friday. Samuel Dorman, Edward Davis, and Thomas Hartnoll are accepted as security for Valentine Hartnoll in 1,000*l.*, and William Hempson and William Hewett for Henry Arnold in 1,000*l.* Moses is instructed to prepare at once a draft of letters patent for the 'Island of Bombaim'; and the Secretary is directed to attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to-morrow morning[2] and acquaint them with the generality's acceptance of the security proposed, and to ascertain when the Governor and Committees may wait on Their Lordships with a draft of the patent for Bombay, and whether the Company's

[1] In the afternoon.

[2] See *Calendar of Treasury Books*, vol. ii, p. 145.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

proposals have been reported to the Council; also to procure the lists that came from Sir Gervase Lucas mentioned in his letter. (1 *p.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, DECEMBER 13, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 89[1]).

The report of Sir William Coventry touching the Company's proposals for the surrender of Bombay is read, and order given for the Attorney-General to prepare a draft of a charter or letters patent for the royal signature to pass under the great seal of England of all and every the afore-mentioned grants or concessions touching or relating to the said island Bombay, with such further additional powers as are desired to the Governor and Company, their successors and assigns, and present the same to His Majesty in Council.

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, DECEMBER, 1667 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 150).

Showing that in the time of the late war, by an order dated May 4, 1665, the exportation of sulphur was prohibited until the King's pleasure should be further signified, and, the petitioners having in the course of their trade occasion to export some sulphur, gunpowder, saltpetre, and camphor, for which the Farmers of the Customs refuse to pass entries, they therefore pray for permission to transport the said commodities. (¼ *p.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, DECEMBER 13, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 90[2]).

A petition from the Company for liberty to export sulphur, etc., is read and order given that the Officers and Farmers of the Customs be required and authorized to permit the said Company, their agents, and servants to ship and transport sixty tons of saltpetre, one hundred barrels of gunpowder, forty tons of sulphur, and ten tons of camphor; for which this order shall be sufficient warrant.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 13, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 155).

After consideration of the answers made to the Company's bill of complaint by several persons in the *Return* concerning their

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (at I. O.), vol. xlii, p. 151.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 150.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

private trade, the following orders are given: that the fines due on broadcloth, quicksilver, and all goods brought into the Company's warehouses shall be remitted, but for all calicoes brought back, carried away secretly and concealed, a fine of 7*s.* 6*d.* apiece shall be levied, besides freight; the Committee for Private Trade to order payment of wages to all in the said ship who are not charged with goods liable to be fined. At the request of Mr. Roberts and the rest of the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant*, the matters in dispute between them and the Company are referred to arbitration. John Bullivant and Daniel Hart are accepted as security for Samuel Bullivant in 1,000*l.* Laurence Chambers's request to be allowed to take to Bantam and employ in the Company's service James Cruft, who has lived with him several years, is agreed to, and Cruft is entertained to serve under Chambers at a yearly salary of 10*l.* Moses is directed to take out an execution against Mr. Seaborne, or take security from him by mortgage. The petition of Margery Marginson and others on behalf of poor English prisoners at Ceylon is referred to certain Committees. On information that Sir John Robinson cannot procure soldiers to go to India at 15*s.* a month, an additional 12*d.* a month is offered, besides diet. John King's account to be examined. Walter Hooke is chosen as chaplain for Masulipatam, in case Fort St. George is reduced, or else to go to Hūgli at a yearly salary of 50*l.*, with an additional 50*l.* yearly by way of gratuity as he shall deserve; also 20*l.* for fresh provisions and other necessaries for the voyage. Order is also given for chaplains to be paid their annual salary of 50*l.* in India as it becomes due, and for their gratuity to be paid to whomsoever they shall appoint in England. George Papillon to see that the indigo in his custody is garbled by the next sale. A warrant for 83*l.* 15*s.* to be made out to George Lescallott. A paper containing the Company's indulgence to their factors to trade in several commodities both out and home and when in the Indies, is read and approved. It is to the following effect: the Company having hitherto suffered in their estates and reputations through their factors taking up money and goods on the Company's credit and trading with the same in the Indies for their own private account, and some dying, the Company have been forced to pay their debts, therefore to prevent this and other inconveniencies the Company have in their factors' indentures of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

covenants prohibited them from trading in any commodities mentioned in the said covenants, upon pain of incurring the penalties mentioned, which form of indenture is still in force, but the Company being willing to encourage their factors now give them permission to trade in many goods, [*a long list is given*] on condition that on arriving in the Indies they shall duly register them in the factory where they are to serve, in a book appointed to be kept for the purpose, and on their return to England place them in the Company's warehouse. They are also granted free liberty during their stay in the East to trade in any commodity of that country (calicoes and pepper excepted), provided they do not ship anything in the Company's vessels, or send anything to or receive anything from the South Seas, and trade with their own stock only. But if any presume to trade otherwise, either by making use of the Company's money or ships, by trading to or from the South Seas, or by neglecting to register their goods, then no abatement shall be made of any fine or penalty mentioned in their indentures of covenants, but all shall be exacted as though this indulgence had not been given. (4 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 18, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 159).

The Deputy reports that he with two Committees attended at the House of Lords on Monday and Tuesday last to hear the petition of Mr. Skinner, and that Moses gave in an answer in the names of Sir Andrew Riccard and Mr. Maurice Thomson, and Counsel being called in before Their Lordships, the Solicitor-General on behalf of the Company showed that the latter were not prepared with their answer or defence to the said petition, because of the shortness of the time given them, for being a corporation they can only speak 'by their common seale', and they did not know whether their plea, which was referred to the Judges, was wholly or only in part overruled; that they had used 'no affected delay', having no reason to do so, there being two Acts of Parliament for their justification, and therefore they humbly prayed for a convenient time to give in their answer. Hereupon order is given for the cause to be heard on the Tuesday after the next sitting. General rules, orders, and instructions for the due regulation and management of the Company's factories are read and approved, also particular directions



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for their Presidents, Agents, Chiefs, and for the book-keepers; and the Committees who brought these in are desired to make such further additions touching warehouse-keepers as they see fit. Certain orders and rules for promoting sobriety and piety in the several factories are read and approved. A letter to be written to Mr. Hampson, directing him to ascertain and advise the Company what intelligence the Dutch received last from the Indies, particularly with regard to Fort St. George, and order is given for the letters prepared for that place to be read in court next Friday. On report that some of the *Return's* company obstinately refuse to reveal anything about the private trade in that ship, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade; and certain Committees are requested to speak with Sir John Shaw and the rest of the Farmers of the Customs concerning the answer to the letter they wrote to the collectors at Cowes with regard to the goods entered in that vessel. Order is given for spice to be presented to the Farmers of the Customs and some of their officers, as is usual, also for the same proportion of spice to be given to the Company's officers as is customary. Mr. Bagnall, lately elected to serve as a factor, desiring to be excused, he is dismissed accordingly. Messrs. Beavis and Maxwell appearing in court, the former is desired to pay what is due on his brother's bill of exchange, and the latter is told to give in next Friday a written narrative of the Company's affairs at Cape Coast Castle which have been under his management. Certain Committees are desired to consult with the captains of the several ships and arrange for the accommodation of the factors and others the Company's servants now bound for the Indies. The Committee for Shipping to overlook all bills of provisions for the several ships, and direct Captain Prowd and the respective pursers to see that these are brought in before the departure of the said vessels from Gravesend. Other Committees are requested to consider and direct how the money due from the late Mr. Beavis in the hands of his brother may be secured, by attachment or otherwise. On hearing the report of the committee to whom the petition concerning the English captives in Ceylon was referred, the Court gives order for six mastiffs to be provided and sent as a present to the King of that place. ($2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 20, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 162).

Letters to be sent to Fort St. George are read. The small vessel being built by Mr. Graves to be called the *Diligence*. Sir John Robinson stating that he cannot procure soldiers or serjeants for India at the wages offered, the Court resolves to consider the matter next Monday. According to annual custom, 3*l*. is given to the lecturer of this parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, 5*l*. to be distributed to the poor of the said parish, and 12*l*. to poor aged seamen who have served the Company, and to the widows of those who have died in the service. The Treasurer of Christ's Hospital requests the Company to clothe the ten youths taken into their service, and so relieve the Hospital from the payment of 20*s*. usually given to each boy on leaving; this is because the Hospital has lately been burnt down. He offers to present each of the youths with a Bible. The Court consents, and certain Committees are desired to provide the youths with suitable clothing for the voyage. William Paige asking that consideration may be had of the losses the late Henry Paige, a factor at Bantam, sustained through Quarles Browne, he is told that the Company is ready to see right done, but in this case they consider they have been wronged and so have begun law proceedings, but if Paige has sufficient power from the administrator, they are willing to come to terms with him. A report from the Committee for Private Trade concerning the ship *Return* is read and approved. The petition of Anthony Beale, carpenter in the *Return*, is read, and certain Committees are desired to ascertain from him what further discovery he can make of the goods taken out of the said ship, and to settle that business finally. The petition of the churchwardens and inhabitants of Poplar is read and referred for consideration and report. The sum of 40*s*. to be distributed among some porters for their extraordinary labour in landing the goods from the *St. George*. Consideration to be had of Mr. Smithson's salary and degree next Monday. *Among many warrants signed is one for* 30,000*l*. *to* '*The Kings Most Excellent Majestie*'. (2 *pp*.)

'ATT A COMMITTEE,' DECEMBER 20, 1667 (*Ibid*., vol. xxvA, p. 45).

The committee opine that the several factors, with their wives and servants, also the writers for the Coast and Bay, should take



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

passage in the several ships as follows: in the *Blackamoor*, commanded by Captain Price, Messrs. Jones and Bullivant, Richard Edwards, John Vickers, Robert Freeman, and ten soldiers; in the *Loyal Merchant*, commanded by Captain Risby, Mr. Thomson, minister, Mr. Bridger and his wife in the great cabin, his daughter and maid in a settle bed to go underneath, Mr. Smithson, his wife, daughter, and two maids; also Mr. Wilks, his wife and maid in the great cabin. Sixteen soldiers. In the *Rainbow*, commander Captain Goodlad, Mr. Hooke, minister, Joseph Hall, Mr. Manwaring, his wife and two maids, Mr. Walcott, his wife and maid, Francis Turner, Mrs. Regina Colemand and maid in the great cabin; fourteen soldiers. In the *Unicorn*, commander Captain Harmon, Mr. Moore, John Bagnall, Francis Langston, Mr. Marshall, Valentine Nurse, Mr. Smith, Matthew Launce, John Billingsly, two hospital youths, vizt. John Davis and John Thomas, and twelve soldiers. In the *Madras Merchant*, commander Captain Wildey, Henry Arnold, Anthony Chappell, John Fleetwood, Nathaniel Fitch, George Peacocke, Henry Austin, two hospital boys, vizt. John Nickes and William Probant, and eight soldiers. (¾ *p.*)

ORDER FOR A WARRANT, DECEMBER 20, 1667 (*Public Record Office: Entry Book*, xxiii, p. 610).

For discharge of the East India Company for 154,969*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, the sum raised by sale of goods taken in two Dutch East India prizes consigned to them, and for which their accounts have been examined by the Duke of Albemarle and ten others.

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], DECEMBER 20, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 107).

Have not received a list of the cargo of the *Venambrough*. Have lately had letters overland from the President and Council at Surat, dated March 26 last, stating that travellers, who came overland from the Coromandel Coast, informed them that 'Sir Edward Winter had contracted to deliver up our Fort St. George into the possession of the Dutch, and that he only awaited an answere from the Governor of Zeilon for its performance'. Request him to make diligent inquiries whether the Dutch Company have received any advice of this, and what other particulars he can gather and send by the next post, as it will be useful for them to know before their

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ships leave for India. If a list of the cargo of the *Venambrough* cannot be procured except with much difficulty and trouble, they will not press for it. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 23, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 164).

John Woder and Francis Sone are accepted as security in 2,000*l.* for Laurence Chambers, and Richard Houlton, linen-draper, and Thomas Morgan, grocer, in 1,000*l.* for Thomas Jones. Certain Committees are desired to entertain men as soldiers and cause bills to be set up for that purpose, and Herbert is told to acquaint Sir John Robinson that some soldiers have been found willing to enlist in the Company's service; therefore they will see how far they can ease him of that trouble. The Court, being desirous to avoid the inconvenience that may arise to the Company from persons not in their service going to the East, deputes certain Committees to instruct the commanders of the several ships outward bound not to receive any one in their vessels but those they are obliged to by charter-party, and to direct the said commanders to give in a list of the names of all officers and men already entertained and to be entertained to serve in this present voyage. Captain Robert Stringer to be paid 13*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* John Bridger, who is entertained as a factor for the Coast and to be of Council, to be allowed to take out with him ten yards of scarlet for his own wear. The salary of Valentine Nurse is increased from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per annum. The petition of Abraham Papillon is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Order is given for one-third of the wages due to Mathias Vincent to be paid to his brother Thomas, the latter producing a letter from Mathias and declaring that he was also empowered by a letter of attorney, but it was lost in the late Fire. Order is also given for the said Mathias Vincent to provide additional security, he being now appointed one of Council. The stationer's bill to be examined. Wine to be provided for the several factories and sent on board the ships now bound for the Indies. Letters prepared for the Bay are read and it is resolved that Mr. Blake shall, according to his desire, be permitted to return to England, and on his departure Mr. Shem Bridges shall succeed him as Chief; but in case of the decease of the latter, then Mr. Henry

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Powell shall succeed as Chief. The Governor and the Deputy are desired to write to Mr. Bridges and instruct him to examine the complaints made against Mr. Blake and transmit any proofs to the Court; also to direct him to give further security for the trust now reposed in him. (2 *pp.*)

'ATT A COMMITTEE,' DECEMBER 24, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 46).

The committee opine that the several factors and writers for the South Seas should take passage in the following ships, vizt.: in the *Richard and Martha*, commander Captain Edmund Seamon, Messrs. Cason, Ward, Crisp, Bradford, and Fouke. In the *Loyal Subject*, commander Captain Arnold Browne, Mr. Arnold, Daniel Reade, Joseph Davis, and Theobald Peirce. In the *London*, commander Captain Privett, Mr. Chamber and his man, Mr. Larrmore, Mr. Hartnoll, Henry Smith, Prior Mansfeild, Henry Blacklocke, four hospital youths, vizt.: John Blacknoll, Jonathan Treicher, John Willcox, and Benjamin Hamlins. In the *Coast Frigate*, commander Captain Hall, Messrs. Chester, Hodges, and Wale. (½ *p.*)

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, DECEMBER 24, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 225, no. 147).

I know not whether Lord Anglesey has received all the money from the East India Company, and also 10,000*l.* which I was told the Farmers of the Excise had brought in upon the seamen's wages . . .

A COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS, DECEMBER 30, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 46).

On examination of a former order for providing broadcloths for Bantam and the South Seas, the committee are of opinion that only thirty-six of various colours should be sent to Bantam; they direct Edwin to inquire what perpetuanoes, serges, sayes, and Norwich stuffs have been provided for the South Seas, and Captain Prowd to provide muskets, iron, and several other things formerly ordered for Bantam. The lead for Bantam, mentioned at a meeting of July 20 last, to be shipped in the *Loyal Subject*. Thomas Sprigg to examine the muskets before they are packed, and lade them in the vessels he

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

thinks most convenient, or in the two that carry the great guns. Perpetuanos and Norwich stuffs provided for the King of Bantam. (½ *p.*)

At a Committee, December 30, 1667 (*Ibid.*, p. 47).

Mrs. Coleman and her maid to be allowed to take passage in any of the Company's ships for the Coast, on agreeing with the commander for the same. Captain Prowd to provide whole deals to make private cabins for the factors; also beds, pillows, hammocks, and rugs for the eight hospital youths and sixty soldiers. Details given of guns, ammunition, etc., to be shipped in the *Loyal Merchant*, *Blackamoor*, *Rainbow*, *Madras Merchant*, and *Unicorn*. Muskets, bandoleers, swords, and pikes to be distributed aboard the several ships, according to the number of soldiers carried. Captain Prowd to lade the mum and beer on those vessels with the best accommodation for the same. The price of gunpowder to be ascertained by to-morrow. The Secretary to speak with Sir John Robinson about soldiers for the Fort. Philip Neale to take passage in the *Loyal Merchant* for the Coast as sergeant. *Memorandum*: Agreed with Mr. Dewey for 140 barrels of gunpowder or thereabouts, as the Company's occasions shall require (Towerproof), at 3*l.* 12*s.* per barrel, to be delivered upon demand. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, December 30, 1667 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 166).

Henry Walcott, Senior, and Henry Walcott, Junior, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for James Walcott, and Sir Thomas Bludworth and John Kay, woollen-draper, in 1,000*l.* for Richard Smithson, factor. Upon the motion of Mr. Hobby, William Bagnall is readmitted to serve as a factor. John Cholmeley requests that his brother, Nathaniel Cholmeley, a jeweller, may be permitted to remain at Golconda to trade in diamonds, and offers to engage his adventure and other security that his said brother will trade in no other commodity to the prejudice of the Company; the Court consents and directs certain committees to consider about fitting covenants for Cholmeley to sign, in which he will undertake that Nathaniel Cholmeley will only trade in diamonds and jewels and give an account to the Court of what diamonds he shall send to England during his stay in India. Certain Committees are desired

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to speak with Signor Keriacos about the customs of Persia and Patani saltpetre, and Agra indigo, and report what he has to say. The Committee for Shipping to give directions for the guns, ammunition, and stores provided for Fort St. George to be shipped, and for conveniencies to be made in the great cabins of the *Loyal Merchant* and the *Rainbow* for the women who are going to India; also to hasten the commanders to fall down with their ships to Gravesend, and remove whatsoever shall obstruct their speedy dispatch; they are further to ascertain the current price of gunpowder and to procure sixty soldiers for Fort St. George, with the assistance of Sir John Robinson or otherwise, as they shall see fit. The Committee for Buying Goods to give directions for all goods provided for the Coast to be in readiness to be laden on board; and the Committee for the Treasury to make provision of bullion to be sent to the several factories, and consider of fitting goods to be provided for Bantam and Surat, that these may be ready for shipment. Captains Harman, Hall, Wildy, and Goodlad, are questioned as to the readiness of their respective vessels, and told to take them to Gravesend with all possible speed. The *Coast Frigate* is to go to Jambi, and Sambrooke is told to prepare a list of things desired by the King of Bantam and report what has been already provided. The Committee for Lawsuits, with the assistance of Mr. Kellam, to consider about Thomas Skinner's business, and draw up what is needful for the instruction of counsel. Damaged calicoes and cotton yarn returned in the *St. George* to be delivered to Captain Lord and the owners of that ship. Sir George Charnocke and Hannah Blacklocke are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Henry Blacklocke. Henry Smith, formerly chosen as a writer for Bantam, is now to be employed at Macassar under the Chief there. Mrs. Regina Coleman and her maid to be allowed to go to India in the *Katherine* or any other ship, provided she pays for their passages. Captain William Hutchins is appointed master of the *Diligence*, bound for the Bay. Moses presents a draft of letters patent for Bombay, and the Court orders that these be read to-morrow morning. A warrant for 100*l.* to be made out to the Secretary for which he is to account. He is told to wait on Lord Arlington for the King's letter to the King of Bantam, and on the Officers of the Ordnance about three guns, etc., that are being provided to be sent as a present from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

His Majesty. Captain Seaman to be notified to attend the Court to-morrow morning. (3 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 31, 1667 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 169).

Order is given for the ship *Richard and Martha* to go from Bantam to Jambi. Mr. Thomson, the minister, is to be allowed to take with him to the Coast Edmond Hunt, a young man he has trained to be useful as an usher in a school he intends to keep for the education of the young, on condition that Hunt applies himself wholly to schooling and does not attempt to meddle in trade. Captain Lord, commander of the *St. George*, being accused of having shipped seven lascars at Surat to help navigate his ship to England, and upon arrival there refused to pay them and proposed to offer them for sale, the Court desires certain Committees to look into the matter, see that right is done to the said lascars, and that they are given their passage in the Company's ships to Surat, if they wish it. Mr. Aston, keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, to let Thomas Papillon have the use of one of the cellars now empty at Crosby House, upon the same terms as Mr. Paige had it. The draft of letters patent for the Island of Bombay, prepared by Mr. Moses, is read. (1 *p.*)

The Company to Thomas Lucas [at Yarmouth], December 31, 1667 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 107).

Have long expected the *Zant Frigate* to arrive in the river, the time agreed upon for her to leave Gravesend having long past. Feel necessitated to tell him that he has broken his contract and, if she does not come quickly, they will be obliged, though unwillingly, to supply her place. (¼ *p.*)

Account by Sir John Robinson of Extra Expenses in the Tower during the Time of the Plague and the Fire, 1667 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 230, no. 73).

. . . for trouble in receiving 36,000*l.* from sheriffs of counties, and 150,000*l.* for the East India Company's business, and disposing of the goods of the East India prizes.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

## TRANSFERS OF STOCK, 1664–67

(Unless otherwise specified, half the nominal amount had been paid up.)

1664.

3 Feb. Maurice Thomson to Samuel Richardson, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Daniel Rawlinson to John Athy, 500*l.*
,, ,, John Young to John Sweeting, 800*l.*
12 ,, George Gosfreight to Henry Ryley, 1,000*l.*
19 ,, Dr. Timothy Baldwin to James Littleton, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Executors of James Stainer to Henry Ryley, 1,000*l.*
2 Mar. Laurence Moyer and Nicholas Hurlestone, executors to James Moyer, to Edward Rich, 800*l.*
,, ,, Mary Jourdain to John Sweeting, 200*l.*
11 ,, Edward Rich to Captain Nicholas Hurlestone, 800*l.*
,, ,, Rowland Berrisford to Michael Davison, 1,000*l.*
26 ,, George Gosfreight to Thomas Canham, 500*l.*
6 Apr. Edmond White to William Collin, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Abrahall Hill to John Young, 2,000*l.*
6 May John Wingfield to George Peryer, 600*l.*
,, ,, Nathaniel Letton to George Willoughby, 1,000*l.* (395*l.* paid).
11 ,, John Adies to Sir William Thomson, 500*l.*
,, ,, Paulo Dobie to Sir William Thomson, 500*l.*
25 ,, Anne Thurloe to Christopher Boone, 100*l.*
8 July Giles Thornburgh to Roger Scattergood, 600*l.*
,, ,, Jonathan Dawes, executor to his brother Robert, to himself, 1,000*l.*
14 Sept. Thomas Fox to John Welden [No amount given].
,, ,, Josias Dewey to Edmund Halley, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Michael Davison to Sir William Thomson, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Puckle to James Temple, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, John Mews to Thomas Breton, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Richard Wynn to Samuel Richardson, 2,400*l.*
,, ,, Giles Long to Samuel Richardson, 600*l.*
23 ,, Thomas Fox to John Welden, 1,500*l.*
,, ,, Richard Bogan to Benjamin Barron, 1,600*l.*
5 Oct. Peter Cully to Simon Smith, 600*l.*
,, ,, Simon Smith to John Jolliffe, 400*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Babington to John Cooke, 1,600*l.*
,, ,, John Hawes to John Thomson, 500*l.*
,, ,, Michael Dunkin to Thomas Hughs, 1,200*l.* (468*l.* 15*s.* paid).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

5 Oct. Michael Davison to Philip Mead, 550*l.* (206*l.* 15*s.* paid).
21 ,, Robert Beake to Edward Beaker, 300*l.*
,, ,, Henry Bosworth to Thomas Came, Senior, 500*l.*
,, ,, Richard Royle to Samuel Richardson, 500*l.*
2 Nov. Dr. Roger Drake to Sir Stephen White, 1,600*l.*
4 ,, Samuel Richardson to Lord George Berkeley, 1,200*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Richardson to William Allington, 2,000*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Richardson to Thomas Canham, 2,000*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Bell to Sir William Thomson, 1,500*l.*
,, ,, John Dickons to John Jollife, 800*l.*
,, ,, John Dickons to Benjamin Albin, 1,200*l.*
,, ,, John Dickons to Thomas Hancox, 100*l.*
,, ,, Richard Royley to Samuel Richardson, 200*l.*
,, ,, George Curtis to Thomas Frampton, 500*l.*
9 ,, John Athy, Senior, to John Athy, Junior, 1,000*l.*
18 ,, James Smith, Junior, to Sir William Peake, 1,100*l.*
,, ,, Matthew Tindall to Rowland Wynn, 400*l.*
,, ,, Francis Dashwood to Theophilus Biddulph, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Bretton to John Lethieulier, 1,000*l.*
21 ,, Nicholas Vanacker to Sir William Thomson, 2,400*l.*
30 ,, Matthew Tindall to Francis Pergitor, 400*l.*
7 Dec. David Otgar to Abraham Othgar, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, George Ashby to Thomas Hancox, 200*l.*
,, ,, Abraham Sagon to Laurence Martell, 1,600*l.* (600*l.* paid).
9 ,, Thomas Blackerby to Sir Stephen White, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Nicholas Delves to Thomas Letchmer, 600*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Canham to Thomas Davies, 1,000*l.*
12 ,, David Offley to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 500*l.*
23 ,, John Cooke to Charles Thurrold, 1,600*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Crispe to Charles Thurrold, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sir John Banks to Robert Blackborne, 1,000*l.*
30 ,, John Shorte to John Morden, 500*l.*

1665.

5 Jan. Mary Dover to Daniel Dover, 200*l.*
,, ,, Mary Dover to Peter Hunsbart, 200*l.*
,, ,, Francis Allen deceased (an adventure forfeited to the King and now belonging to H.R.H.) to John Allen and John Borradale, executors of Francis Allen and assigns of H.R.H., 1,000*l.* (250*l.* paid).
13 ,, William Brunskill to William Nutt, 500*l.*
25 ,, Sir Theophilus Biddulph to James Edwards, 3,500*l.* (1,625*l.* paid).
1 Feb. Nathaniel Noakes to William Lant, 600*l.*
24 ,, Thomas Davies to George Willoughby, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Robert Clarkson to James Wancourt, 1,000*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1665.

15 Mar. Abraham Otgher to Katherine Otgher, 2,111*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* (1,000*l.* paid).
" " Nicholas Salter to Thomas Blackerby, 200*l.* (75*l.* paid).
" " Katherine Otgher to William Allington, 2,111*l.* (1,000 paid).
" " Humphrey Broome to William Lant, 500*l.*
4 Apr. Edward Backwell to Lord George Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
3 May Judith Boucher to Edward Boucher, 500*l.*
" " Benjamin Baron to Henry Dacres, 1,000*l.*
" " William Vyner to Gerard Loyd, 500*l.*
" " Robert Blackborne to Gerard Loyd, 250*l.*
" " Thomas Sherman to Maurice Thomson, Junior, 500*l.*
14 June Thomas Cockaine to Thomas Blackerby, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (100*l.* paid).
" " George Peryer to Gerard Loyd, 1,200*l.*
23 " Francis Warner to Sir John Banks, 1,500*l.*
" " Edward Pearce to Richard Booth, 200*l.*
" " Peter Daniell to John Lethieulier, 2,000*l.* (875*l.* paid).
" " Robert Callowe to Nathaniel Letton, 1,000*l.*
" " John Boware to William Clarke, 100*l.*
" " John Brooke to Thomas Canham, 500*l.* (187*l.* 10*s.* paid).
5 July Oliver Bowles to Mary Wildbore, 500*l.* (187*l.* 10*s.* paid).
" " Francis Day to Daniel Rawlinson, 400*l.*

1666.

31 Jan. Mary Wildbore to Michael Davison, 500*l.*
" " Mary Wildbore to Richard Booth, 500*l.*
" " William Watts to Benjamin Albyn, 50*l.*
" " William Watts to Richard Booth, 150*l.*
" " Amy Langly to William Potter, 800*l.*
" " Elizabeth Stock to Michael Davison, 500*l.*
" " Elizabeth Stock to Richard Booth, 500*l.*
" " William Moyer to Anthony Earning, 1,000*l.*
6 Feb. Dame Rebecca Vincent to Laurence Loe, 1,000*l.*
" " Sarah Collin to James Temple, 1,000*l.*
" " The executors of James Tutchin to James Leaver, 600*l.*
9 " Sir William Thomson to Maurice Thomson, 500*l.*
" " Edward Bodle to Christopher Boone, 2,000*l.*
16 " Barnabas Meeres' executor to James Temple, 1,000*l.*
" " Tempest Milner to James Temple, 1,000*l.*
" " Tempest Milner to Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, 500*l.*
" " John Langly to Richard White, 600*l.*
21 " Samuel Lee to David Clerke, 480*l.*
" " The executors of Michael Markeland to George Papillon, 500*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

21 Feb. John Gourney to George Papillon, 300*l.*
28 ,, Maurice Githin to Basil Hearne, 500*l.*
,, ,, Maurice Githin to George Papillon, 500*l.*
,, ,, Henry Daves to George Papillon, 500*l.*
9 Mar. Robert Pearson to Richard Booth, 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (62*l.* 10*s.* paid).
,, ,, Robert Pearson to Michael Davison, 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (312*l.* 10*s.* paid).
,, ,, John Hobby account apart to his proper account, 4,500*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Boone to William Potter, 100*l.* (37*l.* 10*s.* paid).
14 ,, Thomas Sanders to John Jollife, 200*l.*
27 ,, Thomas Sanders to John Jollife, 200*l.*
,, ,, Francis Heath to Thomas Canham, 500*l.* (187*l.* 10*s.* paid).
,, ,, Joseph Caryll to Samuel Shute, 500*l.*
,, ,, Matthew Barker to Anne Walter, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sibella Mandevilla to Humphrey Graves, 500*l.*
3 Apr. Amy Lawrence to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
,, ,, Edward Dallowe to Charles Keepe, 400*l.*
,, ,, Edward Dallowe to Richard Alie, 200*l.*
,, ,, John Monck to George Bray, 300*l.*
10 ,, William Drax to Henry Drax, 1,800*l.*
,, ,, Jeremy Sambrooke to William Mead, 500*l.*
,, ,, William Sedgwick to William Mead, 750*l.*
,, ,, Robert Lant to William Sedgwick, 500*l.*
,, ,, Robert Lant to William Mead, 1,500*l.*
,, ,, George Papillon to Sir William Thomson, 1,800*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Sambrooke to Sir William Thomson, 500*l.*
24 ,, William Mead to Peter Daniel, 1,025*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Boone to Basil Hearne, 500*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Boone to John Morden, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Boone to William Salmon, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sir William Thomson to Charles Moriscoe, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Moyer to Lawrence Moyer, 750*l.*
27 ,, William Mead to Peter Daniel, 1,025*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Boone to Basil Hearne, 500*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Boone to John Morden, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Boone to William Salmon, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sir William Thomson to Thomas Bell, 2,000*l.*
,, ,, Sir William Thomson to John Lethieullier, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Sir William Thomson to Charles Moriscoe, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Moyer to Lawrence Moyer, 750*l.*
,, ,, Jonathan Penn to Joseph Alston, 1,600*l.* (600*l.* paid).
,, ,, James Edwards to Charles Mariscoe, 500*l.*
,, ,, James Edwards to John Lethieullier, 500*l.*
,, ,, James Edwards to George Torrianoe, 550*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1666.

11 May William Tanton to John Lethieullier, 500*l.*
" " Michael Davison to William Sedgwick, 500*l.*
" " Lawrence Martell to George Torianoe, 400*l.*
" " George Thomson to Thomas Neale, 1,000*l.*
13 June Simon Smith to Arthur Bailey, 200*l.*
" " Peter Culley to William Prettyman, 2,000*l.* (750*l.* paid).
11 July John Congreve to Christopher Tomblinson, 500*l.*
" " George Torrianoe to James Corsellis, 125*l.*
" " George Cleere to Philip Meade, 500*l.*
" " Edmond White to William Cox, 1,750*l.*
" " Nicholas Juxon to Thomas Juxon, 2,100*l.*
" " Thomazin Goodin to Margaret and Mary Oldfield, 500*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letton to Christopher Tomblingson, 1,500*l.*
2 Oct. Richard Hiller to Henry Hampson, 400*l.*
" " Dame Rebecca Vincent to Sir George Smith, 279*l.* 8*s.*
" " Dame Rebecca Vincent to Stephen Langham, 263*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*
" " Dame Rebecca Vincent to Joseph Chambers, 1,746*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*
14 Dec. Stephen Bolton to Raphe Standishe, 200*l.*
" " Aaron Baker to Thomas Baker, 500*l.*

1667.

9 Jan. Stephen Bolton to Andrew West, 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (87*s.* 10*d.* paid).
" " William Drax to Thomas Shotterdon, 1,800*l.*
6 Feb. Thomas Willson to Nathaniel Letton, 1,000*l.*
" " George Perrier to Mary Wanley, 2,000*l.*
" " Sir Anthony Batemen to Edward Brewster, 1,000*l.*
" " Gerard Lloide to Nathaniel Letton, 800*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to John Lethulier, 1,000*l.*
15 " Thomas Papillon to Charles Mariscoe, 500*l.*
" " Christopher Boone to Charles Mariscoe, 500*l.*
" " Christopher Boone to Edward Bovery, 1,000*l.*
" " Christopher Boone to Charles Mariscoe, 500*l.*
" " Christopher Boone to Captain James Burkin, 1,000*l.*
" " Joseph Chambers to Laurence Moyer (*amount not given*).
1 Mar. Roger Scattergood to William Allington, 2,000*l.*
" " James Corsellis to Laurence Martell, 2,625*l.*
" " Grace Kendall to George Lord Berkeley, 2,000*l.*
8 " Sir Richard Ford to Sir William Rider, 1,500*l.*
13 " Sir Richard Ford to Peter Proby, 625*l.*
" " George Toriano to Peter Proby, 125*l.*
10 Apr. Joan Hyde to Thomas Murthwaite, 500*l.*
" " Timothy Wade to George Willoughby, 500*l.*
14 May Timothy Wareing to William Sommers, 1,000*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

14 May Joanna Mellish to John Davenport, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, John Davenport to Samuel Mellishe [*sic*], 1,000*l.*
31 ,, Sir John Langham to John Morden, 2,000*l.*
5 June Benjamin Baron to Nathaniel Letton, 600*l.*
,, ,, William Cox to Abraham Polin, 1,250*l.*
,, ,, Anthony Earning to Charles Chamberlyn, 500*l.*
,, ,, Anthony Earning to Edward Norwood, 500*l.*
28 ,, William Wildy to Daniel Rawlinson, 500*l.*
,, ,, Richard Slany to Joseph Alston, 1,300*l.*
,, ,, George Snell to George Papillon, 2,433*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (925*l.* paid).
,, ,, George Snell to George Papillon, 500*l.*
10 July George Lord Berkeley to Isaac Houblon, 2,000*l.*
24 ,, George Lord Berkeley to Robert Ellis, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, William Prettiman to William Harrington, 2,000*l.* (750*l.* paid).
16 Aug. Susannah, Thomas, and Henry Boone to Thomas Manning and Mary, his wife, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Thomas and Mary Manning to Abraham Polins, 400*l.*
,, ,, Sir John Banks to William Sedgewick, 2,000*l.*
,, ,, John Jolliffe to Nathaniel Herne, 1,000*l.*
28 ,, James Littleton to George, Lord Berkeley, 500*l.*
11 Sept. Benjamin Albyn to Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
20 ,, Joseph Alston to Maurice Thomson, 3,000*l.*
,, ,, The Bishop of Chichester, John Garrett, and Frederick Ixem, executors of Francis Tryan, deceased, to Henry King, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Henry Richards to Isaac Houblon, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, William Bouredge to Daniel Rawlinson, 500*l.* (150*l.* paid).
27 ,, Nicholas Juxon to Christopher Boone, 1,500*l.*
,, ,, John Juxon to Christopher Boone, 500*l.*
1 Oct. William Drax to Samuel Drax, 600*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Drax to Christopher Boone, 600*l.*
2 ,, John Jolliffe to Nicholas Morris, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, William Drax to John Godscall, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Michael Davison to Nicholas Morris, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, William Drax, guardian to the children of Sir James Drax, to Samuel Drax, 1,200*l.*
,, ,, Samuel Drax to William Drax, 1,200*l.*
4 ,, Aaron Baker to William Sedgewick, Junior, 500*l.*
29 ,, Robert Thomson to George Willoughby, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (250*l.* paid).
,, ,, Samuel Lee, Junior, to George Willoughby, 500*l.*
,, ,, Lucy Hatton to Thomas Lewis, 2,000*l.*
,, ,, Joseph Denham to Edmund Walcott, 500*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1667.

29 Oct. Robert Ellis to George Willoughby, 1,000*l.*
" " William Moses to Edmund Walcott, 500*l.*
" " Major Robert Thomson to Humphrey Morrice, 366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (250*l.* paid).
" " William Sedgewick, Junior, to Henry Chowne, 1,000*l.*
15 Nov. William Sedgewick to Christopher Foster, 500*l.*
" " William Sedgewick to Christopher Foster, 400*l.*
" " William Sedgewick to Isaac Houblon, 500*l.*
" " Lawrence Mercer to Clere Talbott, 200*l.*
" " Mary Brayne to Thomas James, 750*l.* (281*l.* 5*s.* paid).
" " George Lord Berkeley to Christopher Boone, 700*l.*
27 " John Owen to Abraham Polins, 1,600*l.*
" " William Peirce to Josias Dewey, 250*l.*
" " John Butcher to Humphrey Morrice, 500*l.*
" " John Butcher to Thomas Glover, 500*l.*
" " John Athy to John Cholmeley, 1,000*l.*
4 Dec. Lawrence Low to Edward Hopegood, 1,000*l.*
" " Maurice Thomson to John Holworthy, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Hussey to John Morden, 2,100*l.* (1,037*l.* 10*s.* paid).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

# INDEX


Abbott, Edward, 28.
Aboab, Jacob, 228, 230, 253, 254, 268.
Achin, 56, 114, 188.
Ackworth, William, 62.
A'Court, William, 81, 102, 134, 145.
Acton, James, solicitor to the Company, 27, 150, 199; re-election and salary, 32, 141; services required of, 34, 45, 140, 142, 146; deceased, 188.
Adams, James, assistant to Auditor, 328.
Adams, James, formerly purser in the *Surat*, 110, 128, 355, 373, 394; his account, 197, 199; payment to, 339, 344; objections against, 398, 401.
Adams, Mary, 110.
Adams, Sir Thomas, 146.
Adathaes. *See* Cotton goods.
Adies, John, 426.
Admiralty, the, xvii *n.*, 160; High Court of, 7, 125, 127, 134, 179, 320; judge of, *see* Zouch, Dr. Richard.
*Advice*, the, 320, 341; customs due on goods brought home in, 152, 195, 226.
*African*, the, vii, 37, 293, 309, 332, 342, 344, 362; commander of, *see* Fisher *and* Harman; stock, etc., shipped in, 54, 55, 59, 96, 104, 128, 129, 293, 294, 295, 300, 306, 307, 308, 334, 391, 403; men serving in, 55, 107, 300, 335, 343; gratuities to, 85, 101, 125, 134, 342, 344; owners of, 62, 128, 139, 395; request of, 96, 120, 121, 123, 124, 129, 302; payment to, 68, 105, 134, 303, 323, 334, 344; entertained, 65, 70; to go to Surat, xii, 91, 128; protection desired for, 121, 123, 124; passengers in, 122, 128, 136; engagement with a Dutch ship, xx, 343.
African Company. *See* Royal African Company.
Agard, William, 343, 377, 388.
Agra, 424.
Albemarle, Duke of. *See* Monck, George.
Albyn, Benjamin, xiii, 160, 171 *n.*, 175 *n.*, 405; elected a Committee, 141, 218, 316; letters from, 159, 161, 162, 163–4, 168, 171, 175; services required of, 186, 223, 278, 298; gratuity given to, xiii, xiv, 214; adventure transferred to, 427, 428; transfers adventure, 431.
Albyn, Onesephorus, 324.
Aldrich, Mary, 62, 129 (2).
Aldworth, Henry, 198, 199; will and effects of, 60, 61, 78, 89.
Aldworth, Richard, 60, 61, 69, 78.
Aleppo, 41, 147, 148, 180, 247, 336; Consul at, *see* Delanoy.
Alie, Richard, 429.
Allejaes. *See* Cotton goods.
Allen, Francis, 290; his adventure, 54, 55, 58, 89, 99, 119, 427.
Allen, Alderman John, 55, 99, 119 (2), 427.
Allen, Sir Thomas, 188, 317, 327, 332, 393; letter to, 317.
Allen, Thomas, Junior, 188, 393.
Allen, William, 141, 145, 267, 361.
Allington, William, 287, 427, 428, 430.
Allnot, Captain, 253.
Allum, Thomas, 202.
Aloes, 200, 268, 279; epatica and soccatrina, 77, 207, 209, 393, 397.
Alston, Joseph, 429, 431 (2).
Alum, 142, 168, 373, 392, 399.
Alvarez, —, 274.
Amber, 5, 6, 15, 21, 23, 118, 376, 405, 407.
Ambergris, 18, 293, 348, 404.
Amboyna, 315.
America, 183.
*American*, the, iii *n.*, vii, 37, 50, 99, 108, 178, 237; commander of, *see* Mallison *and* Eastgate; men serving in, 56, 92, 188, 196, 223; privileges allowed them, 198, 200; tendered for employment, 62, 65, 374; owners of, 96, 120, 138, 139, 332, 361, 365, 366, 367, 371, 395; payment to, 68, 85, 108, 204; to bring her home, 291, 293, 390, 400, 401; goods and treasure shipped in, 56, 81, 87, 95, 96, 197, 200, 366; to go to the Coast and Bay, xii, 91.
Amsterdam, 62, 80, 158, 330, 343, 368; advices from, 6, 87, 350; agents of the Company at, *see* Bathurst, Hampson, *and* Manning.
*Amsterdam*, the, 399.
Andrews, Captain, 395.
Andrews, John, 329.
Andrews, Matthew, formerly President at Surat, 22, 34, 46, 294 (2), 381; information against, 59, 81, 245; goods and money belonging to, 142, 201, 294, 364; arbitration concerning, 150, 151, 152, 381; his ship, 290, 296, 297, 299, 303, 304.
Andrews, Alderman Thomas (regicide), 146, 147, 329.




NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Andrews, Thomas (Governor of the Company 1659–60), 14, 84, 116, 212.
Anglesey, Earl of. *See* Annesley, Arthur.
Anjidiv, men left at, 17, 51, 120, 128; to be brought home, 132, 133, 136.
*Anne*, the, 372, 392.
Annesley, Arthur, Viscount Valentia, Earl of Anglesey, President of the Council and Treasurer of the Navy, 298, 393, 412, 422.
Ansell, Francis, 215.
*Antelope*, the, 327.
Apsley, Sir Allen, 216, 217, 222.
Archer, Anthony, 3.
Arlington, Lord. *See* Bennet, Sir Henry.
Armenians, 5, 15, 17, 21, 60 *n.*
Armitage, the, 290.
Arnold, Edmond, 134.
Arnold, Henry, 394, 420, 422; entertainment and security, 397, 402, 414.
Arnold, Joseph, 400, 402, 414.
Arthur, —, 168.
Arundell, William, 9, 40.
Arwaker, James, 372, 402.
Asafoetida, 197.
Ashburnam, John, 193.
Ashby, George, 427.
Ashe, Jonathan, 5, 14, 196.
Ashe, Mrs., 196.
Ashe, Sir Joseph, 191, 324, 327, 386.
Ashe, Rebecca, 191.
Ashehurst, Peter, 367, 374, 375.
Ashley, Lord. *See* Cooper, Anthony.
*Assada Merchant*, the, 92, 98, 105.
Aston, Charles, paymaster of the mariners, 126, 139, 153, 375, 425; entertainment and salary, 121, 122, 141, 221, 326; letter to, 126–7; gratuity given to, 133, 165, 188.
Aston, John, 217, 338.
Aston, Margaret, 217, 336, 338.
Athy, John, 105, 426, 427, 432.
Athy, John, Junior, 427.
Atkins, John, 267, 270.
Atkins, Sir Robert, 405.
Atkinson, Lady, 217.
Attorney-General. *See* Palmer, Sir Geoffrey.
Aungier, Gerald, 359, 386.
Aungier, Percival, paymaster of the mariners, 69, 79, 122; entertainment and salary, 32, 33; deceased, 121, 122 *n.*
Austen, Sir John, 379.
Austen, Samuel, 379, 386, 387, 403.
Austin, Edward, 400.
Austin, Henry, 403, 420.
Austine, a youth wrecked in the *Royal Oak*, 128.
Austrey, James, 127, 128, 134.
Avetick, an Armenian, 5, 407.
Axtell, Captain Thomas, 69.
Babington, Abraham, 426.
Backe, Benjamin, 368, 370.
Backwell, Alderman Edward, 28, 33, 34, 158, 428.
Badgent, Edward, 256.
Badiley, Captain William, commander of the *Rebecca*, 159, 173, 198, 413; letter to, 4, 155.
Baftas. *See* Cotton goods.
Bagnall, John, 14, 420.
Bagnall, William, 378, 418; entertainment and salary, 379, 386, 402, 423.
Bailey, Arthur, 430.
Baily, James, 373.
Baker, Aaron, 430, 431.
Baker, Thomas, 430.
Balasore, xv, 67, 334.
Baldwin, Dr. Timothy, 426.
Bale, James, 389.
Ball, Captain, letter to, 178.
*Baltimore*, the, 148, 151, 156; commander of, *see* Wylde, Charles.
Bandoleers, 423.
Banfield, Ann, 100.
Banks, Sir John, adventures transferred by and to, 146, 147, 427, 428, 431.
Bantam, 5, 95, 114, 239, 253, 264, 320, 380; agents at, *see* Browne, Hunter, *and* Turner; ships and stock for, iii, xii, xxiii, 14 (2), 15, 16, 36, 76, 85, 169, 220, 230, 256, 257 (2), 266, 310, 355, 358 (2), 369, 371, 373, 375, 380, 384, 399, 422; factors and others at and for, 16, 29, 62, 195, 246, 261, 300, 307, 355, 372, 373, 377, 379, 384 (2), 391, 400, 402, 424; deceased at, 51, 103, 113; returned from, 224, 258; advices received from, 52, 239, 358; sent to, 261, 266; tea from, 59 *n.*; bills of exchange from, 29, 61, 76, 157, 160; ships returned from, 151, 155, 156; deposition concerning a damaged book sent from, 237–8; chaplain for, 360; King of, sends a letter and presents to King Charles, 88, 157, 158, 160, 180, 261, 266; to Queen Catherine, 126, 127; to the Company, 157, 262, 263, 271, 274; presents and letter desired by and sent to, 12, 88, 261, 262, 266, 270, 276, 279, 359, 360, 394, 398, 423, 424.
*Bantam*, the, xix, 257, 260, 267, 281, 285; commander of, *see* Barker, William; men serving in, 261, 339, 394; privileges allowed them, 286; protection for, 265 (2), 267; dispatch of, 284, 286, 380, 387; to go to Surat, xxiii, 371, 373; treasure, etc., shipped in, 285, 287, 353, 354, 373, 375, 376, 391.
Barbadoes, 3, 8, 154, 244, 274, 333.
Barella Island, 140.
Barker, Captain James, 231; commander

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of the *Royal Charles*, privileges granted, 23, 195, 244; letter to, 178, 184; diamonds belonging to, 195, 274.
Barker, Matthew, 429.
Barker, Richard, 413.
Barker, Captain William, 157, 281, 303, 380, 387; commander of the *Bantam*, 260, 265, 267, 373; privileges granted, 286, 380, 381.
Barkstead, Colonel John, 224, 337, 338.
Barnardiston, Pelatia, 398.
Barnardiston, Sir Samuel, 65, 77, 113 *n.*, 202, 217, 392; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; services required of, 121, 122, 131, 195, 242, 283, 284, 285 (2), 288, 405, 409; adventure transferred to, 405.
Barnet, 405.
Barr, Peter, 34, 119.
Barron, Benjamin, 47, 81; elected a Committee, 31; adventure transferred by and to, 426, 428, 431.
Bartlett, Robert, 335.
Barton, Elizabeth, 235.
Barton, John, 236.
Basra, 64, 245.
Basse, Captain, 190, 384.
Basse, —, wharfinger, 292, 293, 318.
Basse, Richard, 402.
Bassett, Richard, 348, 363, 365 (2).
Batavia, x, 53, 73, 143, 356; Governor-General at, *see* Maatzuiker, Joan.
Bateman, Sir Anthony, 430.
Bateman, Sir William, 360, 361.
Bath, Earl of. *See* Grenville, John.
Bathurst, Alderman John, 1, 10, 244, 307, 322; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; allowance on goods made to, 10, 134, 139, 142, 226; services required of, 199, 206, 274, 275, 308, 360, 384; his account, 227, 229, 333.
Bathurst, Joseph, the Company's correspondent at Amsterdam, 91, 256; letters to, 63, 80, 108, 143; gratuity given to, 79, 80.
Batten, Sir William, 44, 278, 295.
Beacham, James, 120, 134, 275, 278; his debt, 228 (2), 338, 339; to be prosecuted, 259, 288, 325.
Beachy Head, 36.
Beads, 196.
Beake, Elias, 160.
Beake, Robert, 427.
Beaker, Edward, 427.
Beale, Anthony, 414, 419.
Beale, William, 395, 413.
Bean, Humphrey, 57, 58, 124.
Bearblock, James, 68, 69, 126.
Bearblock, Lucy, 68, 69.
Beaven, Jacob, 3.
Beavis, Gilbert, 381, 407, 418.
Beer, 15, 17, 294 (2), 295, 309, 318, 423.
Beere, John, 337, 350.
Bell, Thomas, 427, 429.
Bell, William, 6, 15, 81 (2).
Bence, John, 118, 170.
Bence, Squire, 394.
Bengal, Bay of, 67, 97, 114, 371, 396; Chief at, *see* Blake *and* Bridges; ships and stock for, 5, 64, 85, 91, 169, 174, 369, 371, 392, 401, 424; ship lost in, 117; letters and advices for and from, 59, 117, 180, 291, 365; silk from, 77, 279; saltpetre from, 169; factors at and for, 97, 138, 223, 377, 386, 387, 400, 402; deceased at, 79, 86, 104, 147, 196; chaplain for, 379.
Benham, William, 118.
Bennet, Charles, 203, 212, 220, 223, 230, 236.
Bennet, Sir Henry, Lord Arlington, Secretary of State, xv, 14, 28, 120, 128, 148, 179, 207, 290, 317, 334, 359, 360, 369; letters to, 27, 61, 67–8, 72–3, 77–80, 82–3, 92–5, 98–9, 103, 105–6, 106, 161, 164, 180, 183, 185 (2), 186, 187, 213, 244; letters from, 192, 214, 288; consulted concerning Bombay, 180, 293, 338, 364, 406, 407, 411; Fort St. George, 281, 283, 288, 289, 410, 412; Skinner, 286; King Charles's letter to the King of Bantam, 359, 424; the Company's petitions referred to, 47, 298, 301, 398, 400 (2); warrant from, 387; his secretary, *see* Williamson, Joseph.
Bennitt, Roger, 86.
Bennitt, William, 128, 129 (2), 134, 135.
Benzoin, 134, 208, 279, 378, 397.
Berkeley, Lord George, 17, 91, 187, 386, 405, 409; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; assists the Company concerning Skinner, 282, 283, 294; adventure transferred by and to, 427, 428, 430 (2), 431 (4), 432.
Berkeley, Lord John, 218.
Berkshire House, 286.
Berrisford, Rowland, 426.
Berwick, 343.
Bethnal Green, 159, 160, 161.
Bevis, —, 282.
Bezoar stones, 15, 18, 61.
Bickford, Sampson, 236.
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus, 379, 427 (2).
Bigglestone, Humphrey, 49.
Bilbao, 378.
Billingsley, John, 394, 397, 403, 420.
Bills of Exchange, *passim*.
Birch, Edmund, 327.
'Birdseyes', 77, 208, 279.
Bix, Nicholas, 87.
Blackall, Thomas, 3.
*Blackamoor*, the, 399, 420, 423; commander of, *see* Price, John; offered and accepted for service, 367, 369, 371.

Blackborne, Robert, secretary to the Company, xvii *n.*, 287, 306, 332, 372, 400; entertainment and salary, xvii, 268, 269, 323, 326; allowed an assistant, 323; services required of, 270, 326, 345, 364, 382, 390, 406, 414, 424; payment to, 382, 424; adventure transferred by and to, 427, 428.
Blackerby, Thomas, 427, 428 (2).
Blacklock, Hannah, 424.
Blacklock, Henry, 394, 422; entertainment and security, 397, 402, 424.
Blackman, Joseph, 216, 223.
Blackman, Captain Maurice, 117.
Blacknoll, John, 422.
Blackwall (*see also* Poplar), xxix, 188, 257, 369.
Bladwell, Richard, 12, 18, 143, 228; his business referred to arbitration, 21, 45, 241, 242, 245; petitions the Company, 232, 251.
Blake, William, Chief at the Bay, 179, 376 (2), 386; exorbitant disbursements of, 284, 422; to return home, 421.
Blake, William, Senior, 179.
Blany, —, 400, 401.
Bludworth, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor (1665–6), 128, 287, 333, 423; elected a Committee, 31; letter and order received from, xviii, 241, 247.
Blue Warehouse, 98, 216, 335; keeper of, *see* Papillon, George; assessment on, 149, 152; repairs to, 245 (2).
Bodle, Edward, 428.
Bogan, Richard, 426.
Bolle, Alderman, 15.
Bolles, —, 355.
Bolton, Stephen, 430 (2).
Bombay, iii, xv, 301, 316; Governor of, *see* Lucas, Sir Gervase *and* Cooke, Humphrey; supplies for, xv, 180, 185, 317; the King's soldiers at and for, xv, xvi, 166, 180 (2), 183, 184, 185, 214, 293, 308, 309, 312, 313, 317, 338, 370; the Company's desires touching soldiers sent to, 189, 297, 299, 338, 370; Portuguese offer for, xxiv, 302; royal dispatches for, 313; Lucas landed at, 328; offered by the King to the Company, xxiv, xxv, 401, 403, 406 (2), 408; conditions for its surrender, 408, 409, 410, 411 (2), 412; letters patent to be prepared for its surrender, xxv, 414, 415, 424, 425.
*Bona Esperanza*, the, claims on account of, ix, xxii, 27, 77, 94, 110, 111.
*Bonaventura*, the. *See Henry Bonaventura.*
Bond, Messrs., 333.
Bonnell, —, 114, 125.
Boone, Christopher, 4, 92, 148, 160, 161, 175 *n.*, 307; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; services required of, 79, 80, 124, 190, 192, 196, 199, 220, 232, 274, 278, 295, 312, 316, 328, 350, 358, 409; allowed to export wine, 191, 285; stands security, 413; adventures transferred by and to, 426, 428, 429 (7), 430 (4), 431 (3), 432.
Boone, Henry, Surgeon to the Company, 431; his bills, 47, 149, 217; decease, 238.
Boone, Henry, Junior, 238, 261.
Boone, Susannah, 431.
Boone, Thomas, 216, 431.
Booth, Richard, 253, 428 (4), 429.
Bootie, Thomas, 261.
Borax, 89, 207, 397.
Borradale, John, 427.
Bosworth, Henry, 427.
Bound, Elizabeth, 102.
Bourcher, Edward, 138, 410, 428.
Bourchier, George, 397, 403, 410.
Bourchier, Judith, 428.
Bouredge, William, 431.
Bovery, Edward, 430.
Boware, John, 428.
Bowen, Captain John, commander of the *London*, 12, 21 (2), 190, 216; letter to, 184; payment to, 209, 244; plate presented to, 216; journal of his voyage to Pulo Run desired, 244.
Bowers, John, 391.
Bowles, Oliver, 428.
Boyle, Roger, Earl of Orrery, 356.
Boylston, Richard, 246, 342.
Bradford, Philip, 110, 422.
Bradford, Richard, 394, 397, 400, 402.
Bradley, John, 387.
Braganza, Catherine of, 179, 180.
Braine, Mary, 360, 391, 395, 432.
Brawles. *See* Cotton goods.
Bray, George, 429.
Breda, xxi, 342; Treaty of, xxii, xxiii, 305, 320, 337, 349, 350; extracts from, 356–7; instructions concerning, 314–15; Company's representatives at, 305, 306, 308, 311, 332; advocate at, 310; payment towards their fitting equipage, 313; pass for, 328; commission and instructions for, 317, 318, 319–22; any hindrances caused by the Dutch to be communicated to, 329; letters received from, 331, 336, 340, 348; letters and instructions to, xxiii, 330, 336–7, 339, 341, 348, 349 (2), 350; granted permission to return home, xxiii, 350, 354; the plague at, 344; report concerning happenings at, 354; clerk to the Commissioners at, *see* Sambrooke, Samuel, Junior; Ambassadors to treat for and conclude a peace at, *see* Holles *and* Coventry.
Brest, men-of-war at, xxi, 361.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Breton, Thomas, 426, 427.
Bretton, Robert, 414.
Bretton, Simon, 264, 270 (3).
Brewer, —, 237.
Brewhouse, the, 290.
Brewster, Captain, 215.
Brewster, Edward, 430.
Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, Keeper of the Great Seal, 405, 410.
Bridger, John, 394, 420; entertainment and security, 394, 395, 402, 408, 421.
Bridges, Shem, 67, 89, 113; Chief at the Bay, 421, 422.
Bridges, —, 113, 140.
Bright, Thomas, 98.
Brimstone, 142, 392, 395, 399, 412, 413, 415 (2).
Briscoe, John, 333, 342, 344, 345.
Broadbent, William, 173.
Broadcloth, 17, 188 *n.*, 363, 373, 392, 399.
Broadneux, Roger, 409; entertainment and salary, 173, 376, 386, 402; security, 387, 402.
Bromefield, Henry, 359, 385, 387, 403.
Bromefield, Thomas, 264; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316.
Brond, Benjamin, 334.
Brooke, John, 428.
Brooke, Peter, 129, 130.
Brookehaven, Captain John, 409 (2).
Broome, Humphrey, 230, 235, 365, 428; goods bought by, 258, 260, 374; to be prosecuted, 228, 232, 259, 265, 374, 375.
Browne, Captain Arnold, 70, 373; commander of the *Loyal Subject*, 422.
Browne, Captain George, 29, 160; commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, 70 (2), 71.
Browne, Henry, 145.
Browne, James, 278, 361, 362.
Browne, Quarles, Agent at Bantam, 139.
Browne, Thomas, late Consul at Tunis, 394, 397, 398.
Browning, Nathaniel, 44; commander of the *Greyhound*, 87.
Brunker, Lord, 245 (2), 246.
Brunskill, William, 120, 427.
Bruster, —, 3.
Buckeridge, Nicholas, 177, 196, 198, 224.
Buckhall, —, 372.
Buckworth, John, 217, 375; to act as arbitrator, 115, 127, 128, 134.
Bugby's Hole, 102.
Bugden, Edmund, 376.
Bugden, Edmund, Junior, 376 (2), 386, 387, 402, 403.
Bullivant, John, 416.
Bullivant, Samuel, 395, 420; entertainment and security, 397, 402, 416.
Bullivant, William, 278, 333; to be prosecuted, 125, 228, 238, 259.
Bullock, Isaac, 403.
Bullock, Susanna, 155.
Bunce, Stephen, 59, 60 *n.*
Bundy, Christopher, 133.
Burford, John, 65.
Burgis, John, 198, 223.
Burgis, Margaret, 89, 91.
Burkin, Captain James, 430.
Burley, Richard, 121.
Burroughs, —, 334.
Burt, Francis, 405.
Burton, John, 84.
Butcher, John, 432 (2).
Butler, James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 258, 317, 327.

Caile Vella. *See* Kayal.
Calicoes (*see also* Cotton goods), sale of and reference to, *passim*; keeper of Warehouse for, *see* Sambrooke, Samuel; additional duty on, xviii, xxvii, 2 (2), 19, 31 (2), 32, 45, 55, 121, 131, 142, 183 *n.*, 201, 229, 231, 233, 252, 293, 308, 335, 343, 346, 347, 357, 362, 380; legal opinion to be had concerning, xxviii, 335, 347, 348, 375.
Callender, Jacob, 5, 15, 17.
Callowe, Robert, 428.
Calthorpe, James, 191, 192, 309.
*Cambridge*, the, 329.
Came, Thomas, 427.
Camlet (goats' hair cloth), 208, 279.
Camphor, 143, 260, 279, 397, 412, 415 (2).
Canary Company, the, 317.
Canary Islands, 57; wine from, 22, 57, 174, 196.
Candle Auction, 22, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 64, 76 (2), 82, 138, 164, 192, 193, 198, 202, 203, 271, 278, 335, 381, 403.
Canes, 300.
Canham, Thomas, 4; elected a Committee, 141, 316; services required of, 152, 358, 365; adventure transferred by and to, 426, 427 (2), 428, 429.
Canterbury, Archbishop of. *See* Sheldon, Dr. Gilbert.
Cantilow, John, 50.
Cape Coast Castle, 320, 381, 407, 418.
Cape of Good Hope, 16, 231.
Cardamoms, 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 54, 58, 271, 401.
Carew, George, letter from, 244.
Carlisle, John, letter from, 380.
Carr, Sir Robert, his action against the Company, xxvii, 12, 14, 30, 31, 32 (2).
Carter, Thomas, powdermaker, 133, 228; saltpetre bought by, and to be delivered to, 15, 44, 104, 151, 159 (2), 162, 231.
Carteret, Sir George, Vice-Chamberlain *and*

Treasurer of the Navy, 17, 28, 128, 218; payment to, 172 (2); bills drawn on, 273.
Caryll, Joseph, 429.
Cason, Richard, 359, 422; entertainment and security, 72, 84, 402, 414.
Cassia Lignum, 53, 54, 139, 168, 176, 378; sale of, 26, 77, 144, 208, 279.
*Castle Frigate*, the, vii, 37, 115; commander of, *see* Mitchell, Stephen; tendered for service, 65, 68, 103; goods, etc., shipped in, 61, 79, 240; owners of, 108, 114; payment to, 66, 68, 95.
Castlehaven, 154 (2).
Ceylon, 66, 420; prisoners at, 61, 113, 148, 416, 418; present to be sent to the King of, 418.
Chamber, Thomas (afterwards Sir), 195, 198, 242, 268, 282, 311; his wife, 158, 158 *n.*; knighted, 203 *n.*; to be called upon to settle his business with the Company, 223 (2), 337; agrees to it being referred to arbitration, 224, 225, 232, 324, 327, 328, 332, 339; a meeting of the arbitrators for, 385–6; their award read, 390.
Chamberlain, Caesar, 15.
Chamberlain, Francis, 104, 130.
Chamberlain, Richard, 104, 130, 147, 224.
Chamberlain, Robert, 99.
Chamberlain, Thomas, 104.
Chamberlain, Sir Thomas, Governor of the Company (1662–4), 2, 12, 20, 113 *n.*, 145; his son, *see* Chamberlain, Caesar; services required of, 3, 15, 27 (2), 29, 115, 120, 130; payment to, 28; succeeded as Governor by Sir William Thomson, 30; elected a Committee, 31, 141; requests and is given some consideration for services, vi, 31, 212.
Chamberlyn, Charles, 337, 431.
Chambers, Joseph, 242, 430 (2).
Chambers, Laurence, 374, 416, 422; entertainment and security, 379, 421; appointed Chief at Macassar, 384, 402.
Chambletts. *See* Camlet.
Chancery, 146, 252, 390; bills exhibited in, 29, 140, 142, 228, 276, 391, 392.
Chappell, Anthony, 314, 387, 420; entertainment and salary, 276, 377, 378, 386, 402.
Chappell, Christopher, 327.
Chappell, Captain George, 183, 184, 190.
Chappell, Roger, late Agent at Guinea, his accounts, 34, 101, 142, 228, 229, 234 (3), 287.
*Charity*, the, 147.
Charles I, 244, 272, 273.
Charles II, iii, xi, 33, 34, 52, 73, 100, 107, 131, 132, 137, 138, 148, 291, 317; warrants from, 10, 11, 160; loans from the Company to, xi, xiv, xviii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, 17, 105, 214, 219, 220, 222, 223, 241, 254, 293, 350, 351, 352, 353, 403, 406, 408, 409, 412, 414; from the City to, xviii, 241; indignities offered by the Dutch to, v, vi, 30, 52, 57, 58, 93, 111; saltpetre bought for, *see* saltpetre; petitions from the Company to, xx, 48 (2), 89, 91, 264–5, 292, 294, 296–7, 302, 398, 400, 404 (2), 415; from Skinner, 20–1, 71–2, 81, 84; from Captain Minors, 137; commission from, for the delivery of Pulo Run, 53, 73; for the reduction of Fort St. George, xix, xx, xxiii, 281, 283, 284, 285, 334, 369; to try Ascentia Dawes, 200; treaties concluded with the Dutch by, ix, x, xxii, xxiii, 48, 53–4, 68, 73, 111, 290, 299, 301, 302, 310, 314–15, 319; orders concerning reparations from the Dutch desired from, 72, 83, 94, 103, 110, 132, 163; his soldiers at Anjidiv, 17, 51, 120, 123, 132, 133, 136; at Bombay, xv, xvi, 166, 180 (2), 183, 184, 185, 189, 214, 293, 308, 309, 312, 313, 317, 538, 370; letter and presents desired by and sent to the King of Bantam from, 12, 88, 261, 262, 266, 270, 276, 279, 359, 360, 394, 398, 423, 424; letter and presents from the King of Bantam to, 88, 157, 158, 160, 180, 261; presents from the Company and others to, 52, 59, 59 *n.*, 60 *n.*, 70, 70 *n.*, 261, 266; narrative concerning Pulo Run presented by the Company to, 52–4; estates, etc., forfeited to, 54, 146, 224; letters from, 106–7, 167, 169 (2), 172, 183, 219, 350, 351, 359, 395–6, 398, 424; letters to, xx, 285, 286, 288; the Company to advance money on the prize goods taken from the Dutch to, xiv, xvi, 164, 167, 171, 172, 173 (2), 174 (2), 175, 176 (2), 177, 193, 205, 209, 210, 219, 231; ships taken for his service, 215; said to be trading for account of, 297, 303, 304; payment in gold to, 227, 334, 336; revenue received from Bombay by, 302; offers Bombay to the Company, xxiv, xxv, 401, 403, 406 (2), 408, 409, 410, 411, 412.
*Charles*, the, 83, 86, 111.
*Charles*, the, xix, 256, 267, 410; commander of, *see* Smith, Samuel; goods returned in, 259, 287; to go to the Coast, xix, 263; Goa and Surat, xx; men serving in, 264, 270; soldiers in, 271, 281; protection for, 265, 267; treasure, etc., for, 267, 270, 312 (2), 316; all letters and dispatches on board to be given up, 280, 288, 289; passengers in, 276, 288, 313, 377, 386; to be dispatched, 277, 278, 284, 303; detained at Plymouth, xix, xx, 308; letters and instructions to be sent by, 311, 312, 313, 338; convoy to be procured for, 313 (2), 316, 317 (2).

Charleton, —, 84.
Charnocke, Sir George, 424.
Chatham, 101, 393; attacked by the Dutch, xxii, 341.
Chester, Haseldine, 375, 379, 384, 402, 422.
Chesterman, Thomas, 12, 32, 236, 237.
*Chestnut Pinnace*, the, 132, 136.
Chevall, John, 11, 43, 212; his debt, 232, 275, 277 (2).
Chichester, Bishop of, 431.
Chichley, Thomas, Master of the King's Ordnance, 386, 387, 388; treats for and buys saltpetre, 148, 149, 150, 190, 194, 205, 241, 289 (2), 323, 324 (2).
Chiffinch, William, 29.
Child, Edmond, 8, 81, 82.
Child, John, 385, 387, 403.
Child Josia, 105, 294.
China, 63, 356, 399; Emperor of, 63 *n.*; roots, 200, 208, 279.
Chintz. *See* Cotton goods.
Cholmeley, John, 394, 423, 432.
Cholmeley, Nathaniel, 423.
Chowne, Henry, 197, 353, 354, 432.
Christ Church Hospital, xxviii, 381; donation from the Company to, xxviii, 64, 255; youths from, to be employed by the Company, xxvii, 359, 374, 379, 384, 400, 422; Governors of, to be applied to about letting Leadenhall Warehouse, 10, 34, 251; agreement made with, 64, 254, 255.
Chuseman, Francis, 284; petitions to be and is entertained as Lieutenant for Fort St. George, 96, 110; assists Sir Edward Winter, 279, 285.
Cinnamon, 256, 268, 274, 275, 276, 380; engrossed by the Dutch, 66; oil and spirit of, 70, 165; warehouse for, 249, 250.
Civet, 18.
Clapton, 168 *n.*, 186.
Clarendon, Lord. *See* Hyde, Sir Edward.
Clarke, Bryon, 112.
Clarke, David, 238.
Clarke, Francis (afterwards Sir), 160, 161, 196, 248, 308, 408; his debt, 1, 143, 226, 227, 229, 235, 238, 240, 244, 333, 368; sells quicksilver to the Company, 22, 79; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; services required of, 306, 318, 401.
Clarke, James, 333, 342, 374.
Clarke, John, letter from, 348.
Clarke, Richard, 142, 237, 275, 281.
Clarke, Sir Richard, 397.
Clarke, Samuel, 232, 235, 237.
Clarke, William, 428.
Clarkson, Robert, 427.
Clavell, Roger, 283.
Clavell, Walter, 284, 316, 409; to go to Fort St. George, xx (2), 281, 283, 288; given permission to trade, 285; letter received from, 290; letters sent to, 289, 313 (2), 314, 316 (2), 317; his assistant, 314.
Clayton, Thomas, 102; entertainment and salary, 32, 141, 221, 326; gratuity given to, 134, 188.
Cleere, George, 430.
Clegatt, Nathaniel, 273, 276, 309; his debt, 228 (2), 230, 262, 274; goods bought by, 273, 274, 275 (2), 291, 292, 294, 308.
Clerke, John, 355.
Cliffe, Alderman Humphrey, 11, 204, 291, 295, 307, 308.
Clifford, George, 223.
Clifford, Thomas, 26.
Clifford, Sir Thomas, 400 *n.*
Clitheroe, James, 140.
Cloth, 144, 168, 246, 264, 342, 387, 388, 392, 401, 405, 413; French, 52; to be purchased, 64, 79, 85, 245, 370; rash, 128, 129, 392; scarlet, 179; calender and setter to work on, 188; packing of, 195.
Clough, Thomas, 113, 114.
Cloves, xiv, 23, 26, 113, 248, 257, 277, 278, 279, 330, 349, 380, 397.
Clutterbucke, Richard, 329.
Coal, 97.
*Coast Frigate*, the, vii, 37, 56, 103, 365; commander of, *see* Risbie *and* Hall; offered for service, 62, 180, 358; payment to her owners, 66, 108; to be surveyed, 115, 358; to go to Bantam, 371; to Jambi, 424; lading for, 399; passengers in, 422.
Coates, —, 278.
Cochin, the Dutch at, 7, 23, 24, 53, 58, 66, 72, 131, 143; King of, 54; contract between the Dutch and, 66, 88.
Cochineal, 21.
Cockaine, Thomas, 428.
Coffee, 196, 197, 202, 203, 206, 271, 300, 362, 373, 377 *n.*, 394, 397; sale of, 77, 204, 208, 393.
Cogan, Major John, 281.
Coho seed. *See* Coffee.
Cole, Anne, 380.
Coleman, Regina, 420, 423, 424.
Coles, Peter, 203, 244.
Collard, Edward, 144, 145, 215, 266.
Collard, Frances, 213, 263.
Collier, Peter, 209.
Collin, Sarah, 428.
Collin, William, 426.
Collins, Alexander, 333.
Collins, —, 140.
Colliton, Sir John, 258.
Coltman, John, 37, 38, 154, 157 (2), 343, 348; discoverer of private trade, 3, 34, 141, 222; letters and instructions to,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

36, 37, 46, 48, 154, 178; his salary not to be paid, 273; petition from, to be examined, 336; his request concerning Barkstead's adventure, 337, 338.
Commons, House of (*see also* Parliament), special committee of, v, vi, 29; meeting of, 30, 31, 32; orders of, xxvii, 29–32.
Compter, the, 382.
*Concord*, the, 330.
Congreve, John, 430.
Connis, John, commander of the *Marigold*, 155.
Constantinople, 272.
*Constantinople Merchant*, the, 34, 38, 166, 180, 190, 412, 413; commander of, *see* Browne *and* Ward; returns home, iii, xiii, xx, xxi, 9, 154 (2), 345, 346, 363, 373; owners of, 19, 47, 168; request of, 175 (2), 176, 191, 416; payment to, 165, 192, 394; goods, etc., shipped in, 29, 71, 76, 168, 176, 180, 181; landed from, 346, 347, 363, 365, 383, 388, 389; offered and entertained for service, 62, 63, 70, 166, 167, 168 (2), 395; to go to Bantam, xii, 85; to the Coast, xv, 163, 167, 168; men serving in, 176, 179; the Company's losses on, 320.
*Convertine*, the, 104, 368, 398; commander of, *see* Tincker, John; goods, etc., shipped in, 9, 10 (2), 18, 20, 27, 46, 99; the King's warrant concerning, iii, 10; men serving in, 25, 39, 49, 51, 86, 112.
Cooke, Francis, 379, 384.
Cooke, Humphrey, commander of the forces at Bombay, 296; complaints against, 290, 296, 297, 303; recalled, 299, 303; the King's displeasure with, 304.
Cooke, John, 426, 427.
Cooke, Joseph, 2, 24, 58, 83, 85, 216 (2).
Cooke, Peter, 237, 262, 355, 356; delivers papers, etc., from the King of Bantam, 180, 261, 270, 394; his affairs referred to arbitration, 225, 246, 307, 308; money advanced to, 255, 305.
Cooke, —, 222, 254.
Cooke, Sarah, 83, 85.
Cooper, Sir Anthony Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 210, 306, 370, 400 *n.*; warrants made out to, 172 (2), 174, 387, 405; committee to wait on, 233, 245, 352; requests a loan for His Majesty from the Company, 350, 351, 353; payments to be made to, 173, 364, 395, 396.
Cooze, Anne, 198.
Cooze, Thomas, 199, 204.
Cope, Colonel, 399.
Cope, William, 399, 403.
Copeland, William, 56, 150, 177.
Copper, xv, 25, 85, 115, 187, 363, 373, 392, 399; from Hamburg, 115, 367, 390; from Stockholm, 363, 390, 403, 413; price of, 367, 377.
Coral, 199, 363, 364, 365, 392; from Genoa, 2, 10; Leghorn, 4, 46, 96, 165, 166, 231, 234, 251, 343, 344, 366, 376, 378; for Fort St. George, 165, 166, 168; price of, 174, 176; Grezio, Ricaduti, and Terraglia, 231, 234, 246 (2), 345.
Corbett, James, 28.
Corcellis, James, 430 (2).
Corcellis, Nicholas, to act as arbitrator, 130, 134 (2), 135; deceased, 195, 206.
Corcellis, Nicholas, 296; quicksilver bought from, 174, 199, 254 (2), 339, 340.
Cordevant skins, 279, 287.
Corie, John, 51.
Corie, Thomas, letter from, 301.
Cork, 363, 365.
Coromandel Coast, the, 97; Agents at, *see* Winter *and* Foxcroft; ships and stock for, iii, 1, 4, 85, 91, 113, 163, 174, 256, 263, 368, 369, 371, 373, 392, 401; from, 77, 154, 155, 156, 388; factors and others at and for, 22, 38, 70, 87, 109, 177, 223, 225, 377, 386, 387, 393, 400, 402, 421, 423; deceased at, 81, 109, 196; letters and advices from, 59, 70, 239, 345, 353, 358; for, 176, 177, 180, 365, 396.
*Coronation*, the, 4, 5 *n.*, 180, 242; commander of, *see* Milner, Roger; to go to the Coast, iii, 4; stock, etc., shipped in, 4, 6, 166, 191, 201, 215; returns home, xiii, 155, 156; passengers in, 4, 158 *n.*, 165; payment to her owners, 165, 196.
Cotton and other piece goods: adathaes, 208; allejaes, 104, 129, 144, 176, 208, 209, 393; baftas, 26, 77, 144, 208, 279, 291, 294, 307, 308, 330, 349, 383, 393; betteeles, 26, 77, 144, 165, 208, 266, 275, 279, 393; brawles, 77, 208, 279; buckshaws, 77; byrampauts, 279; catchaes, 208; chintz, 77, 144, 208, 279, 393; cossaes, 144; cuttanee, quilted, 79; deribauds, 77, 208, 279, 367, 393; diapers, 26, 77, 113, 144, 176, 199, 279, 397; dimities, 54, 56, 77, 113, 144, 176, 199, 397; dungarees, 77, 208, 279, 393; dupataes, 208; eckbarees, 77, 208; ginghams, 77, 113, 144, 208, 397; herba lungees, 77, 144; humhums, 144; massalege stuff, 208; Matteran cloth, 368; mercolees, 77, 208, 279, 393; morees, 26, 77, 144, 279, 393; mullmulls, 208; niccanees, 77, 208, 279; pallamposts, 144; percallaies, 26, 47, 77, 144, 208, 279, 393; perpetuanoes, 354, 358, 392, 399, 422, 423; pillowbeers, 144; pintadoes, 119, 224, 334, 381; pomphanees, 77; romaules, 279; salampores, 26, 54, 77, 130, 144, 165, 194, 208, 275, 279,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

287, 334, 393; salloes, 3, 54, 77, 86, 144, 261, 279, 281, 393; sannoes, 26, 77, 144, 208, 279, 393; sayes, 23, 208, 279, 422; sovaguzzees, 77, 208, 279, 393; tapseiles, 26, 43, 77, 208, 279, 393.
Cotton wool, 26, 144, 203, 279.
Cotton yarn, 70, 71, 77, 82, 130, 166, 207, 248, 258, 279 (2), 282, 393.
Council of State, President of, *see* Annesley, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey; orders from, xx, xxv, 21, 81, 84, 113, 115, 116, 121, 122, 123, 139, 157, 199, 207, 210, 265, 297, 304–5, 317, 404–5, 410, 415 (2); the Company refuses to refer Skinner's business to, xxvi, xxvii, 56; gratuity to the keepers of chambers of, 283.
Courteen, Sir William, vi *n.*, 244 (3); claims made for ships belonging to, ix, xxii, 27, 77, 94, 110, 111.
Courts, of Committees, *passim*; orders concerning, xxix, 20; of election, 31, 141, 218, 316; orders concerning, 27, 143, 150, 152, 161, 163, 167, 169, 186, 187, 197; general, 1, 30, 31, 35, 95, 115, 123, 127, 133, 140, 141, 169, 192, 218, 313, 316, 351–2; orders concerning, 137, 167 *n.*, 169; of sales, 26, 77, 143, 144, 207–8, 279, 393; orders concerning, 22, 69, 76, 77, 193, 200 (2), 201, 202, 260, 269, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 368, 378, 379, 381 (2); Constable and Marshall's, 71–2.
Coventry, Francis, 222.
Coventry, Henry, 354; instructions to Lord Holles and, xxii, 314–15.
Coventry, William (afterwards Sir), Secretary to the Duke of York, and Navy Commissioner, xiv, 13, 164, 351, 400 *n.*, 405, 406, 415; letters from, 106, 161, 164, 324, 327, 362, 368, 393, 398, 422; letter to, 151–2; consulted about convoys, 104, 233, 313, 329, 337.
Cowes, ships at, 178, 328 (2), 329, 332, 361, 383, 387, 392, 418.
Cowries, 3, 26, 82, 138, 235, 258, 293, 295, 333, 362, 373, 375, 377, 377 *n.*, 391, 394, 395, 403, 408.
Cox, William, 430, 431.
Coxam. *See* Koxinga.
Coxwell, Henry, 360, 391, 395.
Cradocke, Richard, 194, 196, 326, 374, 375; his business referred to arbitration, 229, 235, 324, 361.
Crafton, Thomas, 159.
Crandon, John, 177.
Craneway, the, 254, 255.
Cranganore, 66.
Cranmer, George, his services at Surat, 122, 126, 307; his account, 81, 258, 303, 305.
Cranmer, Robert, 98, 221 (2), 243.
Craven, Lord, 42.
Crawley, William, 400, 403.
Cressett, Captain, 298, 309.
Crispe, —, 293, 422.
Crispe, Ellis, 379, 384, 402.
Crispe, Samuel, 427.
Crispin, Captain William, letter from, 154.
Crofts, Dr. John, letter to, 301.
Cromwell, Oliver, 272, 314.
Crosby House, 119, 293, 375, 425.
Crosse Warehouse, the, 290.
Crowther, Dr., 50.
Crowther, Hannah, 50.
Crufts, James, 402, 416.
Culling, Alderman Thomas, 181, 372, 389, 413.
Cully, Peter, 426, 430.
Culmer, John, 388.
Cummin seeds, 390, 393.
Cuneus, Jean, 158.
Curtis, George, 427.
Custis, E., letter from, 27.
Customhouse, the, 16, 382; gratuities and payments to officers and waiters at, 2, 22, 58, 65, 84, 89, 181, 232, 237 (2); goods entered at, 4, 9, 18, 28, 40, 55, 56, 195, 215, 257, 394; quay, 177.
Customs, 18, 36, 158, 193, 294, 334; payment of, 4, 10 (2); scheme to recover Persian, iii, iv, 11 (2), 12, 13, 14, 15, 51; due to the Company, 22, 48, 143, 152, 227, 229; committee to settle accounts of, 48, 51, 84, 121; due on the King's prize goods, xvi, 203, 204 (2), 222, 232, 357; order of Council concerning, 207; the Company's loan to His Majesty to be deducted from their, 214, 338, 364; Farmers of, 45, 185, 188, 213, 214, 222, 272, 273, 292, 350, 383, 422; the Company's dispute with, *see* Calicoes, additional duty on; order and warrants to, 11, 25; payments to, 13, 179, 185, 335, 347; spices presented to, 118, 181, 269, 418; letter to, 146; letters from, read, 127, 222, 334, 346; debt owing to, 244; permission for landing goods to be obtained from, 340, 347, 351, 373, 392; refuse to allow exportation of brimstone, etc., 412, 415.
Cuttanee. *See* Cotton goods.

Dacres, Henry, 196, 327, 372; admitted to the freedom, 143; elected a Committee, 218; services required of, 220, 221, 234, 356; offers ships for service, 358 (2), 364, 365, 369; adventure transferred to, 428.
Dale, John, 128.
Dallison, Elizabeth, 34, 34 *n.*, 96, 131, 196; goods to be delivered to, 79, 187, 195, 203, 213.
Dallison, Sir Maximilian, 34 *n.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Dallison, William, 34 *n*.
Dallowe, Edward, 429 (2).
Damask, 208, 279.
Damm Island, 131, 320, 337; taken by the Dutch, xxii, xxiii, 319, 321.
Daniel, Anne, 403, 406.
Daniel, Peter, 99, 112, 428, 429 (2).
Daniel, Roger, 396, 397.
Daniel, William, 6, 81, 102, 112.
Daniel, William, 99.
Dashwood, Alderman Francis, 216, 427.
Davenport, John, 431 (2).
Daves, Henry, 429.
Davies, Anne, 79.
Davies, Thomas, the Company's Agent at Guinea, 62, 63, 309, 427 (2); gold sent home by, 8, 240; his account, 34, 58, 101, 142, 198.
Davis, Edward, 414.
Davis, John, 374, 384, 402, 420.
Davis, Joseph, 373, 402 (2), 422.
Davison, Michael, 239, 240, 313, 368; elected a Committee, 31, 218, 316; services required of, 322, 333, 376; adventures transferred by and to, 426 (2), 427, 428 (2), 429, 430, 431.
Davison, —, 237 (2).
Davorne, John, 201.
Dawes, Ascentia, 195, 196, 197, 200.
Dawes, Jonathan, 160, 165, 189, 227, 426; his account, 229, 330; allowance to, 278, 334.
Dawes, Robert, 426.
Dawes, William, 181.
Dawson, —, 65, 301.
Day, Francis, 428.
Day, George, 235, 374, 375; goods bought by, 11, 81, 275, 378; his debt, 228, 235, 275.
Deal, 48, 49, 159, 164.
Dearing, Robert, 22.
Debentures, 227, 229.
Deberin, —, 25.
De Bryer, Dennis, 56, 59.
Dehem, —, 158 (2).
Delanoy, Benjamin, Consul at Aleppo, 41, 285; letters to, 41, 64, 148, 164, 246, 247, 249, 279, 366; his accounts, 137, 206, 210; payment to, 148, 208.
Delaval, Captain Thomas, letter to, 16.
Delaveir, Peter, 79, 103, 228; his damaged calicoes, 84, 318, 322.
Delawne, Benjamin, 21.
De Lionne, —, 301 (2).
De Lis, —, 197.
Delves, Nicholas, 427.
De Mello de Castro, Antonio, 137.
Denew, —, 408.
Denham, Joseph, 431.
Denmark, 301, 337.
Denn, Thomas, 228, 253, 261, 265, 288.
Dent, Joseph, 129, 130, 180, 191.
De Putter, Jean, 158.
Deribauds. *See* Cotton Goods.
Desbrow, William, 348.
De Sylva, Signor, 182.
Dethick, Sir John, 146, 403.
Dethick, Thomas, the Company's Agent at Leghorn, 298, 374, 376; letters and instructions to, 4, 41, 64, 147, 164, 165, 234, 246, 249, 343, 344–5, 366–7, 378.
Dewey, Josias, powdermaker, 13, 20, 26, 423; saltpetre bought by, 2, 104; adventure transferred by and to, 426, 432.
De Witt, John, 161; Downing confers with, ix, x, xi, 23, 24, 29, 61, 73, 83, 93.
Diamonds, 183, 188, 301 *n*.; percentage to be paid on imported, 16, 18, 57, 66, 209; scavage on, 301; rings, 274, 277, 279; bort, 348.
Diapers. *See* Cotton goods.
Dickison, —, 258.
Dickons, John, 293, 427 (3).
Digby, John, 262, 274, 278.
*Diligence*, the, 391, 419, 424; commander of, *see* Hutchins, William.
Dimities. *See* Cotton goods.
Dimmeere, Mary, 246.
Dinsdale, Barnard, 139, 173, 174.
Dinsdale, Susannah, 139, 173, 174.
Discoverie, William, 137.
*Discovery*, the, 54, 68.
Disher, Captain, 248.
Ditchfield, —, 333.
Dividends, 19, 22, 25, 129, 130, 133 *n*., 198, 282, 287, 380, 390; interest allowed on, 20, 204; to be issued in money, vii, viii, xvi (2), 61, 150 (2), 201, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212 (2), 214; warrants for, 61, 62, 75, 108, 213, 217; stopped, 215, 232; orders for discounting and payment of, 61, 75, 78, 134, 201, 203, 206, 208, 217, 223, 338; to be paid, 84, 135, 329; claimed, 221
Dobie, Paulo, 426.
Doley, Thomas, 333.
Dolislager, —, 200, 228, 259, 260, 261.
Dollars, 137, 148, 197, 231, 234, 245, 246, 366, 374; rate of exchange for, 208, 245, 338, 353, 358, 383; rix, 377.
Donn, Thomas, 230, 266.
*Dorcas*, the, 110, 154, 155, 168, 175, 176, 363; commander of, *see* Webber, Leonard; entertained, 101, 176; guns, etc., shipped in, 108, 179, 180, 181, 246; protection for, 109, 182, 182–3; men serving in, 107, 334, 335, 374; payment to, 336; to go to St. Helena and the Bay, xv, 112, 171; loss of, xxi, 311, 312, 361; owners of, 171, 337, 350; payment to, 367.

Dorchester, Marquess of. *See* Pierrepont, Henry.
Dorman, Samuel, 414.
Dormedo, Signor, 79.
Dorrel, —, 276.
Dover, 36, 155, 157, 215, 387.
Dover, Daniel, 427.
Dover, Mary, 427 (2).
Doves, Captain Cobham, commander of the *Madras Merchant*, letter to, 37.
Downing, Sir George, Ambassador at the Hague, iv, ix, 38, 48 (2), 205, 311, 321, 370; letters to, 6, 29, 30, 40, 87–8, 92, 131–2; letters from, ix, 23–4, 37, 61, 67–8, 72–3, 77–8, 80, 82–3, 92–5, 98–9, 103, 105–6, 403, 406, 407, 411; confers with the Deputies of the States-General, and with De Witt, iv, ix, x, xi, 23, 24, 29, 61, 67, 68, 73, 77, 83, 93, 105, 106; memorials delivered to the States-General by, 37, 57, 58, 73–5, 86, 110–11; procuration given to, v, 45, 48, 51 (2); committee for Dutch affairs to confer with, 45, 57, 199; his appointment as the Company's Deputy at the Hague, 48; appointed secretary to the Treasury, 400 *n.*
Doyley, Colonel, 281 (2).
Doyley, Thomas, 278.
*Dragon*, the, 252 (2), 310, 311, 320.
Drake, Dr. Roger, 427.
Draper, —, 276.
Drax, Henry, 429.
Drax, Sir James, 64, 184, 431.
Drax, Samuel, 431 (4).
Drax, William, 429, 430, 431 (4).
Drugs, 77.
Dublin, 326, 327, 338.
Duncombe, John, 47, 282.
Duncombe, Sir John, xxiii, 400 *n.*; Master of the King's Ordnance; treats for and buys saltpetre for the King's service, 141, 148, 149 (2), 150, 159, 251, 387, 388; account for, to be settled with, 177, 205, 241, 289 (2), 380, 319, 323, 324 (2); letter to, 276; letters from, read, 386, 391.
Dungarees. *See* Cotton goods.
Dunkin, Michael, cashier to the Company, 34, 130, 327, 426; re-election and salary, 32, 141, 221, 325; duties allotted to, 33, 78, 147, 149, 152, 171, 172, 174, 176, 197, 254, 317, 331, 335; moneys, etc., delivered to, 162 (2), 357; gratuity given to, 188.
Dunkirk, 295, 307, 329, 350.
*Dunkirk Frigate*, the, 295.
Dunn, Mary, 132 (2), 189.
Dupataes. *See* Cotton goods.
Durley, Ellen, 165.
Durley, Henry, 165.
Dutch, the (*see also* Holland *and* States-General), vii, xix, 11, 171, 185, 283, 354; East India Company, papers and letters received by and from, 6, 7, 66–7, 143, 158; matters in dispute with, 23, 29, 67; pretences and abuses of, v, 7, 29, 40, 41, 53–4, 58, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 98, 99, 100, 131, 244, 296, 299, 301, 314, 315, 319; treaties between the English and, iv, ix, x, 48, 53–4, 68, 73, 103, 111, 290, 299, 301, 302, 310, 314–15, 319; reglement of trade desired by the English Company with, ix, x, 30, 38, 57, 72–5, 80, 86, 87, 92, 94, 111, 131, 319, 321; reparations to be obtained from, iv, ix, x, xi, xii, xxii, 45, 48 (2), 51, 58, 72, 114, 310, 311, 318; list of damages to be exchanged with, ix, xiii, xxii, 67, 68, 72, 73, 86, 88, 92, 95, 98, 103, 105, 106, 111; the English Company's estimate of, 87; committee for affairs concerning the, xxi, 38, 45, 51, 52, 57, 199, 245, 290, 310, 323; driven out of Formosa, 63 *n.*; contracts made with Cochin and Porakād by, 66, 88; complaints made against the English by, 67, 73, 88, 105, 106; ships belonging to, xi, 67, 108, 143, 154 (2), 155, 161, 166, 187, 390, 399; West India Company, 72, 75; their fleet defeated, xii, xiv, xxi, 147, 148, 161, 162, 164; prize ships taken from, xiv, 161, 164, 167, 167 *n.*, 168, 168 *n.*, 172, 172 *n.*, 173 (2), 174, 175, 306; books and papers taken in, 235, 236; prisoners taken by, 172, 287, 289, 321, 373; letters for Dutchmen, 179, 182, 184; fear lest Bombay has been surprised by, xv, 189; losses caused the English Company by, 320; proposals concerning Pulo Run made to, 61, 62; Pulo Run a great strength and vast profit to, 321; fight with a man-of-war belonging to, xx (2), 328, 343, 385, 388; seize Sheppey, xxi, xxii, 341; their fleet, 346, 352, 353, 360 (2), 361, 381; peace concluded with, 354, 366 (3); rumour that Winter intends to deliver Fort St. George to, 420.

*Eagle*, the, 68, 194.
Eames, Alexander, 49.
Eames, —, 371, 372.
Earing, Captain George. *See* Erwin.
East, Edward, 262, 278.
East, William, 394, 403.
Eastgate, Captain Stephen, commander of the *American*, 59, 85, 95.
East India Company (*see also* Fourth Joint Stock, New General Stock, *and* United Joint Stock): Governor, *see* Chamberlain, Riccard, *and* Thomson; Deputy-Governor, *see* Jollife, Kendall, *and* Ryder; Accountant, *see* Sambrooke,

Jeremy; Auditor, *see* Edwin *and* Marston; Beadle, *see* Harris, Richard; Cashier, *see* Dunkin, Michael; Husband, *see* Sprigg, Thomas; Proctor, *see* Arnold, Edmund; Secretary, *see* Blackborne *and* Stanyan; Solicitor, *see* Acton *and* Moses; Surgeon, *see* Boone, Henry; rewards for service given by, xiii, xiv, xvi, xvii, 2, 15, 16, 19, 29, 31, 33, 38, 47, 55, 75, 79, 80, 85, 99, 134 (2), 138, 139, 186, 188, 197, 209, 212, 214, 218, 230; order and report concerning, 117, 236–7; letters from: to its Agents and Captains, *passim*; to Sir George Downing, 6–7, 29–30, 30, 40–1, 87–8, 92, 100, 131–2; to the Lord Treasurer, 36, 43; to the Principal Officers of the Navy, 153, 156, 158; to the Duke of Albemarle, 185; to Lord Arlington, 213; to Sir Thomas Allen, 317; to its representatives at Breda, 330, 336–7, 339, 341, 344, 349, 350; to Sir William Coventry, 151–2; letters from the King to, 167, 172–3, 219, 350, 351–2, 398, 399; orders of: concerning private trade, *see* Trade, Private; oaths, 34, 122, 233, 237, 241, 269, 271, 317, 318, 322; publication of letters and debates, xxviii, xxix, 58, 65, 300, 317; factors and servants, xvii, xviii, 47, 66, 118, 307, 385, 387, 395, 396 (2), 397, 413, 416–17; keeping accounts, 49, 62, 65, 239; its ships, 69, 87, 91, 92, 122, 157, 214, 215, 323, 332, 371, 386 *n.*; adventures, 90, 119, 217; Committees, xxix, 33, 101, 102, 111, 121, 224, 225, 233, 234, 264, 317; its debtors, 125, 130, 138, 143, 217, 218, 227, 228, 232, 233, 238, 239, 240, 253; money left at interest with, 186, 251, 264; Skinner's charges against, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, 20–1, 71–2, 121, 123, 124, 140, 210; arbitration concerning, agreed to by, 84, 86, 115; its address to the Lords Referees and plea concerning, 252–3, 282, 283, 284 (2); Lord Chancellor's advice to, concerning, xxvi, 252, 294; wrongs and abuses sustained from the Dutch by, *see* Dutch, the; capital sent out by, 30; valuation of its estate, etc., 49, 61, 90, 91, 95, 96, 104, 113–14, 115, 116, 133 *n.*; suit against, 12, 13, 14, 30, 31; saltpetre sold for the King's use by, *see* Saltpetre; election of its officers, 32, 141, 212, 218, 221, 324, 325, 377 (2), 379; its charters referred to, 16, 28, 90, 121, 123, 133 *n.*, 146, 167, 185, 197, 296, 304, 335, 344, 346; Christmas and other charities given by, 64, 115, 116, 117, 150, 151, 153, 155, 157, 173, 181 (2), 246, 255, 258, 268, 277, 418, 419; the King requests and is accorded a loan from, xi, xiv, xviii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, 17, 105, 214, 219, 220, 222, 223, 241, 254, 293, 350, 351, 352, 353, 403, 406 408, 409, 412, 414; warrants signed for, 221, 222, 223; petitions to the King from, 48, 89, 91, 264–5, 292, 294, 296–7, 302, 398, 400, 404 (2), 415; to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, 376–7; Narrative concerning Pulo Run presented to the King by, 52–4; its seal, 51, 112 (2), 120, 133, 142, 146, 151, 179, 204, 208, 276, 282, 283, 284, 312, 318, 326, 335, 364, 378, 391, 402, 413; its general ledger, 60; its journal, 60; its licence for going to India, 115, 421; money taken up at interest by, 118, 126, 164, 169, 171, 210, 213, 222, 267, 309; its taxes, 128, 149, 152; articles of agreement between the principal officers of the Navy and, 136–7; petitions against private trade of interlopers, 146; present from the King of Bantam to, 157, 262, 263, 271, 274; proposals to, and orders from, concerning the King's goods in the Dutch prize ships, xiv, xvi, 164, 167, 167 *n.*, 168 *n.*, 170, 171, 172 (2), 173, 174 (2), 175, 176 (2), 177, 193, 201, 202, 203, 205, 209, 210, 231, 250; its indemnity for, 365, 370; Articles agreed upon concerning, 173, 174 (2), 175, 179, 364; warehouses to be hired for, 177, 248, 249, 250, 251, 344, 345, 347; its desires concerning the treaty with Spain, 183; concerning soldiers to be sent to Bombay, 189, 309; its Charter book, 196; its Petition book, 237; its estate to be returned from Guinea, 210; refuses to contribute to the City's loan to the King, 241; money said to be due to the King from, 272 (2); goods belonging to, seized by a French caper, 295, 296; its representatives to attend the making of the proposed treaty with the Dutch, 301, 302, 305, 308, 310 (2); report of the Lords Referees on a petition of, 303–4, 305; its arms, 344, 382; agreement made with Sir Thomas Chamber by, 385–6; rules for its factories, 396, 417, 418; Bombay offered by the King to, xxiv, xxv, 401, 403, 406 (2); conditions for its surrender proposed by, 408, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415 (2); its house, *see* East India House.

East India House, xiv, xvii, 69, 71, 119, 123, 228, 293; lease and rent of, 42, 114; committee to sit at, 76, 258; to be closed, xiii, 165; precautions against the Great Fire taken at, xviii, xix, 248, 249, 311 (2); repairs at, 215, 222, 288; private sale to be held at, 236; application to let part of, refused, xix, 247, 250; taxes on, 359, 360; disbursement for preservation of, xix, 311 (2).

*East India Merchant*, the, vii, 37, 66, 100; commander of, *see* Porter, William; men serving in, 55, 56, 138.
Ebony, 192, 195, 200, 208, 373, 377.
Eckbarees. *See* Cotton goods.
Eden, John, 109.
Edline, —, 69.
Edwards, Francis, 406.
Edwards, James, 142, 314, 372, 375; goods bought by, 28, 35, 134, 262; services required of, 84, 105, 140, 233, 293, 318; elected a Committee, 141, 316; adventures transferred by and to, 427, 429 (3).
Edwards, Richard, 375, 379, 387, 402, 420.
Edwards, Thomas, 406.
Edwin, Humphrey, Auditor to the Company, 162, 262, 267, 278, 284, 342; letters and memorials from, 156, 162, 165–6 (2), 167, 240, 241; letter to, 331; entertained and sworn, xvii, 216 (2), 240, 241, 266, 326; gratuity given to, 216; instructions to, 216, 227, 228, 230, 234, 240, 245, 260, 331, 345, 394, 422; Remonstrance and Request of, 266; his allegations against Stanyan, xvii, 266, 267, 382, 383; his clerk, *see* Adams, James.
Elephants' teeth (ivory), 21, 35, 392.
Ellis, Robert, 431, 432.
Elloby, Francis, 38, 43, 44, 99, 405.
Ellors, Christian, powdermaker, 15, 133, 162, 228, 231.
Elwaies, John, 135.
Elwes, Sir Gervase, 353.
Elwes, Robert, 353.
Ely, Edward, 217, 218.
Erith, xiv, 6, 86, 306.
Erning, Anthony, 70, 191, 428, 431 (2).
Erwin, Captain George, commander of the *Madras Merchant* and of the *William*, 59, 106, 107; his private trade, 54 (2), 95; calico bought from, 66, 68, 77; warrant to, 107; gratuity given to, 117, 119, 138.
*Essex*, the, 380.
Evans, John, 92.
Evans, —, 297.
Everson, Joas, 38, 42, 395.
Ewster, —, 125.
Exchange, the. *See* Royal Exchange.
Exchequer, the (*see also* Treasury, the), 325, 338; tallies struck in, 148, 149 (2), 150, 151, 159 (2), 162 (2), 197, 353; at Nonsuch, 159; entries registered in, 202, 205, 206, 213, 214, 215, 222, 334, 352, 353; payments from, 254, 273; court of, writ and order from, 12, 147; suit in, 31, 32; Chancellor of, *see* Cooper, Lord Ashley.
Exton, Dr. John, 320.
Eymout, Captain John, 37; commander of the *George and Martha*, letter to, 155.
Fairecliffe, Robert, 402.
Fairesclufe, Humphrey, 157.
Faldoe, Elizabeth, 370.
Faldoe, William, 79, 199.
Falmouth, 9, 40, 127, 361; church to be built at, 16, 17.
Fanshaw, Sir Richard, Ambassador to Spain, 47.
Farley, John, 108, 112.
Farley, Joseph, 112.
Farmer, Anthony, 391.
Fayal, 156.
Fenn, John, 5, 412 (2).
Fifield, John, 408.
Finch, Sir Heneage, Solicitor-General, 22, 121, 395; his opinion on the Dawes case, 196–7; on Skinner's, xxvii, 282, 283, 417; retained as counsel, 284 (2), 286, 299.
Finch, William, 10, 20, 22, 49, 97.
Fines, 2, 3, 38, 87, 90, 104; for disorders at Court meetings, 20; on private trade, *passim*.
Fire, the Great, xviii, xix, 279, 292, 421, 425; rewards for services rendered during, 247, 248, 334; ravages of, xix, 247 *n.*, 249, 255, 281, 287; goods to be removed to escape, 248, 291, 330 (2); expense incurred, xix, 311; watch to be kept at the Company's House during, xix, 249, 311; goods burnt by, 251, 256, 258, 262, 263, 274, 276, 277, 293, 295, 324, 333, 336.
Fisher, Matthew, 306.
Fisher, Richard, 300, 335.
Fisher, Captain Robert, commander of the *African*, 37, 59, 70, 76, 128; his private trade, 54, 86, 87, 120; gratuity given to, 85, 105.
Fitch, Nathaniel, 393, 403, 420.
Fleet Prison, the, 244.
Fleetwood, John, 374, 379, 387, 403, 420.
Flower, Amy, 223, 224.
Flower, Stephen, 224.
Foley, Richard, 81.
Ford, Daniel, 268.
Ford, Sir Richard, 81, 133, 139, 191, 260, 265; elected a Committee, 31; his request concerning ship *Dragon*, 310, 311; transfers adventure, 430 (2).
Formosa, 63 *n.*
*Forrest Frigate*, the, 327.
Forster, Matthew, 138, 378, 387.
Fort St. George, 114, 299, 302, 360; factors at and for, 3 (2), 4, 5, 96, 97, 103, 110, 112, 118, 135, 136, 181, 199, 369, 379, 386, 402; ships, stock, and guns for, xix, xxiii, 4, 99, 100, 104, 165, 267, 391, 394, 401, 424; letters and instructions to, 79, 80, 169, 282, 284, 313, 369, 378, 380, 418, 419; factories subject to, 97; Lieutenant for, 96, 110, 169, 173, 281 (2), 282; soldiers

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

for, 97, 99, 163, 168 (2), 169, 173, 271, 274, 276, 314, 369, 377, 397, 413, 424; advices received from, 165, 166, 172, 195, 270, 285 (2); saltpetre to be provided at, 169; account books to be returned from, 195; seized by Winter, xix, xx, 279, 280, 283, 297, 305, 309, 369; Portuguese to desist helping, 371 (2); Proby's conduct at, 389; commission and letters from the King for delivery of, xxiii, 281, 283, 284 (2), 290, 309, 369, 404; to be recalled, 288, 289, 290, 308; disorders at, 285, 289, 334, 373; consideration as to the best means to reduce, 367, 369, 371, 394, 397, 398; petition for its reduction by force of arms, xxiii, 398, 400, 404 (2), 405, 407, 410; order of Council concerning, 404, 405, 410; commissioners for reducing, named, 409; rumour that Winter intends to deliver it to the Dutch, 420.
Fortescue, Captain John, commander of the *Loyal Subject*, 151, 154, 155; letter from, 152, 156; death of, 157.
Forthe, Robert, 294 (2).
Fossett, Robert, 143.
Foster, Christopher, 432 (2).
Fourth Joint Stock, the, 25 (2), 28, 38, 314; concerning adventures in, 11, 142, 208; meetings of Committees for the United and, 88, 127, 129, 130, 132, 134, 135, 140, 233, 313, 329.
Fowes, —, 237.
Fowey, 81, 84.
Fowke, Charles, 379, 384 (2), 402, 422.
Fox, Thomas, 240, 347; his debt, 14, 228 (2), 253, 333, 375; concerning goods belonging to, 28, 258, 259, 348, 374.
Foxcroft, Elizabeth, 348, 362.
Foxcroft, George, 97, 109, 110, 112, 180, 280, 285; appointed to and accepts the post of Agent at Fort St. George, xii, 70, 71, 78, 79; requests made by, 91, 97, 98, 348; his salary and securities, 95, 97, 105, 108, 109; his sons, 91, 97, 109, 279, 285, 286; recommends a surgeon for the Fort, 103, 110; commission and instructions to, 118, 119, 169, 179, 181, 182, 204; seized by Winter, xix, xx, 279; charges against, xx, 285, 305; request of his brother-in-law, 290; his wife, *see* Foxcroft, Elizabeth.
Foxcroft, Isaac, 109.
Foxcroft, Nathaniel, 109.
Foxon, Samuel, 326, 348; letter to, 327, 329.
Frampton, Thomas, 427.
France, 93, 94, 146, 154 (2), 333, 337; treaty arranged in, 301 (2).
Francia, George, 291.
Francisca, servant to Mrs. Dawes, 195, 200.
Francisco, Anthony, 162.
Frederick, Sir John, 170, 176.
Frederikstadt, 361.
Freeman, Robert, 394, 397, 403, 420.
French, the, 161, 346; seize a ship and goods belonging to the English Company, 295, 296, 312; East India Company, petition of, 126.
Friesland, 82.
Fringford, 172 *n.*
Fullwood, Henry, 223.
Fullwood, Lucy, 215.

Galway, 326, 327 (3).
Ganges, the, 138, 371.
Gardiner, Robert, 275, 278 (2), 292, 402.
Gargon, Henry, 213, 223, 267.
Gargon, Mary, 269.
Garrett, John, 431.
Garry, Henry, 130, 131, 236.
Garway, Anne, 69, 105, 108, 118.
Gates, William, 337, 339.
Geare, John, 199.
Genoa, 2.
*George*, the, 8.
*George and Martha*, the, 37, 165, 176; commander of, *see* Eymout, John; returns home, xiii, 155, 156; her owners, 176, 189; payment to, 160, 204; arbitration concerning, 199, 201, 202.
Gerverdincy, Gerard, 330.
Gifford, Humphrey, 293.
Gifford, Philip, 17.
Gifford, William, 97, 113, 268, 305; objections against, referred to arbitration, 225, 226, 336, 355, 360, 389; to be sued, 374, 375, 382.
*Gift Frigate*, the, 154.
Gill, Mary, 231.
Ginger, 19, 26, 77, 208, 257, 258, 260 (2), 265, 279, 336, 378, 393.
Ginghams. *See* Cotton goods.
Githin, Maurice, 429 (2).
Glanville, Benjamin, 1, 24, 227.
Glover, Thomas, 413, 432.
Glynn, Serjeant, 256.
Goa, 189, 207, 320.
Godfrey, Lambert, 408.
Godfrey, Peter, 408.
Godolphin, Sir William, 125.
Godscall, John, 277, 278, 330, 431.
Goffe, Colonel, 23.
Golconda, 328, 423.
Gold. *See* Gould.
Gold, 5, 8, 181, 234, 343, 392; sand-gold, 15, 227, 333; bullion of, to be bought, 28, 85, 174; from Guinea, 227, 238, 240, 242, 243, 256, 333, 381; gold stuffs, 208; paid to the King, 227, 334, 336.
Gold Coast, the, 63, 72, 75.

*Golden Phoenix*, the, 273, 274, 295, 396; capture of, xiv, 161; agreement, etc., concerning goods taken in, 173, 174 (2), 203, 220; orders of Council and papers concerning, 179, 199, 203; valuation of, 200, 203; increased custom claimed on, 204 (2), 207.
Goldsmith, Charles, 220, 377, 379, 384.
Gombroon, 41, 64; scheme concerning the Company's customs received at, iii, iv, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 51, 75.
Gonsales, John, 249.
Goodfellow, Matthew, 198.
*Good Hope*, the, 6, 28, 49.
Goodlad, Richard, commander of the *Rainbow* and *Royal Katherine*, 55, 129, 409, 420, 424; gratuity given to, 138; offers his ship and service to the Company, 326.
Goodrich, Sir Francis, 405.
Goods, List of, 26; meeting of committee for buying, 356.
Goodwin, Thomazine, 430.
Goodwyn, Charles, Receiver-General for Sussex, 149, 159, 162; money and plate presented to, 197, 224, 242.
Goodyear, John, 200, 268, 359, 365.
Goring House, 286.
Gosfreight, George, 22, 339, 426 (2).
Gosnall, Captain John, 87, 146.
Gough, William, 22.
Gould, Thomas, 54, 232, 236, 333, 364; to be sued, 143, 228, 235.
Graunte, Captain, 383.
Graves, Humphrey, 205, 223, 340, 429.
Graves, Mary, 205.
Graves, William, 371, 372, 377, 391, 419.
Gravesend, 22, 373, 376, 424; ships to sail from, 123, 369, 413, 418; Spanish convoy at, 330.
Gray, John, 189.
Gray, —, 12.
Green, Anthony, 222.
Green, Dorothy, 222.
Green, Jane, 222.
Green, Thomas, 342, 413.
Greenhill, Henry, 109, 181, 385.
Greenhill, William, Vicar of Stepney, 206.
Greenwich, 286.
*Greenwich*, the, 333.
Gregory, John, 61, 196, 199.
Gregory, William, 286.
Grenville, John, Earl of Bath, 273.
Gresham College, 223, 224, 252, 362; to provide temporary quarters for the Exchange, xix, 247; goods to be removed from, 247, 248; exposed for sale at, 330; gratuity given to porter at, 276.
*Greyhound*, the, xii, 84, 91, 120, 334; commander of, *see* Browning, Nathaniel; goods and treasure shipped in, 4, 46, 96, 366; offered and accepted for service, 62, 65, 70 (2); owners of, allowances desired by and made to, 96, 97, 120, 138, 139; proposals submitted by, 282, 291, 292, 293, 367, 371.
Grimstone, Marmaduke, 33.
Grosse, D., 332.
Grosse, Robert, master of the *Surat Frigate*, 224.
Grove, Wiliam, 293.
Growden, —, 365.
Guille, Rowland, 173.
Guinea, x, xi, 75, 84, 94, 114 (2), 161, 226, 234, 274, 309; Agents at, *see* Chappell, Davies, *and* Young; factors and others at, 34, 58, 100; deceased at, 8, 24, 28, 79, 81, 83, 146, 199, 216, 229 (2); returned from, 229; advices from, 65; stuffs from, 77, 208, 229, 230, 279, 393; report to be made concerning affairs at, 78, 81; ships for, iii, 101, 210; the Company's estate to be returned from, 210; gold from, 227, 240, 242, 243, 256, 333, 381; the Guinea Company, 324.
Gulstone, William, 291.
Gum-lac. *See* Lac.
Gunn, Captain, 4.
Gunnies, 295.
Gurney, Emanuel, 118.
Gurney, John, 6, 88, 127, 130, 134, 429.
Gurney, Tomazine, 118.
Guy, Thomas, 135, 137.
Guy, William, 108, 350, 353.

Hacksby, William, 258.
Hague, The, 48; Ambassador at, *see* Downing, Sir George.
Haines, William, 83, 105, 110.
Hall, John, 292.
Hall, Joseph, 377, 379, 386, 402, 420.
Hall, Captain, Thomas, commander of the *Coast Frigate*, 358, 409, 422, 424.
Halley, Edmund, 426.
Hallford, —, 226, 232, 235.
Hallworthy, Sir Matthew, 283.
Hallworthy, Richard, 130, 134.
Hamburg, copper from, 115, 367, 390.
Hamlyn, Benjamin, 374, 422.
Hamlyn, Henry, 189, 197, 198.
Hammond, Caldwell, 191.
Hampson, Henry, 221, 243, 418; buys calicoes, 11, 25 (2), 107, 108; his debt, 228 (2), 229, 230, 291, 333; desires entertainment for his son, 368; adventure transferred to, 430.
Hampson, Henry, Junior, 368; letter to, 383, 399, 420.
Hampton, 365.
Hancox, Thomas, 427 (2).
Hanson, Thomas, 263.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

*Happy Entrance*, the, iii, xii, 165, 180, 190, 340.
Harbert (or Herbert), John, 103; re-entertainment and salary, 32, 141, 221, 324, 325; gratuity given to, 79, 188, 221; services required of, 227, 235, 238, 253, 277, 289, 293, 305, 331, 402, 414, 421.
Harbin, John, 282.
Hargrave, Captain William, commander of the *Zant Frigate*, 107.
Harman, Thomas, 119, 409, 424; commander of the *African*, 128, 295, 342; of the *Unicorn*, 367, 371, 420; tankard to be presented to, 344.
Harrington, Lady, 289.
Harrington, Thomas, 372, 402.
Harrington, William, 220, 221, 281, 431; elected a Committee, 218.
Harris, Richard, Beadle and Housekeeper to the Company, 232; re-entertainment and salary, 32, 141, 216, 221, 325; duties allotted to, 69, 87, 153; gratuity given to, 188; his wife, 188, 195.
Harrison, —, 29.
Harrison, Edmund, Junior, 177, 355.
Hart, Daniel, 416.
Hart, Captain Isaac, 236, 239.
Hart, John, 47.
Hartnoll, Thomas, 414.
Hartnoll, Valentine, 394, 397, 402, 414, 422.
Haslewood, Thomas, 402.
Hatch, Elizabeth, 206.
Hatch, Robert, 206.
Hatton, Lucy, 431.
Hawes, John, 426.
Hawes, Nathaniel, 48, 148, 215.
Haydon House, 249, 250, 279.
Hayter, Thomas, 156, 278.
Hazard, Samuel, 135, 144, 174, 189.
Head, Anne, 117.
Headley, John, 47, 51, 429.
Hearne, Basil, 200, 429 (3).
Heath, Francis, 429.
Heatly, Thomas, concerning goods delivered to, 28, 115, 120, 215, 236; his dividend stopped, 215, 232; to be paid, 238.
*Hector*, the, 160.
Heiron, Joseph, 223, 374; entertainment and salary, 379, 384, 393, 403.
Hempson, William, 414.
*Henry Bonaventura*, the, claims made on account of, ix, xxii, 27, 77, 110, 111.
Herba lungees. *See* Cotton goods.
Hermitage, the, 290 *n.*
Herne, Nathaniel, 160, 180, 239, 348, 353, 414; services required of, 170, 186, 291, 294, 309 (2), 376; goods bought by, 176, 254, 293, 378; elected a Committee, 218, 316; adventure transferred to, 429, 431.
Herne, Samuel, 174, 280.
Herrick, Nicholas, 8.
Herrick, Nicholas, Junior, 5, 8, 27, 28.
Hewett, William, 414.
Hickes, James, letter to, 312, 361.
Hicks, John, 345.
Higginson, Captain Charles, commander of the *Little American*, 178, 199, 204, 205; his widow, *see* Higginson, Sarah.
Higginson, Sarah, 197, 198.
Hill, Abraham, 426.
Hill, James, 263, 278, 333, 374; to be prosecuted for debt, 125, 228, 253, 259; concerning his debt, 230, 232, 287, 288, 291; allowances to be made to, 283, 359.
Hiller, Richard, 430.
Hinmers, Joseph, 6, 297.
Hobby, John, 113 *n.*, 191, 423, 429; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 316.
Hocke, —, 330.
Hodges, Richard, 375, 379, 384, 402, 422.
Hodgkins, Captain, 372, 392.
Hogg, Dorothy, 111, 112.
Hogg, Joseph, 111, 112.
Hogg, Robert, 206.
Holden, Thomas, letter from, 361.
Holder, John, 34, 119, 149.
Holland, vi, xi, 16, 27, 61, 65, 83, 160, 405; negotiations in, ix, xxii, xxiii, 23, 24, *see also* Downing, Sir George; report of preparations for war in, vii, xi, 41 (2); advices from, 300, 308; offer from, to restore ships, 380.
Holles, Denzil, Lord, 298, 344, 354; Instructions for, and Henry Coventry, xxii, 314–15.
Holmes, Sir Robert, 329, 337, 339.
Holtham, Thomas, 387, 394, 406.
Holworthy, John, 408, 432.
Holycrosse, Thomas, 133.
Hooke, the Rev. Walter, 407, 416, 420.
Hooker, William (afterwards Sir), 170, 379.
Hopegood, Edward, 432.
*Hopewell*, the, 6, 29, 51; commander of, *see* Snow, James; conference concerning, 23, 24, 77, 83, 86; sent to Porakād, 53, 54, 66; hindered by the Dutch, x, 58, 66, 92; satisfaction demanded for, ix, 72 (2), 88; estimated loss on, 320.
Hopkins, Thomas, 79, 86.
Hopper, Robert, 261, 373, 412.
Hopper, Simon, 405.
Hopper, Thomas, 405.
Horner, Joan, 135, 137.
Houblon, Isaac, 353, 431 (2), 432.
Houblon, James, 227, 229.
Houblon, James, Junior, 316.
Houlton, Richard, 421.
How, Almer, 253, 259, 260, 267, 278, 288.
How, Thomas, 334, 339, 348, 349.
Hubbard, Agnes, 224.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hubbold, Robert, 350.
Hudson, Ralph, 228 (2), 253.
Hughes, Francis, 2 (2).
Hughes, Richard, 85.
Hughes, Colonel Thomas, 112, 426.
Hūgli, factors and others at and for, 100, 353, 376, 386, 403, 416.
Hugo, Hubert, 7, 7 *n.*, 21.
Huling, William, 234, 274, 283.
Humhums. *See* Cotton goods.
Hungerford, —, 333.
Hunsbart, Peter, 427.
Hunt, Edmond, 425.
Hunter, Captain John, late Agent at Bantam, 287; threatened with proceedings, 225, 237, 238, 265; his affairs referred to arbitration, 241, 243; letter to, 238, 241, 265; his wife, *see* Hunter, Sarah.
Hunter, John, Junior, 258, 287.
Hunter, Sarah, 25, 64, 132.
Hurlestone, Nicholas, 426 (2).
Hussey, George, 162.
Hussey, Mary, 132.
Hussey, Thomas, 81, 432.
Hussey, Alderman, —, 364.
Hustaurdt, Jacob, 6, 23.
Hutchins, Captain William, commander of the *Diligence*, 300, 302, 424.
Hyde, Sir Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor, ix, x; his advice concerning the recovery of Gombroon customs, iv, 12, 13; letter to, 11–12, 13; consulted about Skinner, 252, 294, 301; about Fort St. George, 286 (2), 289, 334; about Bombay, xxiv, 301, 302; his house, 286 *n.*; the Company's petitions referred to, 298 (2), 299 (2), 301; tells of the proposed treaty with the Dutch, 299 (2); the Company's representatives for Breda to wait upon, xxii, 311; to be consulted concerning their stay, 340, 342, 350.
Hyde, Joan, 430.

Indigo, references to, and sale of, *passim*; from Agra, 424; from Lahore, 26, 207, 279; from Sarkhej, 207, 393; dust of, 26, 207 (2); Larwa, 393; shirts, 35, 208, 393; skins, 207, 393.
Ingram, Sir Arthur, 22, 85, 124, 361; elected a Committee, 31.
Ireland, ships sent to, 154, 155, 330, 333; ships off the coast of, 190, 192, 327, 343, 348, 386; ships from, 341; Lord Lieutenant of, *see* Butler, James, Duke of Ormond.
*Isaac and Deborah*, the, 182.
Ixem, Frederick, 324, 431.
Izod, John, 413.

Jambi, 95, 114, 140; factors at, 89, 261, 383; returned from, 56, 59; pepper from, 26, 77, 143, 194, 207 (2), 251, 276; Company's loss through the Dutch at, 320; ships to go to, 424, 425; King of, 140; seizes Skinner's ship, 253.
James I, 273.
James, Jane, 382, 392.
James, Thomas, 360, 432.
*James*, the, 83, 86, 111.
*James and Henry*, the, 117.
Japan, 63, 79.
Japikse, Dr. Nicholas, ix, ix *n.*
Jauncey, James, 402.
Jay, William, 323.
Jay, Mrs., 323.
Jearsey, William, 62, 109, 198, 280, 313, 409.
Jefferies, Deputy, 359, 360.
Jefferies, John, 108.
Jennings, Andrew, 127.
Jeoffraies, Robert, 134.
Jermyn, Henry, Earl of St. Albans, 301 (2).
Jermyn, Sir Thomas, 272.
Jewels, 5, 15, 37, 60, 184, 185, 201, 204; permission money to be paid for importing, 18, 19, 225, 226, 231; as presents for the King, 59, 59 *n.*, 60 *n.*, 261, 266.
*Johanna*, the, 36, 45, 52; commander of, *see* Sparrow, Francis.
*John and Alexander*, the, 115.
*John and Katherine*, the, 102.
*John and Margaret*, the 109, 156 (2).
Johnson, Henry, 186, 367.
Johnson, Lancelot, 109, 130, 145.
Johnson, William, 109, 130, 142, 145, 398.
Johore, 253.
Jollife, John, 29, 159, 166, 175 *n.*, 336, 363; elected a Committee, 31, 316; Deputy Governor, xiii, xviii, 140, 218; services required of, 47, 82, 116, 121, 144, 168, 222, 229, 236, 247, 251, 252, 261, 266, 270, 280, 281, 282, 285, 286, 291, 294, 302, 306, 313, 325, 333, 359, 362, 386, 401, 405, 409; unwilling to come to town because of the plague, xiii, 160 (2), 163; payment to, 148, 208, 298, 313; letter to, 161, 279; from, 312; reports made by, 283, 293, 308; chosen as one of the Company's representatives at Breda, xxii, 308, 311, 313, 332; joint Commission and Instructions to, 319–22; pass for, 328; adventures transferred by and to, 426, 427, 429 (2), 431 (2).
Jones, John, 128, 129 (2), 284 (2), 286.
Jones, Robert, 379 (2), 387, 403.
Jones, Thomas, 379 (2), 388, 402, 420, 421.
Jones, William, 202, 227, 229.
Jones, William, 374.
*Joseph*, the, 230.
Jourdain, Mary, 426.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Journal, the Company's General, 60.
Jud, Daniel, 57, 228.
Juxon, John, 377, 431.
Juxon, Nicholas, 377, 378, 430, 431.
Juxon, Thomas, 430.

Kārwār, 114.
Kāsimbāzār, 402.
*Katherine*, the. *See Royal Katherine.*
Kay, John, 423.
Kayal, 51.
Keate, Sir Jonathan, 313, 314.
Keepe, Charles, 429.
Kellam, —, 147; all papers, etc., relating to Skinner to be sent to, 281; services required of, 124, 252, 282, 286, 346, 424.
Kempthorne, Rear-Admiral, 284, 288.
Ken, Ion, 166, 225, 332, 335.
Kendall, George, 135.
Kendall, Grace, 430.
Kendall, Thomas, Deputy-Governor (1663–5), 8, 128, 161; re-elected, vi, 30; elected a Committee, 141, 218; services required of, 14, 17, 27 (2), 28, 33 (3), 58, 59, 62, 82, 97, 102 (2), 107, 113, 116, 121 (2), 132, 150, 157, 159 (2), 162, 168, 181, 199, 206, 220, 222, 232, 261, 266, 274; reports made by, 48, 56, 96, 97, 101, 151, 179, 207, 213, 269; letter from, 107, 109 (2), 135, 160 (2), 180; to, 78; deceased, 291.
Kennon, William, 65, 138, 214.
Kerrill, Joan, 135, 189.
Kerseley, Henry, 84, 89.
Kille, John, 391.
Killegrue, Sir Peter, 16.
King, Henry, 371, 431.
King, John, 416.
King, Richard, 128, 129.
King, Robert, 134.
King, Alderman Thomas, merchant, 256, 278, 381; his debt, 4, 8, 228, 232, 240.
King, Thomas, grocer, 239, 278, 342; his debt, 228, 235, 333, 435, 475.
Kingdom, Captain Richard, cashier-general for Prize goods, 175, 176, 203, 212, 220, 230, 236; payment to, 193, 198, 208, 246, 250, 295, 306, 307.
King's Bench, the, 12.
Kinsale, 156, 240, 345; the Company's ships at, xii, xiii, xxi, 151, 154 345, 346 (2), 363, 365, 373; quit, 338; men-of-war at, 361.
Kirakos, Signor, 21, 405, 407, 424; his brother, *see* Avetick.
Knowles, Captain, 249, 250, 330, 375.
Knox, Abigail, 108, 111, 301, 307.
Knox, Captain Robert, 108, 111, 132, 307.
Koxinga (Coxam), 63, 63 *n.*, 143.

Lac, 200; gum-lac, 6, 23; seed-lac, shell-lac, and stick-lac, 26, 77, 143, 144, 153, 203, 208, 259, 279, 294, 393, 397.
Lace, gold and silver, 76, 270.
Lahore, indigo from, 26, 207, 279.
Lambton, John, 17, 131, 200.
Lambton, Lady, 17, 79.
Lambton, Ralph, 202, 306.
Lancaster, Thomas, 9.
Land's End, 343.
Lane, Sir George, 327.
Lane, John, 362, 378.
Langham, John, 228, 255, 256, 349; requests some allowance on pepper, etc., 152, 232, 330, 375.
Langham, Sir John, 335, 431.
Langham, Stephen, 430.
Langley, Amy, 428.
Langley, Goodith, 137.
Langley, John, 190, 191, 428.
Langley, Mary, 89.
Langston, Francis, 374, 420; entertainment, salary and security, 379, 386, 402, 410.
Lant, Robert, 429 (2).
Lant, William, 427, 428.
Lasher, James, 251, 253, 255, 278.
Lasher, Nicholas, 228, 374, 376; goods bought by, 89, 151, 254, 282, 283.
Launce, John, Agent for the Company at Marseilles, letter to, 40, 147, 164.
Launce, Matthew, 394, 395, 403, 420.
Lawrence, Amy, 429.
Lawrence, Sir John, Lord Mayor (1664–5), 105, 119, 170, 173, 325.
Lawson, John, 117, 182, 242.
Lead, for export, 168, 174, 284, 287, 296, 301, 359, 370, 373, 376, 392, 399.
Leadenhall, warehouses at, hired by the Company, 10, 34, 55, 64, 96, 250, 254, 255, 330, 375; to be repaired and surveyed, 3, 248, 325; porters and watchmen at, 117, 124, 189, 292; goods stored in, 142, 255, 256, 275, 330, 380, 381, 413; rent for, 254, 255, 407.
Leather, 407.
Leaver, James, 428.
Leaver, Thomas, his account, 5, 14, 196, 224; his debt to Skinner, 245, 252, 253.
Ledger, the Company's General, 60.
Ledger, Edward, 193
Lee, Lancelot, 46, 142.
Lee, Samuel, 360, 428, 431.
Legg, Colonel William, Lieutenant-General of the King's Ordnance, 34, 44, 50, 298, 334; saltpetre to be delivered to, 42, 44, 52; warrant for payment for, to, 104; receipt for delivery of, from, 148–9.
Leghorn, 64, 148, 159, 247, 314; the Com-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pany's Agent at, *see* Dethick, Thomas; coral from, 4, 46, 96, 176, 231.
Leith, 310, 341 (2), 343.
*Leopard*, the, 3, 6, 9 *n.*, 29, 368; commander of, *see* Minors, Richard; conference held concerning, 23, 24, 77, 83, 86, 226; satisfaction demanded from the Dutch on account of, ix, 51, 72 (2), 88; estimated loss on, 320.
L'Escaliot, George, 416.
L'Escaliot, the Rev. John, 339, 395.
Letchmer, Thomas, 427.
Lethieulier, John, 20, 22; rupees to be obtained through, 64, 85, 100, 407; adventure transferred to, 427, 428, 429 (2), 430 (2).
Letton, Nathaniel, 426, 428, 430 (3), 431.
Levett, John, 396, 397.
Lewis, Sir John, 17, 113 *n.*, 117, 138, 393; elected a Committee, 31; services required of, 14, 47, 58.
Lewis, Samuel, 186, 223.
Lewis, Simon, 228.
Lewis, Thomas, 220, 431.
Ley, James, Earl of Marlborough, iii.
Leyden, 158.
Lightfoot, Edmond, 228.
Limbrey, William, 257.
Limerick, ships at, 326, 327, 338, 340, 346, 348, 352; Mayor of, *see* Foxon, Samuel.
Lincoln's Inn, 283.
*Lindeburch*, the, 67.
Lingham, Richard, 204.
Lingloes, 208.
*Little American*, the, iii, xiii, 178, 179, 199; commander of, *see* Higginson, Charles.
Littleton, James, 426, 431.
Lizard, the, 36.
Lloyd, Captain John, 387.
Lloyd, Thomas, Secretary to the Commissioners for Prizes, 290, 400, 401.
Lock, Captain, commander of the *Royal Oak*, 139, 349.
Loe, Laurence, 238, 261, 428, 432.
London, 6, 301, 336; Chamberlain of, *see* Player, Sir Thomas.
*London*, the, iii, 210, 222, 309; commander of, *see* Bowen, Martin, *and* Privett; passengers in, 15, 21; treasure, etc., shipped in, 17, 22, 194, 195, 197, 200, 201, 202, 206, 224, 236, 244, 284, 287, 295, 296, 318, 354, 355, 399; men serving in, 21, 165, 191, 193, 213, 217, 218, 256; payment to, 190, 192, 193, 197, 223, 257, 388, 391, 394; privileges granted, 192, 198, 200; her return, xiii, xv, 6, 178; protection desired for, 178–9, 265, 267; guns from, and for, 190, 216, 251, 267; taken for the King's service, xiii, 215, 231; to be surveyed and repaired, 188, 260, 263; her charterparty and freight, 245 (2), 278 (2); her dispatch, xix, 301, 306, 371; Captain Stanton offered command of, 373; to be prepared for the Company's service, 353, 359, 402.
Long, Giles, 426.
Longcloth. *See* Cotton goods.
Longe, John, 278, 292.
Longe, Sir Robert, 412.
Longmore, —, 410.
Looking-glasses, 405, 407.
Lord, Captain Robert, commander of the *St. George*, 124, 142, 348, 386, 424; letter to, 326, 327, 329, 352; accusation against, 425.
Lord Chancellor. *See* Hyde, Sir Edward.
Lord Mayor. *See* Bludworth, Lawrence, *and* Peake.
Lord Treasurer, the. *See* Wriothesley, Thomas, Earl of Southampton.
Lords, House of (*see also* Parliament), vi; the Company's petition, etc., touching Fort St. George referred to, 282, 283, 284 (2), 405, 409; Skinner's case presented to, xxvi, xxvii, 284, 285, 286, 287, 394, 405, 417.
Lorimer, Nevil, 413.
Lorimer, Roger, 180, 181, 355, 422; entertainment, salary and security, 372, 384, 389, 402, 413.
Love, Alderman William, 127, 128, 130.
*Love*, the, 290, 296, 297, 303, 304.
Lowe, —, 274.
Lowestoft, battle of, xii, xiv, 147.
*Loyal Merchant*, the, commander of, *see* Millett *and* Risby; returns home, vii, 37, 52, 59; men serving in, 65; gratuity given to, 85, 101, 112, 134, 138; offered and accepted for service, 87, 364, 369, 371; goods returned in, 66, 69, 76, 82, 85, 92, 96, 118, 119, 153, 189, 192, 197; her owners, 85, 118, 119, 134, 135, 137, 138, 364; lading for, 399, 422; passengers in, 420, 423, 424.
*Loyal Subject*, the, 203, 388, 407; commander of, *see* Browne *and* Fortescue; to help convoy the Company's ships, 148, 151, 152, 154, 156; her commander and men attacked by the plague, 157–8; entertained for Bantam, 369, 371, 373 (2), 375; lading in, 399, 422; passengers in, 422.
Loyd, Gerard, 143, 428 (3), 430.
Loyd, James, 133, 159 (2), 162, 231.
Loyd, —, 87.
Lucas, Sir Gervase, Governor of Bombay, xv, 406 (2), 415; money supplied to, and drawn by, 210, 213, 214, 216, 293, 312, 338, 364, 370; advised to treat the Company's factors, etc., with civility,

xv, 303, 304, 312; lands at Bombay, 328.
Lucas, John, 57, 58, 124; his request concerning the ship *Dragon*, 311; offers the *Zant Frigate* for the Company's service, 391, 392.
Lucas, Captain Thomas, commander of the *Zant Frigate*, 410; letter to, 413, 425.
Lucey, Jacob, 158.
Lucey, Lucas, 158.
Lucy, Charles, 300, 306.
Lucy, Francis, 410.
Lupert, Peter, 160.
Lusher, Mary, 358.
Lusher, Robert, 358.
Lynne, 312.
Lysle, John, letter from, 328, 361.

Maatzuiker, Joan, Dutch Governor-General at Batavia, royal commission and Dutch orders for delivery of Pulo Run sent to, 53, 73.
Macassar, 63, 95, 354; Chief at, *see* Chambers, Lawrence; present to be sent to the King of, 14; factors at and for, 114, 262, 355, 373, 389, 402, 424.
Mace, 23, 26, 113, 279, 380.
Madras, xiii, 59 *n.*; ships to go to, iii, xii, xv, xxiii, 168; Company's library at, 3; factors and others at, 5 (2), 153 *n.*; seized by Winter, 305, 369. (*See also* Fort St. George.)
*Madras Merchant*, the, vii, 95, 117; commander of, *see* Doves, Erwin, *and* Wildey; private trade returned in, 54, 58, 69, 84, 95; owners of, 55, 76, 110; payment to, 68, 110; to go to the Coast, 369, 371; lading for, 399, 423; passengers in, 420.
Magott, —, 294 (2).
Mahmūdīs, 223.
Mainstone, William, 262.
Malabar Coast, the, pepper from, 77, 114, 207, 263, 279, 393.
Mal Bay, 326.
Maliapur, Governor of, 60 *n.*
Mallison, Captain John, commander of the *American*, 37.
Mallison, Priscilla, 87.
Mandevilla, Sibella, 429.
Manning, Joan, 255.
Manning, Mary, 431 (2).
Manning, Richard, the Company's Correspondent at Amsterdam, 368; letters and advices to, 63, 80, 108, 143, 162, 187, 296.
Manning, Thomas, 431 (2).
Mansell, John, 275, 333.
Mansfield, Prior, 379 (2), 384, 402 (2), 422.
Manwaring, Matthew, 355, 374, 409, 420; entertainment, salary, and security, 379, 386, 402, 413.
March, Mary, 113.
Marginson, Margery, 416.
*Marigold*, the, iii, 158, 189, 199; commander of, *see* Connis *and* Thorowgood; returns home, xiii, 155, 156; her owners, 165, 198; their difference with the Company referred to arbitration, 194, 197, 206; the Company's loss on, 320.
Markeland, Michael, 428.
Mark Lane, 330.
Marlborough, Earl of. *See* Ley, James.
Marriott, Thomas, former Chaplain at Poplar, 116, 224, 229.
Marseilles, 40, 148, 366, 408; the Company's Agent at, *see* Launce, John.
Marshall, Thomas, 374, 420.
Marston, William, Auditor to the Company, xvii, 145, 195; re-entertainment and salary, 32, 141; Report concerning the duties of his office, 210–11.
Martell, Lawrence, 427, 430 (2).
Martin, Capt., commanding the *London*, 231.
Martin, Thomas, 308, 390.
*Mary*, the, 83, 86, 111.
*Maryland Merchant*, the, 152.
*Mary Rose*, the, 38.
*Mary and Susan*, the, 119, 121.
Mascall, John, 191, 360; elected a Committee, 141, 316.
Mason, John, 217, 218, 231, 287.
Mason, Dr. Robert, Master of Requests, 320.
Massalege stuff. *See* Cotton goods.
Mastiffs, 407, 418.
Masulipatam, 114, 169, 314, 360; factory at, to be kept on, 97; factors and others at and for, 359, 376, 386, 416; deceased at, 109, 130, 142; letters and advices for, 290, 291, 346; junk from, plundered, 290, 297; Dutch factory at, 328.
Mathews, Captain Richard, 84.
Matteran cloth, 368.
Mauleverer, Francis, 393, 403.
Mauritius, ebony from, 192.
Maxwell, Richard, 146, 418.
*Mayflower*, the, 320.
Maynard, Sir John, 175.
Maynard, Serjeant, 256, 405.
Mead, Philip, 427, 430.
Mead, William, 429 (5).
Meere, Barnabas, 428.
Mellish, Joanna, 431.
Mellish, Samuel, 431.
Mennes, Sir John, 358; letter to, 156; warrant to, 387.
Mercer, Lawrence, 432.
*Merchants' Delight*, the, 320.
Mercolees. *See* Cotton goods.
Merriton, Nathaniel, 394 (2), 395, 403.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Merry, Thomas, 146.
Mewes, Colonel, 281.
Mews, John, 426.
Mexico, silver and rials from, 28, 85, 316, 358.
Meynell, Alderman Francis, 11.
Mico, Samuel (afterwards Sir), 128, 129, 236.
Middleton, Foulke, 89.
Middleton, Richard, 174, 176.
Middleton, Colonel Thomas, Navy Commissioner, 337, 340 (2), 342; letter from, 152.
Mile End, 248.
Mill, Stanhope, 305.
Miller, Ellen, 382.
Millett, Captain Nicholas, commander of the *Loyal Merchant*, 138, 189, 192, 225; letter to, 37, 60; piece of plate and gratuity given to, 85, 138.
Milner, Alderman, 150.
Milner, Richard, 402.
Milner, Captain Roger, commander of the *Coronation*, 3, 4, 158, 181; letter to, 5, 155; gratuity given to, 196, 209; money lent to his wife, 41.
Milner, Tempest, 428 (2).
Minors, Captain Richard, commander of the *Leopard*, 7; his petition to the King, 137.
Mitchell, Captain Stephen, commander of the *Castle Frigate*, 104, 257, 292; letter to, 37, 59; gratuity given to, 114; gold, etc., brought from Guinea by, 227, 240, 242, 243, 255, 333, 334.
Mohun, Richard, 138, 373; concerning calicoes belonging to, 63, 76, 77, 79, 92, 102, 118, 135; gratuity given to, 139; his salary, 16, 191, 204.
Mold, Francis, 337, 339.
Mollineux, Thomas, 229.
Monck, George, Duke of Albemarle, xv, 157, 166, 179, 184, 259, 273, 311, 400 *n.*; letter to, 162, 164, 170, 185, 395–6; from, 160, 168, 172, 178, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 250; Committees to wait on, 167, 167 *n.*, 169, 170, 171, 182, 247, 250, 260, 261, 266, 353, 362; his care concerning the Prize Goods, 172 *n.*, 175, 179, 184, 186, 193, 205, 209, 218, 219, 248, 331, 362 (2), 363, 364, 420; Articles of agreement concerning, between the Company and, 173, 174 (2), 175, 179, 364; protection for the Company's ships given by, 178–9, 182–3; present for his wife, 202; to arrange the terms of the Company's loan to the King, xviii, 219, 220, 351; warrants and orders from, 295, 307, 405.
Moncke, John, 338, 429.
Montague, Edward, Earl of Sandwich, xiv, 161, 162, 164; East India Prizes taken by, 387.
Moone, Abraham, 275.
Moore, Thomas, 375, 409, 420; entertainment and salary, 379, 386, 402.
Mordaunt, —, 392.
Morden, John, 359, 400; admitted to the freedom, 119; elected a Committee, 316; adventure transferred to, 427, 429 (2), 431, 432.
Morees. *See* Cotton goods.
Morewood, Gilbert, 134.
Morgan, Thomas, 421.
Morice, Sir William, Secretary of State, 72, 82, 83, 200; Skinner's petition submitted to, 81; report concerning, made by, 84; Company's petition referred to, 298.
Moriscoe, Charles, 429 (3), 430 (3).
*Morning Star*, the, iii; returns home, xiii, 155, 156; payment to her owners, 165, 192.
Morrice, Humphrey, 388, 432 (2).
Morris, Nicholas, Secretary to the English Ambassadors at Breda, 337, 344, 354, 355; offered and admitted to the freedom of the Company, 354, 379; adventure transferred to, 431 (2).
Moseley, Thomas, 323.
Moses, William, Solicitor to the Company, 196, 287, 338, 343, 371, 432; entertainment and salary, 188, 221, 326; services required of, 199, 225, 228 (2), 238, 240, 254, 256, 265, 275, 286, 308, 365, 375, 382, 390, 391 (3), 394, 396, 397, 398, 405, 407, 409, 410, 411, 416, 424; payment to, 218, 237, 313; to go to Breda as the Company's Advocate, xxii, 310, 320, 322; given permission to return, 349, 350; letter to, 349; gratuity given to, xxiii, 355.
Mountney, Richard, 263, 292, 305, 347.
Moyer, James, 426.
Moyer, Laurence, 426, 429 (2), 430.
Moyer, Samuel, 143, 192, 429 (2); his adventure and imprisonment, 190, 190 *n.*
Moyer, William, 428.
Muckeld, James, 119.
Muddiman, Henry, letter from, 156, 157–8, 301.
Mullinax, Sir Francis, 77.
Mullmulls. *See* Cotton goods.
Mum, 191, 198, 285, 355, 423.
Murray, William, 129, 132.
Murthwaite, Thomas, 62, 302, 430.
Musk, 187, 189, 203, 207, 348, 353, 354, 376; returned in the *Royal Charles*, 20, 22, 49, 97.
Myrrh, 77, 393, 397.

Nash, Jane, 124.
Navigation Act, the, 16.
Navy, the, 174, 220, 273; defeat the Dutch fleet, 147, 148, 161, 162, 164; Treasurer of, *see* Carteret, Sir George, *and* Anglesey,

Lord; Commissioners and Officers of, 9, 10, 18, 152; agreement made with, 10, 132, 133, 135, 136–7, 215; the *Convertine* hired from, iii, 10; accounts to be settled with, 33, 137, 138; order from, 148; letters to, 153, 154, 156, 158, 226, 330, 356, 362 (2), 368, 422; from, xv, 194; report concerning the Company and, 324; charterparty of the *London* to be settled with, 245, 251, 278; office of, 102, 104, 358, 368.
Nazareth, an Armenian, 21.
Neale, Philip, 423.
Neale, Thomas, 224, 430.
Neckcloths, 113, 397.
Nevill, Henry, petition of, 272.
New England, 62.
New General Stock, the, 39, 108, 145, 294; preamble of, vii, viii, 34, 38, 49, 61, 103, 121, 134, 223, 235, 323; report on, viii, 87, 90; clauses and orders to be inserted in, 95, 96, 279, 380, 390; draft of, approved and read, 116, 121, 123; amended, ix, 127, 132, 133, 133 *n.*; accounts to be settled between the United Joint Stock and, 33, 44, 45, 49, 51, 78, 84, 102, 105, 110, 134, 333; referred to arbitration, 122, 127, 128, 129, 134 (2); the United Stock to join in settling Skinner's business with, 233; valuation of, vii, viii, 95, 96, 113–14, 115, 116; read and approved, 114; forfeited and other adventures in, 146, 147, 149, 216, 308, 309, 318, 338, 345, 348; transfer of, 329, 361, 377, 426–32.
Newell, Edward, 2.
Newland, Benjamin, 348; letter to, 328.
Newman, —, 366, 392.
Niccanees. *See* Cotton goods.
Nichlaes, John, 313, 409.
Nicholas, Sir Edward, 101.
Nicholas, John, 180, 198.
Nicholas, Sir John, 299.
Nicks, John, 374, 420.
Noakes, Nathaniel, 278, 333, 374, 376, 427.
Noell, James, 2.
Noel, Sir Martin, 2, 45, 118.
*Nonsuch*, the, 348.
Norwich stuffs, 399, 422, 423.
Northy, —, 206, 361.
Norwood, Edward, 337, 431.
Nurse, Valentine, 309, 310, 394, 420; entertainment and salary, 397, 402, 421.
Nutall, Captain, 50.
Nutmegs, xv, 23, 113, 252 (2), 279, 305, 315, 349, 380, 397.
Nutt, William, 120, 427.

Offley, David, 427.
Okes, William, 402.
Oldfield, Edward, 118.
Oldfield, James, 413.
Oldfield, Margaret, 430.
Oldfield, Mary, 430.
Olibanum, 207, 256, 393.
Oliver, Mary, 370.
Opdam, Admiral, 147.
Opium, 54.
Orange, Prince of, 27.
Ordnance, Lieutenant-General of, see Legg, Colonel William; Masters of, *see* Chicheley *and* Duncombe; commissioners and officers of, 102, 107, 202, 216, 248, 393; treat for and buy saltpetre, 192, 193, 194, 215, 251, 300, 319, 387, 388; warrant to, 298; seed-lac to be delivered to, 397; guns to be provided by, 398, 424.
Ordway, John, 377.
Oresby, Thomas, 262, 264, 266, 278.
Ormond, Duke of. *See* Butler, James.
Ormus, 12, 14, 75.
Orpiment, 279.
Orrery, Earl of. *See* Boyle, Roger.
Osberstone, —, 104.
Ostend, 330.
Oswell, James, 140, 142, 208.
Otgar, Abraham, 427, 428.
Otgar, David, 427.
Otgar, Katherine, 428 (2).
Otty, Edmund, 179.
Outred, —, 237.
Overskelt. *See* Van Overschalt.
Owen, John, 432.
Oxenden, Sir George, President at Surat (1662–9), 17, 57, 79, 86, 137, 384, 385, 413; money and presents sent to, 17, 33, 380; instructions to, 17, 142, 338, 381; goods sent home by, 76, 79, 96, 118, 151, 182, 187, 195, 208, 213; goods, etc., sent out to, 196, 200, 202, 203, 380; interest allowed him on permission money, 209, 244; reward for services to be given to, 209, 358, 359; letters from, 279, 280, 283, 290, 291, 295, 395; threatened with imprisonment, 296; money belonging to Matthew Andrews seized by, 364.
Oxenden, Sir Henry, 291, 376, 380; executor to Mrs. Dallison, 208, 213.
Oxford, 168, 169, 172, 185, 272.
Oyles, Jacques, 28.

Pagodas, 198.
Paice, John, 374.
Paige, John, 160, 161, 316, 327 (2), 378; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; services required of, 125, 276, 326, 327, 360; allowed the use of the great vault at Crosby House, 119, 425.
Paige, Henry, 192, 307; his security called upon, 225; his brother's request, 130, 246, 258, 419.

Paige, William, 281, 310; moves the Company concerning the affairs of his brother Henry, 139, 246, 258, 419.
Pain, Thomas, 85.
Paine, Lewis, paid for engraving the Company's seal, 312.
Paine, —, tide-surveyor, 237.
Paine, —, 343.
Pallamposts. *See* Cotton goods.
Palmer, Sir Geoffrey, Attorney-General, Skinner's petition referred to, 21, 25; Skinner applies to, 56; the Company seeks his advice concerning, xxv, 71, 72, 282, 283, 284; to attend the Council concerning, 122, 123; the petition of Thomas Winter referred to, 285; consulted about the Company's indemnity for the two East India Prizes, 365, 370; about Fort St. George, 410; to prepare letters patent for the surrender to the Company of Bombay, 415.
Papillon, George, 14, 52, 216, 228, 240, 306; entertainment and salary, 32, 141, 186, 188, 221, 325, 326; duties allotted to, 69, 120, 134, 142, 152, 216, 318, 357, 416; gratuity given to, 79, 138, 188, 221, 280; admitted to the freedom, 198; goods in his custody, 28, 33, 58, 202, 259 (2), 306; adventure transferred by, and to, 428, 429 (4), 431 (2).
Papillon, Thomas, xiii, 113 *n.*, 130, 155, 156, 171 *n.*, 191, 198, 302, 309, 425; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; refuses to take the oath, 143; services required of, 46 (2), 47, 59, 120, 145, 160, 186, 203, 222, 223, 228, 232, 291, 306, 312, 354, 355, 363, 409; gratuity given to, xiii, xiv, xxiii, 138, 214, 355; letters from, 159, 161, 162, 163–4, 168, 171, 175; present to be given to his wife, xiv, 205; his petition, 273; to be one of the Company's representatives at Breda, xxii, 305, 311, 319; begs to be excused from going, 306, 308; commission and instructions to, 319–22; letters to Robert Thomson and, 330, 336–7, 339, 341, 344, 349; given permision to return home, 350, 354; reports concerning what happened at Breda, 354; recommends and stands security for Broadneux, 376, 402; transfers adventure, 430.
Paravicini, Peter, 309.
Parcallaies. *See* Cotton goods.
Parent, Lewis, 49, 126, 251, 256.
Paris, —, master's mate in the *St. George*, 348.
Parker, Abraham, letter from, 341
Parliament, xviii, 255, 299, 417; Committee of, to inquire and report concerning trade, 26–7; Company's Remonstrance presented to, 27, 29; its plea concerning Skinner to be presented to, 282, 283, 284.
Parphey, George, 25.
Parr, Thomas, 188.
Parrie, William, 255.
Parsons, —, 294.
Partridge, —, 250, 294.
Patna, 100, 424.
Pautkaes, 77, 208, 276, 279, 393.
Pawes, Peter, capture of a ship and goods belonging to, 295, 307, 328, 329, 350.
Pawlyn, Eleanor, 306, 309.
Peachey, Dr. G. C., 153 *n.*
Peachey, Jeremiah, 153 *n.*
Peachey, the Rev. John, Chaplain at Poplar, 153, 184, 224; gratuity given to, 268.
Peachey, Captain Thomas, gratuity given to, 186, 188.
Peacocke, George, 374, 384, 420; entertainment, salary, and security, 379, 386, 402, 403.
Peacocke, John, 402.
Peake, John, 374, 375.
Peake, Sir William, Lord Mayor (1667–8), 427.
Pearce, Edward, 70, 428.
Pearce, William, 238, 261.
Pearls, 225, 226.
Pearson, Robert, 429 (2).
Peirce, John, 85.
Peirce, Theobald, 378, 422; entertainment salary, and security, 379, 384, 402, 408.
Peirce, William, 432.
Penn, Captain, 17.
Penn, George, 278.
Penn, Jonathan, 429.
Penn, Sir William, 278; letter to, 341.
Penning, Nicholas, his account, 125, 126, 143, 227; cleared by Sir William Ryder, 232, 235; his warehouse to be cleared, 250.
Pennington, Daniel, 291.
Pennoyer, William, 28, 33, 84, 105.
Pepper, reference to, and sale of, *passim*; fine on black, 2, 87, 119, 232, 235, 270 (2); double duty paid on, 25, 204; price of, 25, 28, 175, 207, 279, 391; from Jambi, Malabar, and Quilon, 26, 77, 114, 143, 194, 207 (2), 263, 279, 393; bags, 52, 153, 245, 246, 248, 256, 330, 359, 403; engrossed by the Dutch, 66, 72; for transportation, 169, 193, 232; private trade in white, prohibited, xxviii, 233, 235, 378; legal advice to be had concerning burnt, 251, 256, 264, 276; dust of, 26, 77, 143, 279, 318, 325, 377 *n.*, 393; bread, 259.
Pepys, Samuel, xi, xii, xvii *n.*, 102, 247 *n.*; extracts from his Diary, xiv, xv, 9 *n.*, 10 *n.*, 122 *n.*, 172 *n.*; letters to, 109, 152, 154, 174, 176, 324, 393, 398; from, 358.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Pepys, Thomas, 122.
Perenought, —, 84.
Pergitor, Francis, 427.
Perin, George, 292, 294; his debt, 254, 259, 291.
Perle, Henry, 373.
Perpetuanoes. *See* Cotton goods.
Persia (*see also* Gombroon), 114, 399; scheme for recovery of customs in, iii, iv, 11 (2), 12, 13, 14, 15, 51; King of, 12 (3), 13, 14, 75, 405; men deceased in, 138; returned from, 196, 229, 307; advices from, 143; account books of, 380; report to be made of affairs in, 196, 388.
Peryer, George, 426, 428, 430.
Petapoli, 114.
Petkum, M., 301.
Pett, Frances, a piece of plate to be given to, 224, 225, 339.
Pett, Captain Phineas, commander of the *Tiger*, 224, 225, 339; his widow, *see* Pett, Frances.
Pett, Phineas, master shipwright at Chatham, letter from, 341.
Pettit, Thomas, 191.
Petty Cash Payments, the Company's, 1.
Philippine Islands, 47.
Phillips, Joan, 189.
Phillips, John, 189.
Phillips, —, 370.
Philpott, Arthur, 414.
*Phoenix*. *See Golden Phoenix*, the
Phrynne, William, 284, 405.
Piece-goods, list of, 8.
Piercehouse, Thomas, 142.
Pierrepont, Henry, Marquess of Dorchester, 298.
Pierson, Priscilla, 339.
Pikes, 423.
Pillongs, 208.
Pillowbeers, 144.
Pindar, Sir Paul, 244.
Pinners' Hall, 248, 251.
Pintadoes. *See* Cotton goods.
Pirates, 7, 21, 296, 297, 299.
Pitfield, Charles, 217.
Plague, the Great, xiii, xvii, 425; the Company's help for sufferers from, xiii, 151, 153, 246; referred to, 150, 157, 160, 165, 166, 183, 186 (2), 188, 205, 214, 219; victims of, 157; at Breda, 344; abatement of, 162, 164.
Plantations, Committee for, services required of, 3, 100, 104, 108, 181, 191, 194, 410.
Player, Sir Thomas, Chamberlain of London, 407.
Plowman, Matthew, 331, 384, 402; to be sued, 292, 294, 342.
Plush, 76, 262, 270, 279.
Plymouth, 40, 45, 50, 126, 312; ships at, 155 (2), 284, 288, 303, 316, 317, 329; to be convoyed to, 346; the Company's Correspondent at, *see* Tilliard, Isaac.
*Plymouth*, the, East India Prize taken by, 341 (2), 343 (2).
Polins, Abraham, 337, 431 (2), 432.
Pollington, —, 247.
Pomphanees. *See* Cotton goods.
Pope, Dr., 330.
Poplar (*see also* Blackwall); the Company's almshouse at, 44; men admitted to, 33, 47, 51, 56, 162, 188, 191, 197, 256, 306, 323, 407; rules for, 47, 48, 150; Chaplain at, 116, 153, 184, 224 (2), 229; original constitution to be examined and reported, 367; petition of the inhabitants of, 419.
Porakād, 7, 114, 320; English trade hindered by the Dutch at, 23, 24, 51, 53, 54, 58, 66, 67, 92, 166; Raja of, 24, 53, 54, 166; contract made with the Dutch by, 66, 88; invites English trade, 67; men taken prisoners at, 289.
Porter, Captain William, commander of the *East India Merchant*, 61; his private trade, 55, 59, 129; letters to, 37, 59; payment to, 62, 100, 108, 138.
Portmans, John, 373.
Portsmouth, 9, 107, 174, 332, 337, 343; goods landed at, 340 (2), 342, 343, 381, 383, 391, 392; warehouses to be hired at, 342, 345; Mayor of, 343 (2), 345; ships at, 360.
Portugal, John IV, King of; letter sent to, 179; treaty with, 403, 408; convoy from, 329.
Portuguese, the, v, 7, 66, 137; letters for, 179 (2), 180, 182; to withdraw their assistance from Winter, 371 (2).
Potkeys, 276. *See also* Pautkaes.
Potter, William, 191, 195, 428, 429.
Poulter, John, 398.
Povey, —, 131, 236 (2).
Powell, Henry, entertainment and security, 97, 99, 421, 442.
Powell, William, 368, 372, 410.
Prerogative Court, the, 407.
Prestwood, John, to help act as arbitrator, 115, 127, 128, 129, 134, 135.
Prettyman, William, 430, 431.
Priaux, Jacob, 231.
Price, Captain John, commander and part-owner of the *Blackamoor*, 367, 397, 406, 409, 420.
Price, Ralph, 197.
Price, Richard, 336, 337.
Prick, Henry, 395, 398.
Priddie, John, 107, 114, 196.
Pride, Thomas, 146.
Prince, Elizabeth, 216, 222.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Privateers, precautionary measures taken against, vii, 45, 50, 52.
Privett, John, commander of the *London*, 213, 216, 256, 265, 422.
Privy Council, the, 20, 21, 388; order received from, 298.
Privy Seal, Lord. *See* Robartes, Lord John.
Prize goods, references to, and sale of, *passim*; their disposal entrusted to the Company, xiv, 164; orders of Council concerning, 199, 203, 207: increased custom demanded on, 204 (2), 207, 213, 222, 236, 263; gratuities to the Company's officers employed about, 295, 303, 311, 324, 325, 326, 327; account for, to be perfected, 306, 331, 334, 357, 362, 363, 364, 368, 395, 396; discharge for, to be given to the Company, xvi, 365, 370, 400, 401, 420.
Probart, William, 374, 426.
Probie, Charles, 198, 285, 290, 389.
Probie, Peter, 388, 389, 430 (2).
Proffitt, John, 257, 258.
Prowd, Captain John, 5, 163, 190, 339; re-entertainment and salary, 32, 141, 221, 326, 380; services required of, 7, 17, 52, 54, 60, 61, 69, 97, 99, 100, 104, 107, 115, 128, 153, 157, 159, 162, 165, 167, 168, 172, 177, 181, 190, 210, 220, 236, 239, 257, 262, 276, 277, 278, 280, 284, 289, 292, 343, 369, 371, 391, 412, 418, 423; gratuity given to, 188.
Puckle, Thomas, 426.
Pucknall, John, 374.
Pulicat, 158.
Pulo Run, ix, xxi, xxii, 36, 68, 131, 290, 301 (2), 320; men, materials and provisions for, 3, 10, 262; the Company's resolve and instructions concerning, xxii, 10, 314, 315, 321, 337; damage done the English by the Dutch refusal to deliver up, v, 40, 41, 114; estimated cost of, v, 320; royal commission, and Dutch orders for delivery of, x, 53, 73; proposition to delay delivery of, 61, 62; Bowen's journal of his voyage to, desired, 244.
Putney, 161.

Quicksilver, 22, 79, 142, 152, 373, 376, 399; to be bought for the Company, 76, 168, 187, 254 (2), 256, 363, 370, 403, 407; price of, 174 (2), 175, 392; packing of, 263; seizure of, 295, 307, 328, 329, 350.
Quilon, pepper from, 26, 143, 279 (2).
Quilts, 75, 77, 79, 197, 208, 276, 279, 313, 381, 393.

*Rainbow*, the, commander of, *see* Goodlad, Richard; passengers in, 420, 424; guns, etc., to be shipped in, 423.
Rājāpur, 17, 130.
Ramsden, Elizabeth, 79, 370.
Randell, Mary, 130, 132.
Ravenscroft, John, 348.
Rawlins, John, 103.
Rawlinson, Daniel, 426, 428, 431 (2).
Reade, Daniel, 394, 397, 402, 422.
Reading, William, 166, 187, 191.
*Rebecca*, the, 173, 174, 196; commander of, *see* Badiley, William; returns home, xiii, 155, 156; payment to her owners, 165, 198; tendered for service, 173, 180, 413.
Red Sea, the, pirates in, 7, 21, 290, 296, 297, 299; 'within the limits of the Company's charter', 304.
Redwood, 64, 77, 184.
Rendu, John, 106, 107.
*Restoration*, the, 143, 236, 333.
*Return*, the, 333, 334, 362, 363, 369, 412; commander of, *see* Stanton, Thomas; bought, xv, 183, 184, 187; goods, etc., shipped in, 187, 191 (2), 196 (2), 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 348, 354, 376, 391 (2), 404; landed at Portsmouth from, 340 (2), 347 (2), 383, 391, 392, 416, 418, 419; her men examined concerning, 381, 382; men serving in, 187, 189, 198, 246, 348, 366, 391, 392, 419; privileges granted, 347, 416; killed, 382, 401; payment to their wives, 250; to go to Surat, xv, 191, 209, 390; to Goa, 207; passengers in, 207; advices and letters sent by, 209; returned by, 329; her convoy, 224, 337, 339; at Cowes, xx, 328; ordered to London, 368, 373, 383; payment to pilot of, 388; bill in Chancery against her captain and some of her crew, 414, 415; report concerning private trade in, 419.
Revington, Henry, 130.
Rhinoceros horns, 15.
Rials, reference to, *passim*; rate of exchange for, 29, 137, 308.
Riccard, Sir Andrew, Governor of the Company (1666–8), 12, 69, 142, 148, 342, 343, 417; elected a Committee, 31, 141; elected Governor, xviii, 218, 313; services required of, 49, 65, 82, 101, 198, 210, 236, 250, 251, 282, 405; exempted from acting as arbitrator, 225; letter from, 226; to, 240, 290; reports made by, 233, 287, 288, 289, 298, 299, 302, 324, 342, 401, 403, 407, 408, 411, 414; his private shipping to Guinea, 234; to attend Parliament to hear the Company's plea, 284, 285, 287; to wait on the King about affairs at Fort St. George, 286, 386, 404; on Lord Arlington, 288, 289; on the Lord Chancellor, 300, 301, 302, 342; to attend the Lords Ambassadors about reparations from the Dutch, 318, 323; the Lords

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Commissioners for the Treasury about the loan to the King, 352, 401, 403, 409; the Duke of Albemarle about the two East India Prizes, 362 (2), 363, 364; to advise the Company's representatives at Breda, 321, 322, 323.
Rice, 208.
Rich, Edward, 426 (2).
Rich, Thomas, 134.
*Richard and Martha*, the, 375; commander of, *see* Seaman, Edmund; men serving in, 3; stock, etc., shipped in, 10, 15 (2), 16, 187, 399; payment to her owners, 13, 165, 206; at Kinsale, xii, 192, 340; to go to Bantam, iii, 371, 384; to Jambi, 425; passengers in, 422.
Richards, Henry, 372, 431.
Richardson, Samuel, 230, 426 (3), 427 (5).
Richbell, Robert, 9, 40.
Rickman, Thomas, 99, 407.
Rider, John, 379.
Ridg, Richard, 9.
Rilstone, Valentine, 379.
Rings, 201, 202, 206, 279.
Risby, Edmond, 17.
Risby, Captain Henry, 76, 292, 373, 409, 420; commander of the *Coast Frigate* and *Loyal Merchant*; letters to, 37, 59; gratuity given to, 117; part-owner of the *Loyal Merchant*, 364.
Robartes, Lord John, Keeper of the Privy Seal, 20, 210, 405; Skinner wishes to apply to, 56.
Roberts, —, 416.
Robinson, Henry, 359.
Robinson, Sir John, Lieutenant of the Tower, 425; letter from, 173.
Robinson, Sir John, 194, 271, 362 (2), 399, 413, 421; elected a Committee, 218; payment to, 213, 222, 263; services required of, 35, 170, 229, 250, 252, 271, 274, 298, 299, 334, 397, 403, 416, 419, 423, 424; reports made by, 263, 294, 331, 425.
Rochester, 13, 215.
Rogers, Walter, 86.
Rogers, William, 387, 389.
Rolt, Robert, 380.
Rolt, Thomas, 223, 348, 350, 353; proposals touching the Company's affairs in Persia made by, 388; entertained, 413.
Romaules. *See* Cotton goods.
Rosse, John, 277.
Royal African Company, the, x, xi, 65, 83, 191, 254, 317, 381, 407; complaints of the Dutch made by, v, 29; goods bought for, 192, 227, 258, 295, 375; desire the use of the gallery of Gresham College, 223, 224.
*Royal Charles*, the, iii, 218, 380 *n.*; commander of, *see* Barker, James; her owners, payment to, 3, 6, 193, 198, 215, 232, 277, 278; request of, 202, 204, 271, 276, 282; their difference with the Company referred to arbitration, 232, 282 (2); stock, etc., shipped in, 6, 17, 20, 21, 22 (2), 23, 49, 97, 184, 203, 205 (2), 206, 215, 224, 229, 231, 244, 274, 276, 278, 391; men serving in, 222, 358; private trade in, 8, 178, 223, 231; her charter-party, 25, 284; passengers in, 21; her return home, xiii, 178, 195; protection for, 178–9; captured and lost, xix, 282.
Royal Exchange, the, bills and notices to be set up in, 19, 96, 116, 127, 152, 210, 248; cellar and warehouse at, xix, 102, 147, 153, 249, 250, 251, 256, 262, 263, 311; rent for, 407; Gresham College used as, 247, 247 *n.*; goods at, to be sold, 259; gratuity given to keepers at, 277.
*Royal James and Henry*, the, 6, 23, 68.
*Royal Katherine*, the, 85, 110, 135; commander of, *see* Goodlad *and* Wyld; her return, vii, 37, 52, 59, 60; men serving in, 59, 65, 98; goods, etc., shipped in, 59, 60, 65, 69 (3), 77, 81, 89, 120, 399; list of her cargo to be printed, 60; private trade in, 60, 64, 66, 85, 91, 129, 145; tendered and accepted for service, 326, 369, 371; passengers in, 424.
*Royal Oak*, the, iii, 36, 131, 349; commander of, *see* Lock, Captain; wrecked, xii, 125 (2), 126 (3), 127, 128, 131; goods salved from, 131, 139.
Royal Society, the, 91.
*Royal Sovereign*, the, 152, 153.
Roydon, —, 355.
Royle, Richard, 427 (2).
Ruiter, Elizabeth, 339, 340 (2).
Rumball, —, 79.
Rupees, *passim*; rate of exchange for, 100.
Rushworth, Francis, 119, 120.
Rushworth, George, 118.
Russell, Emanuel, 394.
Ryder, Sir William, 2, 17, 228, 389; goods bought by, 1, 2, 10, 12, 54, 58, 192, 258, 295, 375, 403, 413; services required of, 10, 33, 104, 107, 202, 227, 230, 239, 242, 257, 263, 267, 325, 340, 352, 359, 362, 363, 397; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218; Deputy-Governor, xviii, 313; his house, 159, 160, 161 (2); his 'sugar house', 248; part-owner of the *Constantinople Merchant*, 163; jewels consigned to, 226; his account, 229, 235, 253, 368; Penning's account cleared by, 125, 126, 282; reports made by, 256, 257, 274, 278, 295, 337, 338, 360, 376; his dispute with the Company referred to arbitration, 375, 391; adventure transferred to, 430.
Ryley, Henry, 14, 426 (2).
Rymer, Roger, letter from, 156.

Sagon, Abraham, 427.
St. Albans, Earl of. *See* Jermyn, Henry.
St. Andrew Undershaft, payment for repair of, 149, 152; gratuity given to the lecturer of the parish of, 277, 419; to the poor of, 277, 419.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 56.
*St. George*, the, 333, 389; commander of, *see* Lord, Robert; to go to Surat, xii, 121, 123; owners of, 123, 128, 340, 424; request of, 122; payment to, 394; gratuity to her commander and her men, 123, 125; protection and convoy for, 124, 327, 329; stock, etc., shipped in, 128 (2), 142, 363, 365, 400, 424; to be landed, 347, 419; passengers in, 136, 142; at Limerick, xx, 326, 327, 340, 346, 348; at Kinsale, xxi, 352, 363, 373, 386.
St. Helena, xii, 114, 164, 167, 223, 270; Governor of, *see* Stringer, Robert; ships at and for, xix, 9, 103, 104, 112, 117, 156, 181, 182, 308; convoy for, 89 (2), 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, 184, 190; private trading at, 62; men, money, and provisions for, 100, 102, 104, 108, 181, 213, 220, 263, 265, 267, 270, 316; letters and instructions for, 142; slaves obtained for, 191, 199, 263; men returned from, 334, 337, 339, 349, 368, 372, 394, 406, 413; report to be made concerning, 337, 410.
St. Helen's, 152.
*St. John Baptist*, the, 126.
*St. Katherine*, the, 361.
*St. Mary*, the, 126.
St. Mary Axe, 120, 250.
*St. Patrick*, the, 380.
Sainthill, Robert, 130.
Sainthill, Robert, Junior, 130, 251, 252.
Sal-ammoniac, 26, 77, 240.
Salampores. *See* Cotton goods.
Salloes. *See* Cotton goods.
Salmon, William, 61, 62, 429 (2).
Salsbury, Ambrose, 177.
Salsbury, Hugh, 177, 340 (2), 362; letter from, 332, 336; letter to, 349, 363.
Salter, Nicholas, 428.
Saltpetre, reference to, and sale of, *passim*; price of, 15, 25, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42 (2), 44, 391; reasons for, 39; for the King's use, vi, 31, 33–40, 42 (2), 44 (2), 45, 52, 96, 99, 113, 124, 133, 148, 151, 159, 160, 162 (2), 168, 181, 184, 186 (2), 313, 336, 386; conditions of sale and payment, 42, 43, 45, 47, 76, 82, 99, 102, 104, 118, 141, 149 (2), 150, 169, 192, 193 (2), 194, 197, 202, 205, 222, 231, 298, 299, 300, 324, 325, 331, 334, 335, 387, 388; assay of, 46, 48, 54, 57, 58, 96, 104, 141; transport of, 79, 81, 412, 415 (2); the Company's receipt for payment for, 148–9; to be provided at Fort St. George, 169; the Company desire to know the King's pleasure concerning, 185, 192; to be delivered, 215, 241, 393.
Sambrooke, Jeremy, Accountant to the Company, 33, 34, 151, 152, 191, 227, 237, 287; re-election and salary, 32, 141, 221, 324; instructions to, 14, 65, 69, 103, 124, 130, 135, 139, 197, 201 (2), 205, 206, 229, 231, 284, 291, 292, 295, 331, 335, gratuity given to, 188, 222; duties allotted to, 217, 239, 240, 243, 275, 391; requests some consideration from the United Stock, 314; report made by, 376; transfers adventure, 429.
Sambrooke, Jeremy, Junior, 4, 5; his salary and security, 1, 172, 199; promised encouragement, 176, 199; charge against, 285.
Sambrooke, Samuel, 160, 216 (2), 268; stands security, 1; re-entertainment and salary, 32, 141, 221, 325; instructions to, 158, 229, 244, 259, 261, 262, 289, 291, 329, 395, 424; gratuity given to, 188; letter from, 353–4; adventure transferred to, 428, 429.
Sambrooke, Samuel, Junior, 8; entertainment and salary, 34, 141, 222, 326; gratuity given to, 122, 188, 355 (2); appointed clerk to the Company's representatives at Breda, 355 (2).
Sampson, Richard, 355.
Sandalwood, 208.
Sands, Abraham, 228, 275, 277, 278.
Sandwich, Earl of. *See* Montague, Edward.
Sandys, John, 302, 394.
Sannoes. *See* Cotton goods.
Sappan or Brazil wood, 208, 274, 293.
Sapster, Jeremy, 229; sand-gold claimed as belonging to, 227, 238, 240, 243, 244, 256.
Sapster, William, 229, 244.
Sarkhej, indigo from, 207, 393.
Satins, 208, 279, 393.
Saucer, Lawrence, 174, 262; his debt, 228 (2), 259, 374, 375.
Saunders, Robert, 246.
Saunders, Thomas, a factor deceased at Bantam, 51, 151, 152 (2).
Saunders, Thomas, 278, 333; to be prosecuted for debt, 145, 232, 253; transfers adventure, 429 (2).
Sayes. *See* Cotton goods.
Scarlets, 22.
Scattergood, Roger, 278; concerning his debt, 13, 20, 230, 260, 281, 287; to be prosecuted, 125, 228, 259, 275; proceedings against, to be stopped, 288; goods bought by, 21, 43, 129, 206, 207,

265, 275, 276; adventure transferred by, and to, 426, 430.
Scilly Islands, 133; the *Royal Oak* wrecked off, xii, 125, 126.
Scott, John, 46, 47.
Scott, Mark, letter from, 310, 343.
Scott, Richard, 55, 107.
Scudamore, James, 402.
Seaborne, Richard, charges brought against, 226, 230; to be prosecuted, 226, 256, 333, 382, 416; settlement to be made with, 256, 257; judgement against, obtained, 398.
Seal, the Broad or Great, commissions under, 179, 364, 400, 410; letters patent for surrender of Bombay to pass under, 415; Keeper of, *see* Bridgeman, Sir Orlando.
Seal, the Privy, 5, 200, 273; Lord Privy Seal, *see* Robartes, Lord John.
Seaman, Captain Edmond, 160, 164, 187, 375, 398, 425.
Sedgwick, William, transfers adventure, 429, 433 (3); adventure transferred to, 429, 430, 431.
Sedgwick, William, Junior, 431, 432.
Seed-lac. *See* Lac.
Semaine, John, buys saltpetre, 6, 28, 231; his debt, 133, 143, 228 (2), 318.
Senna, 77.
Serges, 422.
Serjeant, —, 276.
Serle, Nicholas, 410.
Seville, money from, 28, 85, 316, 358.
Sharpe, John, 374.
Shaw, Sir John, 418.
Shaw, —, 34.
Sheldon, Daniel, 78, 160, 309 (2); to draw up observations on trade at the Bay, etc., 212, 213, 216.
Sheldon, Dr. Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, 78, 78 *n.*, 210.
Sheldon, Captain Joseph, 78, 81.
Shell-lac. *See* Lac.
Shepherd, Matthew, 410.
Sheppey, Isle of, seized by the Dutch, 341.
Sherbrooke, Henry, 228, 291.
Sherburne, Edward, letter from, 276.
Sherman, Thomas, 428.
Shingler, Thomas, 102.
Shipman, Sir Abraham, 13, 51, 135; wine, etc., sent to, 22, 28; men under his command to be brought home, 123, 132, 133, 136.
Shirts, 113, 144, 279, 397.
Short, John, 427.
Short, Thomas, 228 (2).
Shotterton, Thomas, 430.
Shute, Samuel, 275 (2), 291, 429.
Silk, xv, 125, 216, 310, 330; from Bengal, 77, 279; China, 208, 208 *n.*, 209; Persia, 279; for presents, 78, 187; raw and wrought, 201, 212; pigtail, 207.
Silver, 174, 181, 343, 392; Pillar, 358.
Sivāji, his attack on Surat, 64, 84, 110, 122, 126, 307, 359.
Skelton, Sir John, 313; letter from, 154.
Skinner, Frederick, 245, 252, 253, 336.
Skinner, Thomas, 59, 124, 245; his petition to the King, xxv, 20, 21, 25, 81; applies to the Attorney-General, 56; the Company agrees to submit his business to arbitration, 82, 84, 86; statement of his case, xxvi, 71–2; to be heard by the House of Lords, xxvi, xxvii, 286, 405, 417; orders of Council concerning, xxvi, 84, 115, 116, 121, 122, 123 (2), 139–40, 157, 210; bill to be issued against, 233; the Lord Chancellor's advice and opinion concerning, xxvi, 252, 294; the Company's address to the Lords Referees concerning, 252–3; the Company's plea concerning, 282, 283, 284 (2); Kellam to be sent all papers relating to, 424.
Slany, Richard, 431.
Sled, John, 359, 360.
*Slothany*, the, 273, 274, 295, 396; capture of, xiv, 161; agreement, etc., concerning goods taken in, 173, 174, 203, 220; orders of Council and papers concerning, 179, 199, 203; valuation of, 200, 203; increased custom claimed on, 204 (2), 207.
Smallman, Maurice, 143.
Smallwood, George, 27.
Smart, Thomas, 293, 294.
Smith, Anthony, 364.
Smith, David, 363, 364, 365, 372.
Smith, Edmund, 318, 332.
Smith, Edward, letter to, 257.
Smith, Erasmus, 394.
Smith, Sir George, 110, 142, 155, 156, 175 *n.*; dividends belonging to, 19, 20; tea, etc., sent to, 59 *n.*, 79; elected a Committee, 141, 218; his account, 143; letters from, 159–60, 161, 162, 163–4, 171, 175; part-owner of the *Constantinople Merchant*, 163; the Committees meet at his house, xiii, 167 *n.*, 171 *n.*, 205; services required of, 186, 247, 248; present to be given to his wife, xiv, 205; gratuity given to, xiv, 214; adventure transferred to, 430; deceased, 359.
Smith, Henry, 379, 384, 422; entertainment and salary, 379, 384, 402, 424.
Smith, Rev. James, 410.
Smith, James, Junior, 427.
Smith, Sir Jeremy, 341, 362; letters from, 343, 356, 362; East India prizes seized by, 343 (2), 361, 380, 399.
Smith, John, 379 (2), 386, 402, 410, 420.
Smith, Mansell, 394.

Smith, Samuel, commander of the *Charles*, 265, 277, 281, 313; gratuity given to, 267; commission and instructions to, 270 (2), 279, 280, 282, 284 (2), 289; letter from, 290; letters to, 313, 314, 316, 317.
Smith, —, the garbler, 236.
Smith, —, 359.
Smith, Simon, 206, 426 (2), 430.
Smithees, Simon, entertained as Minister for Fort St. George, 3; letter to, 4–5.
Smithson, Richard, 409, 419, 420; entertainment, salary, and security, 393, 402, 423.
Snell, George, 431 (2).
Snow, James, commander of the *Hopewell*, 7.
Soane, Sir Thomas, 84, 119.
Solicitor-General. *See* Finch, Sir Heneage.
Sommers, William, 430.
Sone, Francis, 421.
Southampton, 9.
Southampton, Lord. *See* Wriothesley, Thomas.
Southwell, Ralph, 100, 101, 314.
Southwell, Robert, 115.
Sovaguzzees. *See* Cotton goods.
Spain, 273; concerning the transportation of goods into, 1, 2, 381, 382; clause to be included in the treaty with, 183.
Sparks, Rebecca, 188, 196.
Sparrow, Francis, commander of the *Johanna*, letters to, 45, 50, 52.
Sparrow, Joan, 142, 311; payment to, 87, 144, 201, 339.
Sparrow, Robert, 87.
Speeleman, Cornelius, 158.
Spencer, John, 82, 145, 146, 303.
Spencer, Alderman Richard, 316.
Spencer, William, 81, 82, 303, 309.
Spices (*see also* Cloves and Mace), 35, 263, 354; presented to the Company's officers and others, 117, 118, 181, 269; increased duty on, 204, 207 (2).
Spikenard, 259, 279, 393.
Spiller, John, 14, 390.
Spragg, Sir Edward, 412 *n.*
Sprigg, Thomas, Husband to the Company, 87, 181, 200, 256, 334, 349, 355, 382; duties allotted, *passim*; re-entertainment and salary, 32 (2), 141, 186, 188, 221, 325, 326, 340; gratuity given to, 49, 138, 188, 221; letters to, 157, 162, 342–3, 345, 347, 349, 353–4; letters from, read, 342, 344, 346; his assistant, *see* Thomson, Francis.
Springold, Richard, 3, 6.
Stainer, James, 426.
Standish, Ralph, 430.
Standish, Stephen, 266, 342, 344.
Stannard, William, 56, 138.
Stanton, Captain Thomas, 190, 209, 347; agrees to sell the *Return* to the Company, 183, 184; to be supplied with money, etc., 202, 329, 349, 362, 363 (2); instructions to, 339, 360, 366, 368; letters from, read, 339, 342, 344; letters to, 342, 345, 349, 361, 363, 366, 370; to be consulted about securing his ship and her cargo, 340; offered the command of the *London*, 373; examined concerning goods taken out of his ship, 381, 382, 383; miscarriages of, against the Company, 410, 414.
Stanyan, John, Secretary to the Company, 65, 200, 289, 332, 341, 360; re-entertainment and salary, 32, 141, 221, 273; duties allotted to, 1, 51, 54, 108, 124, 134, 143, 152, 188, 205, 209, 213, 225, 227, 229, 248, 287, 302; granted leave of absence, xiii, 157; letter from, 204, 238, 241, 265; gratuity given to, 221; withheld, 326; examination of his affairs, 238, 239, 240, 242, 267, 287; charges against, 267, 325, 376, 383; discharged, xvii, 268; paper from, and letters to, read, 270, 329; requests to see the Company's books in order to make up his account, 306.
Stanyan, Lawrence, Assistant and brother to the Secretary, xiii, 161, 276, 326; re-entertainment and salary, 34, 141, 221, 350; duties allotted to, 157, 159, 268; gratuity given to, 188; withheld, 326; wrong dealings of, 325, 329.
States-General, the (*see also* Dutch, the, *and* Holland), 6, 87; Downing confers with Deputies from, iv, ix, x, xi, 23, 24, 29, 67, 68, 77, 83, 93, 98, 99, 105, 106; complains to the President of, 103; Memorial delivered to, 37, 57, 58, 73–5, 86, 110–11; treaty concluded between Charles II and, 48, 68, 73, 103, 111, 244, 305, 314–15, 319; order the delivery of Pulo Run to the English, 53, 73, 321; letter to, 66–7, 73; report from the Dutch Admiralty to, 82; resolve to settle a reglement of trade with the English, 87; new project proposed by, 92–5; satisfaction for injuries to be demanded from, 319; commissioners of, 337.
Stawell, Anthony, 345, 363, 389; letter to, 240, 346, 365.
Steevens, Edward, 62, 79, 257.
Steevens, Robert, 256.
Steevens, Widow, 3 (2).
Stepney, xviii, 161, 206, 248.
*Sterling*, the, 89.
Stevens, Anthony, letter from, 174, 176–7.
Stevenson, Thomas, 261.
Stick-lac. *See* Lac.
Stileman, John, 307, 402.
Stileman, Robert, 303, 407.
Stiles, —, 402.
Stock, Elizabeth, 428 (2).

Stockholm, copper from, 363, 390, 403, 413.
Stokes Bay, 152.
Stone, Benjamin, 259, 262, 372; to be sued, 227, 228 (2); proceedings against, to be stayed, 260; goods bought by, 5, 134, 275.
Stowel, —, 154 (2).
Stracey, John, 186, 236.
Stradling, Sir David, letter to, 301.
Straits of Malacca, 329, 331.
Strange, Jacob, 228, 230.
Strangroome, Robert, 394.
Stringer, Captain Robert, Governor of St. Helena, 104, 112, 421; his account, 104, 269; letters to, 112, 113, 271.
Stringer, Mrs., 246.
Sturges, Nathaniel, 230.
Sugar, 159, 208, 381 (2), 387, 390, 393.
Sulphur, 415.
Sumatra, xxiv, 371, 392.
Summers, —, 333 (2), 395.
Sunda, Straits of, 171, 172.
Surat, 6, 114, 295, 353, 396; President at, *see* Oxenden, Sir George; factors and others at and for, 5, 6, 12, 17, 22, 81, 83, 118, 130 (2), 136, 268, 303, 355, 359, 365, 379, 386, 387, 400; deceased at, 118, 202, 267; returned from, 223, 224, 251; ships and stock for, iii, xii, 15, 17, 33, 85, 91, 117, 119, 121, 128, 132, 163, 165, 166, 168, 169, 184, 191, 196, 209, 312, 316, 369, 371, 373, 392, 403; from, 77, 178, 184; wine to be sent to, 22; letters and advices for, 41 (2), 42, 51, 63, 64, 65, 130, 134, 147 (2), 148, 244–7, 251, 312, 360, 365; from, 53, 59, 166, 175, 179, 180, 196, 223, 239, 290, 291, 329, 331, 358, 412, 420; attacked by Sivāji, 64, 84, 110, 112, 122, 126, 307, 359; saltpetre to be procured from, 118; seizure of a junk belonging to the Governor of, 290, 296; chaplain for, *see* Wilson, Thomas.
*Surat Frigate*, the, 131; commander of, *see* Grosse, Robert; men serving in, 110, 128, 339, 344, 401.
Sussex, tax on the county of, 148, 149 (2), 159, 162, 197, 242; Receiver-General of, *see* Goodwyn, Charles.
Swaite, James, 158, 348.
Swanley, Captain, 332.
Sweden, mediation of ambassadors from, xxi, 336, 337, 339.
Sweeting, John, 426 (2).
Swift, John, 110 (2), 227.
*Swiftsure*, the, 380.
Swordblades, 21, 392, 399.
Swords, 407, 423.

Tabbenees. *See* Cotton goods.
Tabbies, 270.
Taffetas, 21, 28, 69, 75, 87, 92, 124, 130, 232, 270 *n.*, 375; sale of, 26, 77 (2), 144, 208, 279, 393; as presents, 75, 191, 270 *n.*; camlets, 208.
Talbot, Clere, 432.
Talbot, Sir Gilbert, iii, iv; letter to, 11.
Tangier, 174.
Tanton, William, 430.
Tapseiles. *See* Cotton goods.
Taylor, Katherine, 355, 359.
Taylor, Richard, 359.
Taylor, —, 142, 274, 276.
Taylor, —, 359, 360.
Tea, 58, 58 *n.*, 165, 236, 300, 305; from Bantam, 59 *n.* (2); as a present for the King, 70.
Temms, Alderman, 215.
Temple Bar, 249.
Temple, James, 68, 69, 426, 428 (3).
Terheiden, 337.
Terrill, Captain, 226.
Terrill, Elizabeth, 225, 226.
Terry, Shilling, 109.
Thames, the, xviii, 37, 40, 289.
Third Joint Stock, the, 38, 276.
Thomas, John, 374, 420.
Thomas, Rachel, 124, 125.
Thomas, Richard, 124, 125.
Thomlingson, Christopher, 200, 251, 375; his debt, 228, 230, 333, 342; to be prosecuted, 259; his dispute with the Company referred to arbitration, 341–3, 398; adventure transferred to, 430 (2).
Thomlins, Thomas, 14, 18, 311, 365.
Thomson, Francis, 227, 229; entertainment and salary, 32, 117, 141, 221 (2), 325; gratuity given to, 117, 221; requests leave of absence, xiii, 155.
Thomson, George, 430.
Thomson, John, 132, 426.
Thomson, Maurice, 113 *n.*, 148, 206, 278, 417; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; services required of, 84, 220, 232, 233, 257, 263, 272, 316; his account, 239, 402; adventure transferred by, and to, 428, 432.
Thomson, Maurice, Junior, 217, 426, 428, 431.
Thomson, Major Robert, elected a Committee, 218, 316; services required of, 232, 310, 354, 355, 401, 409; appointed one of the Company's representatives at Breda, xxii, 305, 311, 319; commission and instructions to, 319–22; letter to Papillon and, 330, 336–7, 341, 344, 349; given permission to return home, 350, 354; reports concerning happenings at Breda, 354; gratuity given to, xxiii, 355; transfers adventure, 431, 432.
Thomson, William, gunsmith, 144, 145.

Thomson, Rev. William, 420, 425; recommended and entertained as chaplain for Fort St. George, 405–7, 413.
Thomson, Sir William, Governor of the Company (1664–6), 44, 300, 342, 343, 403; elected Governor, vi, xiii, 30 (2), 31, 140; services required of, 33, 35, 45, 47 (2), 107, 115, 121, 145, 148, 220, 282, 288, 316, 327, 328, 386, 401, 403, 409; reports made by, *passim*; to attend at the Council Board, 116; letters to, 159–60, 163–4, 165–6 (2), 167, 168, 171, 175; from, 160, 185; elected a Committee, 218, 316; promised compensation for burnt pepper, 276; adventure transferred by, and to, 426 (3), 427 (2), 428, 429 (6).
Thornburgh, Giles, 426.
Thorneby, John, 359, 379 (2), 384.
Thorogood, Alderman, 381.
Thorold, Anthony, letter from, 312.
Thorold (or Thurrold), Charles, 273, 288; elected a Committee, 218; adventure transferred to, 427 (2).
Thorowgood, Captain, commander of the *Marigold*, 166, 206; gratuity given to, 198, 216.
Thorpe, —, 65, 237.
Thresher, Jonathan, 374.
Throckmorton, Nicholas, 379.
Throgmorton, Job, 329.
Thurloe, Anne, 426.
Thurscrosse, Henry, 187, 189.
*Tiger*, the, 224; commander of, *see* Pett, Phineas.
Tilliard, Isaac, the Company's Correspondent at Plymouth, 127, 284, 316; letters to, 9, 40, 45, 50, 52, 55, 81, 126, 144, 234, 239, 288, 289, 312, 313, 316; payment to, 235, 239 (2).
Tin, 17, 312, 316, 373, 392, 399.
Tincal. *See* Borax.
Tincker, Captain John, commander of the *Convertine*, 9; letter to, 9; his private trade, 38, 39, 43 (2), 99; gratuity given to, 38 (2).
Tindall, Matthew, 427 (2).
Tinker, Captain, Master Attendant at Portsmouth, 334, 342.
Tite, —, 340.
Tooke, William, 129, 378.
Toomes, James, 366.
Toqueens, crimson, 208.
Toriano, George, 388, 389, 429, 430 (3).
Torvile, Leonard, 327, 330.
Tower, the, 331, 425.
Tower Dock, 249.
Towers, Thomas, 204.
Townsend, Elizabeth, 38, 85, 160, 235, 236, 336.
Townsend, Gabriel, 38, 85, 160, 236, 336.
Trade, 89, 219 (2), 220: the Company's monopoly of East Indian, 16, 95; reglement of, desired with the Dutch, ix, x, 30, 38, 57, 72–5, 80, 86, 87, 92, 94, 111, 131, 319, 321; committee appointed to ascertain the causes of decay in, v, xxvii, 26, 30–2; to the Philippines, 47; engrossed by the Dutch, 54, 92, 131, 319; decline in, 221; Ireland granted liberty of, 317; in the South Seas, 356.
Trade, private, 38, 81, 212; allowed to mariners and others, xxviii, 3, 13, 55, 57, 60, 95, 104, 121, 125, 166, 200, 283, 378, 388, 390, 397, 417; committee appointed to consider and act concerning, 8, 33, 34, 39, 43, 49, 59, 60, 69, 78, 84, 86, 87, 91, 104, 112, 142, 148, 189, 190, 191, 195, 198, 215, 224, 230, 233, 308, 317, 323, 335, 348, 376, 381, 382, 389, 391, 392, 416, 418, 421; reports from, 113, 318, 419; Company's orders concerning, 18, 19, 20, 27, 40, 44, 46, 54, 56, 57, 62, 66, 151, 178, 235, 257, 269, 272; petitions against, 146, 347, 380, 396, 397, 416–17; reward for discovery of, 22, 57, 223, 363, 365; Coltman elected as discoverer of, 34, 141; lists of, delivered in, 38, 54, 56, 58, 59, 64; Stanyan acts as agent for receipt of, 267, 268; forbidden all officers of the Company, 322.
Tramboone (coarse cinnamon). 208.
Traveisa, Jonathan, late Agent in Bengal, 69, 104, 215, 305; a committee to examine and report on his affairs, 63, 69, 102, 120, 130, 147, 203, 223, 305, 309, 310; bill in Chancery against, 29; his business referred to arbitration, 144, 145 (2), 225, 359; his covenants of award sealed, 360.
Travers, Philip, 191, 195.
Treasurer, Lord High. *See* Wriothesley, Thomas, Earl of Southampton.
Treasury, the (*see also* Exchequer, the), Lords Commissioners of, 348, 370, 400, 406; certificate from, 353, 400; desire a loan for the King from the Company, xxiv, xxv, 350, 351, 352, 354, 403, 406, 409, 412, 414; inform the Company of His Majesty's intended disposal of, and offer concerning Bombay, xxiv, xxv, 401, 403, 406, 408, 409; to treat and settle with the Company concerning, 409, 411 (2), 412; consulted concerning the Company's discharge for the Prize goods, 370; concerning the duties on ebony, etc., 376, 377.
Treasury, the Company's, committee to manage affairs of, 1, 15, 32, 141, 143, 220, 316; duties allotted to, 28, 64, 85, 100, 112, 113, 118, 120, 126, 147, 148, 149, 151, 213, 217, 222 (2), 231, 254, 309, 327, 331,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

358, 370, 424; the Company's seal delivered to, 317, 382; men employed in, 267, 327; papers, etc., to be kept in, 14, 19, 157, 179, 284, 344.
Treicher, Jonathan, 422.
Treveham, —, 176, 206, 216.
Trevisa. *See* Traveisa.
Trinity House, 153.
*Truro*, the, 32, 332, 336.
Tryan, Francis, 431.
Tucker, John, 162.
Tuke, George, 309.
Tunis, 394.
Turkey, 312.
Turkey Company, the, 64, 65, 317; complains of the Dutch, v, 29.
Turmeric, 55, 77, 144, 208, 279.
Turner, Sir Edward (or Edmund), money owing by, on account of customs, 143, 195, 227, 334; presentation to be made to, 209.
Turner, Francis, 378, 420; entertainment and salary, 379, 387, 403.
Turner, John, 335.
Turner, Dr. William, retained as Counsel for the Company, 6, 119, 196, 277.
Turner, William, 261, 372, 373; confirmed as Chief at Bantam, 361, 402.
Turney, Edward, 355.
Tusburgh, William, 402.
Tutchin, James, 428.
Twisden, Judge, 82.
Twisden, William, 82, 197.
Tynemouth Castle, 190.

*Unicorn*, the, 371; commander of, *see* Harman, Thomas; lading, etc., for, 399, 423; passengers in, 420.
United Joint Stock, the, 101, 130, 145, 181; courts of committees for, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, 25, 27, 28, 35, 49, 50, 84, 88, 127, 129, 130, 132, 134, 135, 140, 233, 313, 329; goods sold for, 26, 33; accounts with the New General Stock to be settled, 33, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 78, 84, 102, 105, 110, 134, 333; referred to arbitration, 122, 128, 129 (2), 134, 135, 195, 206; agrees to join forces with the New General Stock against Skinner, 82, 233; money due from, 131, 313, 314; to, 192, 329; Sambrooke requests some consideration from, 314.
Upton, Elizabeth, 401.
Ushant, 330.

Valkenburg, Cornelis, 72, 75.
Vanacker, Nicholas, 427.
Van Aitzema, Lieuwe, 356 *n.*
Van Beningen, —, 94, 301 (2).
Vandeput, Peter, 28, 113 *n.*; elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218, 316; services required of, 85, 179, 322, 330, 367, 377, 390; Committees to meet at his house, xiii, 168 *n.*, 186; acknowledgement to be made to, xiv, 186, 187.
Vandermarsh, John, 99.
Van Goch, Michel, 93.
Van Halen, Jean, 160.
Vanlores, Sir Peter, 140, 142.
Van Overschalt, Peter, 278, 333; his contract for ginger, 200, 260, 261, 262, 335, 336; to be sued, 228, 259.
Van Peareing (or Perin), —, 8, 274.
Velters, Joan, 100.
Velvets, 279.
*Venambrough*, the, 399, 420, 421.
Venice, 407.
Vermilion, to be purchased, 79, 199, 254, 256, 363, 407; seizure of, 295, 307, 328, 329, 350; for export, 392, 399.
Vickers, John, 378, 420; entertainment and salary, 379, 387, 403.
Villiers, Colonel, his request about Francis Allen's adventure, 55, 58, 99, 119.
Vincent, Elizabeth, 225.
Vincent, Matthias, 386, 403, 421 (2).
Vincent, Rebecca, 428, 430 (3).
Vincent, Thomas, 421.
Vincent, Sir William, 19, 143.
*Vine*, the, 158, 223, 295; loss of, 143.
Vingorla, 320.
Vīravāsaram, 6, 114.
Vyner, Sir Robert, iv, 28; letter from, 11.
Vyner, Sir Thomas, 68.
Vyner, William, 428.

W. G., letter from, 338.
Wade, Timothy, 430.
*Walcheren*, the, 399.
Walcott, Edmund, 385, 431, 432.
Walcott, Henry, 423.
Walcott, Henry, Junior, 423.
Walcott, James, 397, 402, 420, 423.
Wale, William, 379, 384, 402, 422.
Walker, Dr. William, retained as Counsel for the Company, 6, 119, 196, 277.
Wallis, Captain Aaron, commander of the *Zant Frigate*, 104, 117; his death, 164, 165; request of his widow, 164, 165, 167.
Wallis, Captain, 164, 165.
Walter, Anne, 429.
Waltham, Thomas, 330.
Walwyn, Giles, 300.
Wancourt, James, 427.
Wanley, Alice, 223, 224.
Wanley, Mary, 430.
Ward, Aaron, 381.
Ward, John, 355, 372, 384, 402 (2).
Ward, Captain Samuel, commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, 163, 348, 387; letter received from, 345; instructions to be sent to, 345, 389; letter to, 346, 353, 374.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Wareing, Thomas, 265, 318; his debt, 228, 230, 333; to be prosecuted, 259, 288.
Wareing, Timothy, 430.
Warner, Alderman Francis, 146, 147, 428.
Warren, Thomas, 15, 57, 58, 70, 333; appointed second at Fort St. George, 71, 79; declines the post, 97.
Warwick, Sir Philip, 33, 42; letter from, read, 42; helps to contract for saltpetre for the King's use, 44, 47; to be consulted about the additional duty, 233, 252.
Wastell, —, 313, 314.
Watkins, Owbery, 197.
Watson, Richard, 335.
Watts, Edward, 330, 365, 366.
Watts, William, 428 (2).
Wax, 15, 223; cloth, 279.
Webb, Alderman William, 194.
Webber, Captain Leonard, commander of the *Dorcas*, 109, 112, 155; allowance and payment to, 110, 160, 163, 171; gratuity given to, 190, 373; letter from, read, 311, 312; dispute with his mate, 334, 374.
Weedon, Thomas, 331.
Welch, Richard, 191.
*Welcome*, the, 245.
Welden, Edward, 224.
Welden, John, 426 (2).
West, Andrew, 430.
West, Josias, 374.
West, the Rev. —, 406.
West India Company, 72, 75, 83, 320.
West Indies, the, 316.
Weston, Elizabeth, payment to, 66, 160, 202, 244; her petition, 130, 132, 201.
Weston, Humphrey, 66, 244.
Weyman, Gerard, 228, 323.
Wharton, Captain George, saltpetre to be delivered to, 44, 163, 181; tallies for payment for, offered by and received from, 148, 149 (3), 159 (2); account for, to be settled with, 289, 300, 325, 331 (2), 335.
Wheake, John, 112.
Wheatley, Robert, 144, 147.
Whichcott, Dr., 108, 377.
Whichcott, Sir Jeremy, 108; moves the Court on behalf of Foxcroft, 290.
Whitchurch, James, 238.
White, Edmond, 426, 430.
White, Richard, 196, 428.
White, Sir Stephen, 113 *n.*, 427 (2); elected a Committee, 31, 141, 218.
Whitechapel, 161.
Whitehall, 286 (2), 294, 296, 352.
Whitfield, Rev. Thomas, 165, 176.
Whitmore, Sir George, 11, 14.
Whitmore, —, 25, 28.
Whittle, —, 392.
Whitwell, Edward, 232, 235, 333.
Wight, Isle of, 36, 383; ships at, xiii, 186, 348.
Wilcox, John, 374, 422.
Wildbore, Mary, 428 (3).
Wilde, John, 95.
Wildy, Captain William, commander of the *Madras Merchant*, 409, 420, 424, 431.
Wilkes, Timothy, 405.
Wilkes, Timothy, Junior, 394, 420; entertainment and security, 397, 405.
*William*, the, 107 (2), 109, 156; commander of, *see* Erwin, George.
Williams, John, 56, 61.
Williams, Katherine, 410.
Williams, Captain William, 134, 330, 349.
Williamson, Joseph, secretary to Sir Henry Bennet, 284, 285, 286, 301, 360, 364; letters to, 107, 109, 135, 156, 157–8, 173, 310, 312, 328, 329, 332 (2), 336, 338, 341, 343 (2), 348, 358, 361, 380, 406–7, 411.
Willoughby, Christopher, 1, 17, 291; payment to, 2, 270; elected a Committee, 31, 141; services required of, 58, 125.
Willoughby, George, 134, 215, 228; adventures transferred to, 426, 427, 430, 431 (2), 432.
Wilson, Thomas, 186, 430.
Wilson, the Rev. Thomas, proposed and entertained as chaplain for Surat, 395, 413.
Windham, Colonel, 193.
Windley, Robert, 68, 69.
Wine, 22, 113, 117, 180, 203, 287, 421; sent out to Sir George Oxenden, 17, 200, 202, 203, 380; Canary, 22, 57, 196; Malaga, 267.
Wingfield, John, 426.
Winter, Sir Edward, 59 *n.*, 177, 179, 180, 290, 345, 348; desires to return home, 70, 98; tokens sent home by, 78; privileges granted, 109, 112; to be called to account, 169, 297; letters from, xx, 181, 285 (2), 286, 288, 313; complains of the Company's factors, 182, 196; seizes the Fort, Foxcroft, and his son, xix, xxiii, 279, 280, 283, 297; his brother's testimony and letter to, 280, 283, 285; letter of pardon from the King to, xx, 284, 285, 359, 369; letter from the Company to, read and signed, 284; the Company's decision concerning, 286, 404; the Lords Referees' opinion concerning, 304; to deliver up the Fort and be recalled, xii, 305, 404; to be charged with the expenses of the late disorders at the Fort, 309; the Portuguese to be requested to withdraw their assistance from, 371 (2); aided by Proby, 389; rumour of his intention to deliver the Fort to the Dutch, 420.
Winter, Thomas, 198; elected a Committee,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

31; goods belonging to, 61, 70, 70 *n.*, 98, 130, 153, 276; letters to, 181, 196, 285; questioned concerning his brother Sir Edward Winter, 280, 283; petitions the King concerning, 285, 286, 288; presents letters from, 313; not allowed to transfer his adventure, 345, 348.
Withers, William, 229 (2), 287.
Witts, Richard, 100.
Woder, John, 421.
Wolstenholme, Sir John, 263.
Wood, —, 11, 54.
Wood, Timothy, 138.
Woodall, Thomas, 238, 261.
Woodcoate, Thomas, letter to, 366.
Wool, 397.
Woolly, Robert, 335, 336; to be sued, 228 (2); proceedings against to be stayed, 313; goods belonging to, 259, 280, 374, 403.
Woolwich, 249; Sir William Ryder's sugar house at, 248; precautions against advent of the Dutch taken at, 341.
Woots, Richard, 122.
Worcester House, 14.
Worrall, Thomas, 145, 333; his debt, 228 (3), 230, 342.
Wright, Robert, 46, 142.
Wriothesley, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer, vii, 104, 272; order and warrants from, 11, 25, 202; requests the Company to sell all its saltpetre to the King, vi, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45; letters from, 34, 35, 38, 43, 44, 146; to, 36, 43, 183; the Company's reasons for insisting on the price of saltpetre, given to, 39–40, 42; an account to be made out of saltpetre sold to, 194; deceased, 400 *n.*
Wyche, Sir Cyril, 273.
Wyche, Nathaniel, 212, 215, 364.
Wyche, Sir Peter, statement by, 272–3.
Wyld, Captain Charles, commander of the *Royal Katherine* and of the *Baltimore*, 145, 151; gratuity given to, 138, 203; to command one of the King's ships, 145; his private trade, 145, 147; instructions to, 154 (2), 155, 156; letters to, 37, 60, 154 (2), 156; from, 135, 155.
Wyld, Richard, 11.
Wyld, Mrs., 51.
Wylde, —, 199.
Wynn, Richard, 426.
Wynne, Rowland, 145, 175 *n.*, 182; elected a Committee, 141, 218, 316; services required of, 177, 179, 181, 195, 206, 221, 310; adventure transferred to, 427.
Wynne, Thomas, 398, 399.
Wynne, Thomas, Junior, 398, 399, 403.

Yardley, Robert, 379 (2), 384.
Yarmouth, 413, 425.
Yates, James, 245.
Yates, Nathaniel, 353.
York, Duke of, x, xi, 178, 179, 216, 299, 362; Committees to wait on, 91, 231: convoy asked for and promised the Company by, 100, 101, 102, 106, 232, 233; letter to, 101; warrant from, 107, 267; orders from, 124, 148, 151, 174, 222; order to, 123; petitions to, 124, 126; adventures given by the King to, 99, 119, 146, 147, 149, 427.
York, 272.
Young, —, Agent at Guinea, 234, 242.
Young, John, 426 (2).
Young, John, 334, 338, 339.
Young, —, 318.
Young, William, 387, 388, 390.

*Zant Frigate*, the, 103, 104, 153, 163; commander of, *see* Hargrave *and* Wallis; to go to St. Helena, 104, 117; to Sumatra, xxiv, 371; guns, etc., shipped in, 107, 189; men in and for, 107, 153, 159; payment to her owners, 169, 246.
*Zant Frigate*, the, 410, 413, 425; commander of, *see* Lucas, Thomas; tendered for service, 391, 392.
Zouch, Dr. Richard, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, 320.

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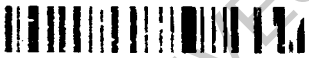


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